

Authors: Tank, Patrick W.; Gest, Thomas R.

Title: *Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Atlas of Anatomy, 1st Edition*

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Dedication

Dedicated to the memory of Russell T. Woodburne, PhD whose descriptions of anatomy are as valid and accurate today as they were when first written over 50 years ago.

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Preface

The opportunity to create a new anatomical atlas could not be described as even a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. Original atlases simply are not produced often enough to make that statement accurate. As anatomical educators of medical students with nearly 60 years of classroom experience between us, we are familiar with all of the anatomical atlases that are currently on the market, and it is a very esteemed group. Our experience with these existing atlases has helped us formulate strong ideas of how to present anatomical images more concisely and in a more logical sequence. The intent of this new atlas is to make images easier and faster for the student to use. Speed and ease of use have become critical needs in the era of compressed anatomical curricula.

The development of this atlas required the combined efforts of a large group of people and the good fortune to have all of these resources available simultaneously. First, we had the complete support of Lippincott Williams & Wilkins (LWW). This support came in many forms, from editorial and production assistance and project funding to art direction and expert market analysis as well as many words of encouragement.

Second, we had the exceptional talents of the creative team at the Anatomical Chart Company (ACC). ACC produces the thousands of anatomical and diagnostic charts that are displayed in clinics and doctors' offices all over the world. The ACC creative team recruited a small army of the best medical illustrators in the country, kept this army organized, and guided them throughout the project. The ACC design team created a truly inspired design and oversaw the construction of pages. Working with the LWW production team, ACC also guided this complex atlas through the production phase.

Third, the authors have been friends and colleagues for many years. The

result of our combined efforts to develop educational material has always been greater than the sum of our individual efforts. To this project we have brought the ability and desire to work as a team.

Using these resources to the maximum extent, we have developed an atlas that stands out among contemporary atlases in several areas.

Teaching Perspective

The *LWW Atlas of Anatomy* is organized regionally. However, the atlas is not simply a series of flat anatomical drawings with every structure labeled. Every aspect of the atlas, from the selection and organization of the plates, to the coloring, style, and labeling of the individual images is grounded in a teaching perspective. The organization follows a teacher's logic, in that it begins with surface anatomy and superficial features, then proceeds into deeper structures with plate groupings that support regional dissection sequences. The labels are carefully selected and placed to tell a story and direct the attention of the viewer to important relationships.

A New Art Style

A new art style was created for the *LWW Atlas of Anatomy*. The illustrations use a vibrant palette, new surface textures, effective use of shading to add depth, and a clean, uncluttered labeling approach. The main illustrations are designed to depict the most common anatomical features (i.e., 'average' anatomy) that a student is likely to encounter in dissections or clinical practice. Common important anatomical variations are also depicted in supporting illustrations.

Careful Selection of Images

There are fewer illustrations in the *LWW Atlas of Anatomy* than in other atlases. In today's shrinking anatomy curriculum, more is not necessarily better. We carefully considered the number of illustrations necessary to get the job done, with no superfluous figures or concepts. Illustrations are placed in logical dissection order, followed by summary illustrations (systemically organized illustrations of vessels and nerves) that help the student assemble the parts into a whole.

Consistent Perspective

To aid the novice, the images in the *LWW Atlas of Anatomy* use consistent viewpoints: Directly anterior, directly posterior, directly lateral, or directly medial. The specimen is always placed in the anatomical position. Oblique views and quartering views are not used. Positioning of the limbs or the head in other than the anatomical position has been strictly avoided.

Effective Use of Color

Images in the *LWW Atlas of Anatomy* use color to draw the viewer's attention to the important part of the figure. Many figures have highly detailed peripheral anatomy rendered in gray to provide context for the illustration without distracting the viewer from the central theme. Summary illustrations use this color technique to particular advantage to show systemic anatomy of body regions.

Ghosted Structures

Many illustrations in the *LWW Atlas of Anatomy* employ a ghosting technique to allow the viewer to look into the illustration in greater depth. In some illustrations, the viewer looks through ghosted structures to see important anatomical relationships. In other illustrations, a solid object is rendered as a ghost where it passes behind another solid object. By use of these ghosting techniques, we are able to illustrate the relationships of deep structures to more superficial structures and allow students to see connections and associations that previously they had to imagine.

Limited Labeling

We have intentionally limited the number of labels per illustration in the *LWW Atlas of Anatomy*. We deliberately selected only those structures most likely to be taught in modern curricula and to provide labels for those structures. We did not label everything in each illustration. Many additional structures could have been labeled, but at a loss of the didactic impact of the image.

Effective Label Placement

We have juxtaposed labels to increase the pedagogical impact of the illustration. These label placements encourage the student to notice important relationships. We also have used lists of labels to reinforce the relationship of parts of structures to the whole. The arrangement of labels, combined with the use of color, leaves little doubt as to the intent of the illustration.

No Captions

The *LWW Atlas of Anatomy* has no captions or text to explain the figures. Market analysis indicates that students and faculty are sharply divided on whether or not this type of material is useful. It is our feeling that an atlas is a supplement to a textbook. We feel that students consult an atlas for visual identification, not description, and that lengthy discussion of the illustrations is not necessary if the illustrations are designed and organized properly and used in the context of text materials.

Complete Product Package

We are also offering with the text a set of supporting products designed to help students learn anatomy. All of the images are available electronically in an interactive atlas that can be accessed on thePoint (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins's website). The interactive atlas has several useful features, including a search function and zoom and compare features. Students can also test their knowledge of anatomy with a unique drag-and-drop labeling exercise available for each image. Instructors also receive an image bank that provides each image in a file suitable for multimedia presentations and an extensive repository of anatomy-oriented test questions

The *LWW Atlas of Anatomy* has taken many years to complete, and its creation took full advantage of electronic communication and imaging. It has not been an easy feat, as the artists, editors, authors, and publisher are spread all over the country. Approximately 7500 versions of the illustrations were reviewed and critiqued during the course of the project. We all suffered moments of fatigue but the result is well worth the time

invested. The experience has been both exhausting and exhilarating.
We hope that you enjoy the outcome.

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Chapter 1

The Back



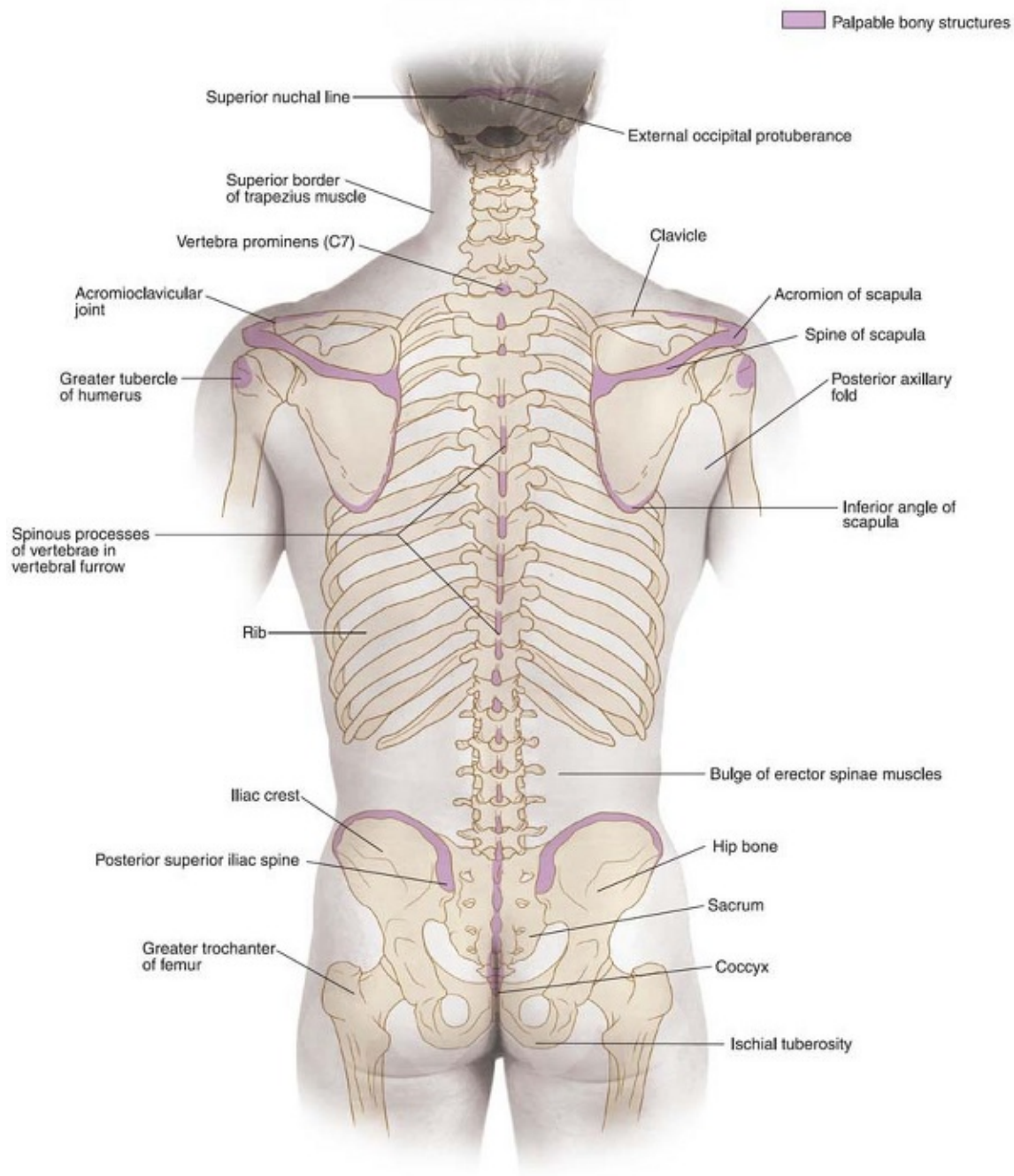


Plate 1-01 Palpable Features of the Back

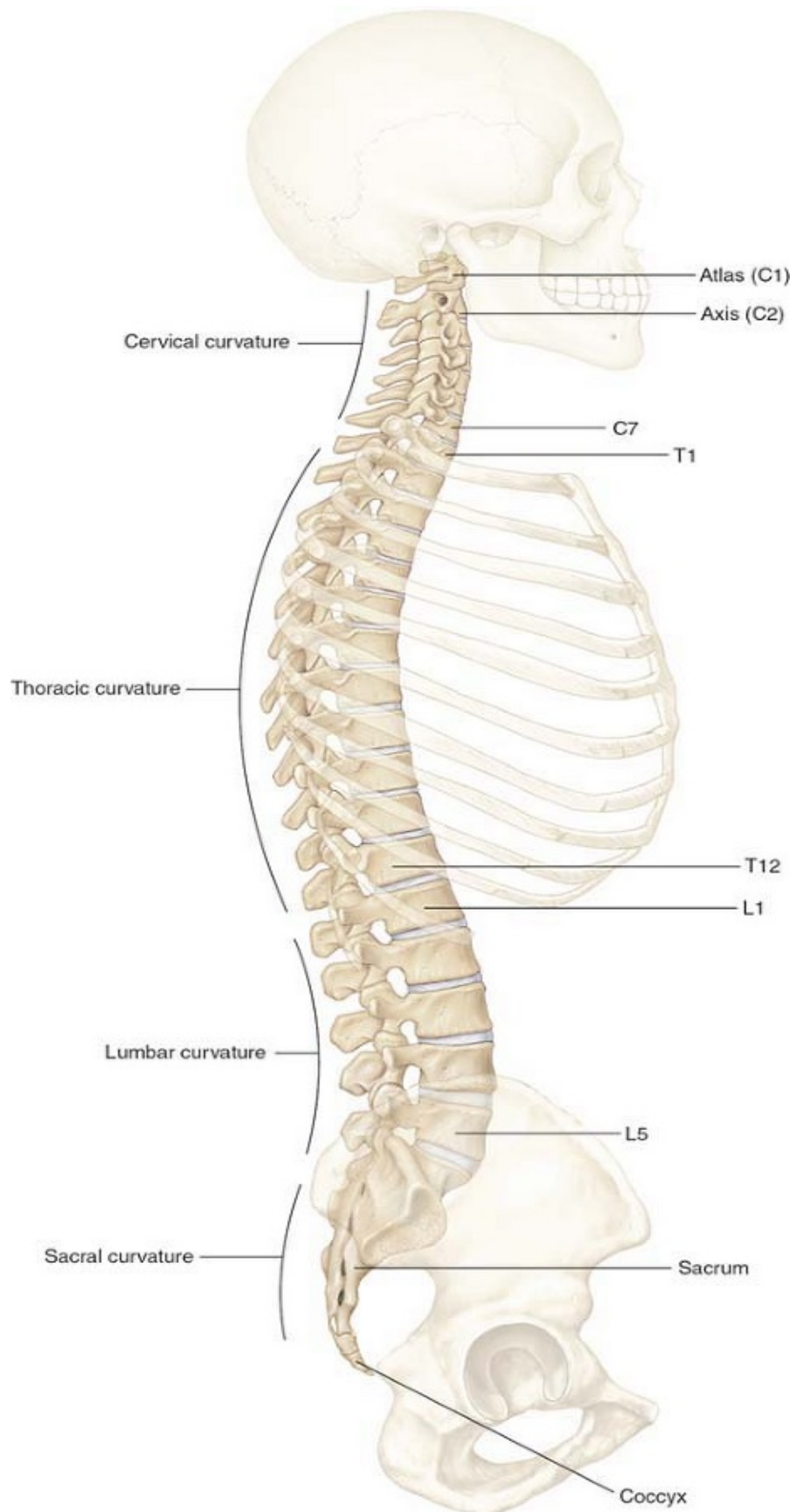
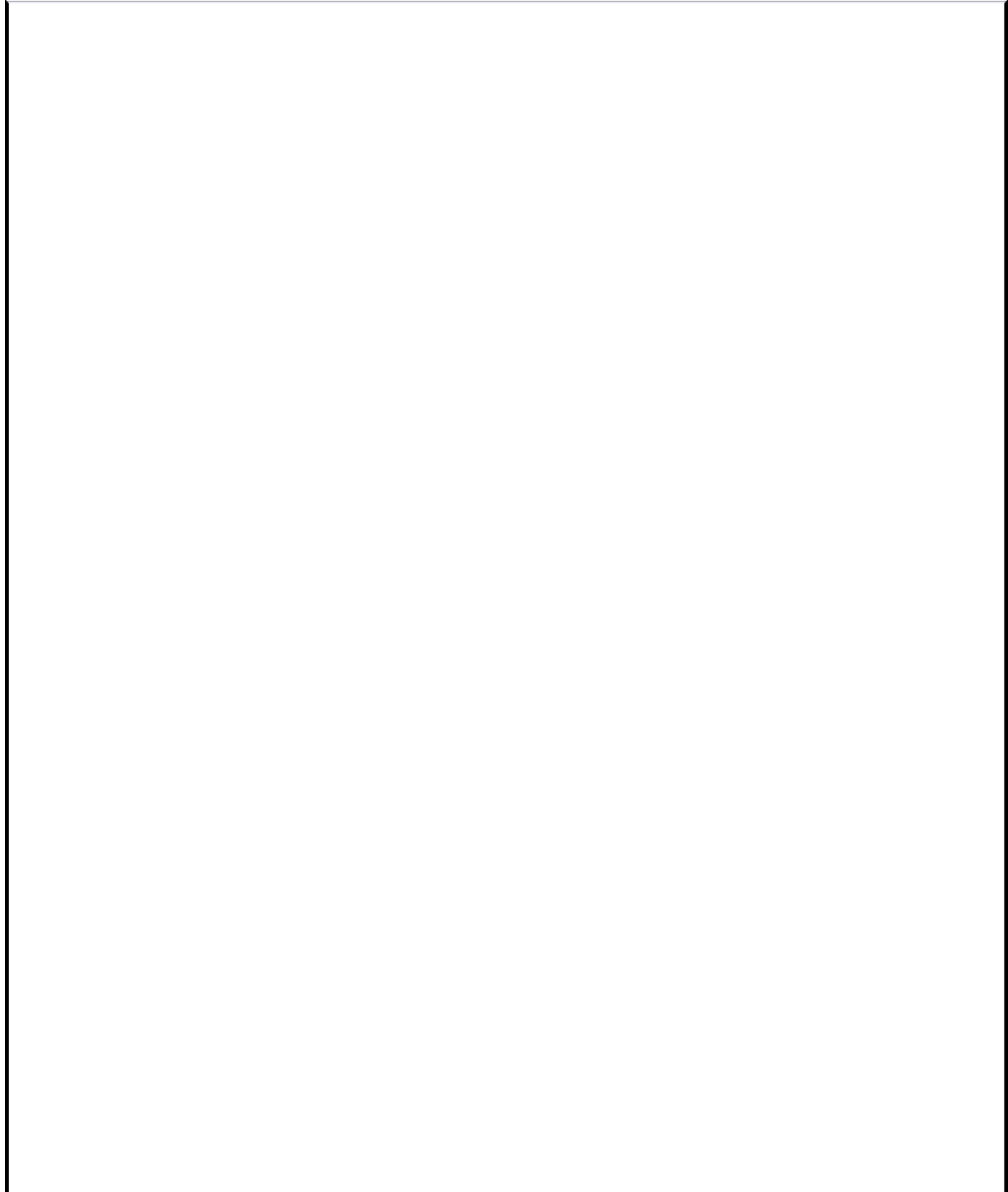
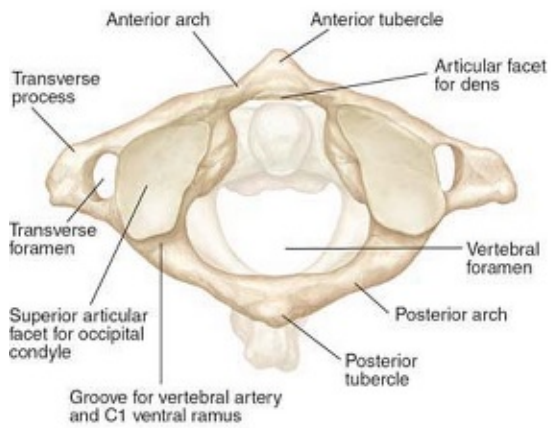


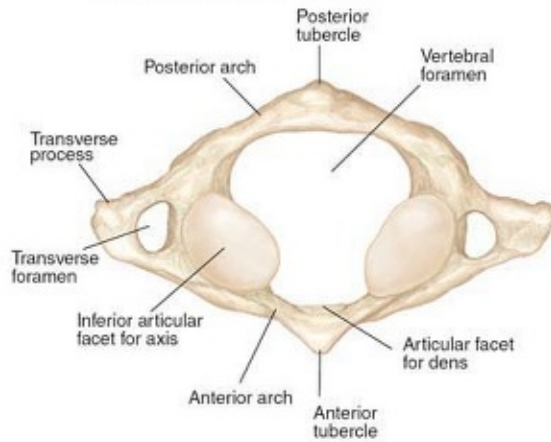
Plate 1-02 Vertebral Column, Lateral View



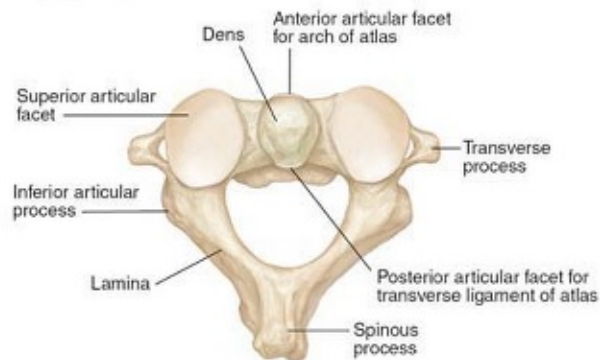
A. Atlas (C1), superior view



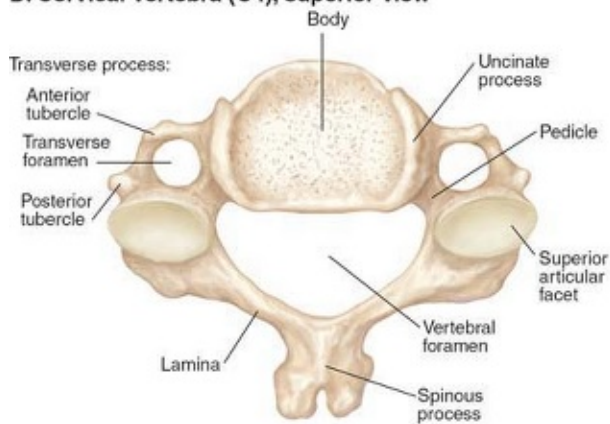
B. Atlas (C1), inferior view



C. Axis (C2), superior view



D. Cervical vertebra (C4), superior view



E. Cervical vertebra (C4), lateral view

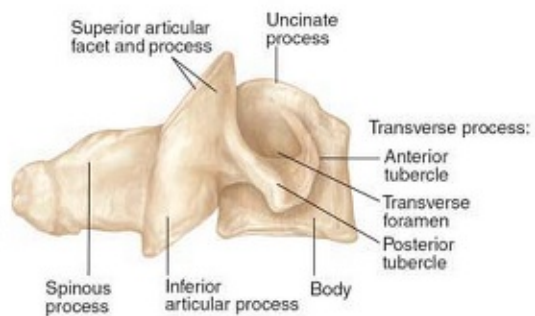
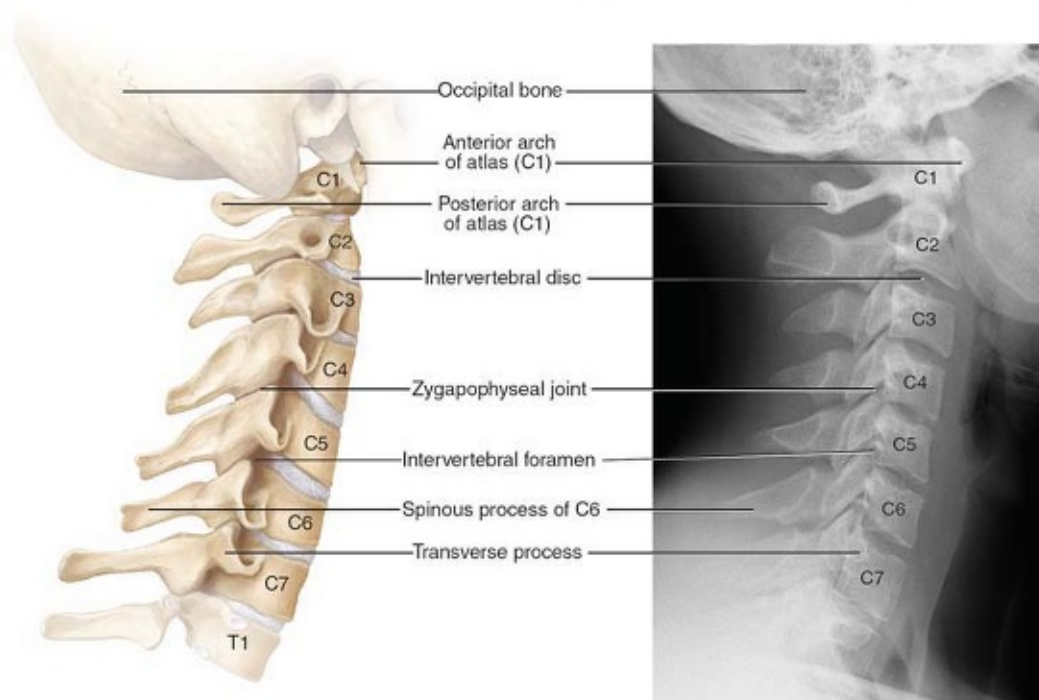


Plate 1-03 Cervical Vertebrae

A. Lateral view

B. Radiograph of cervical vertebrae, lateral view



C. Posterior view

D. Radiograph of cervical vertebrae, posterior view

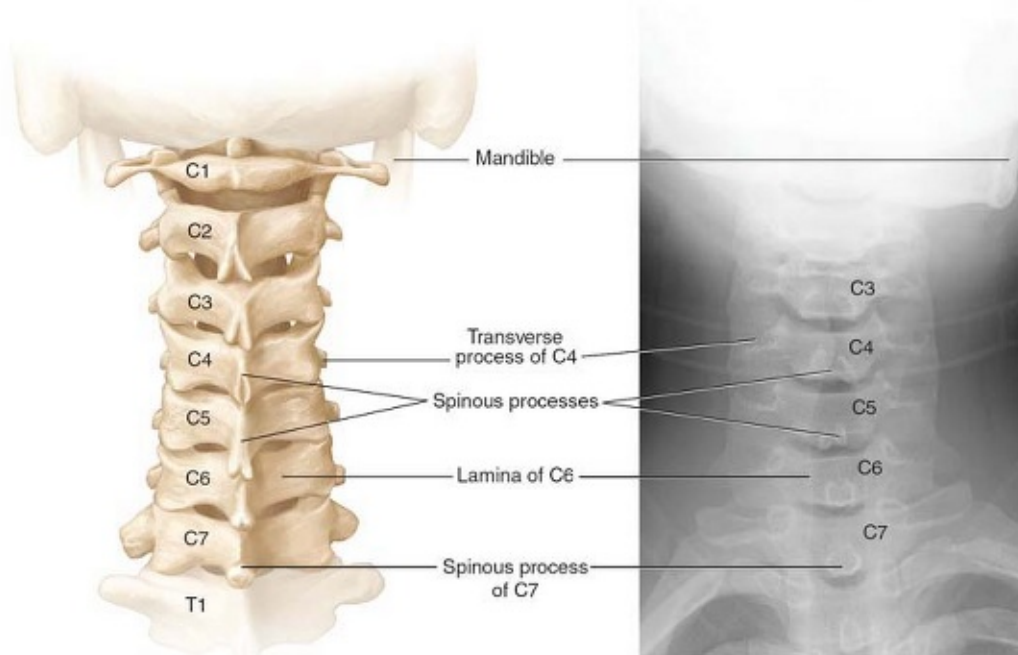
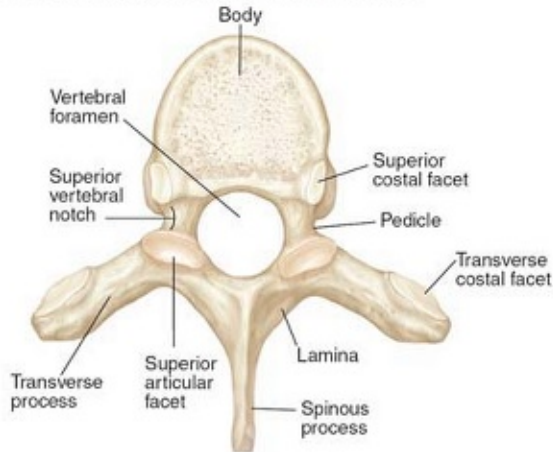
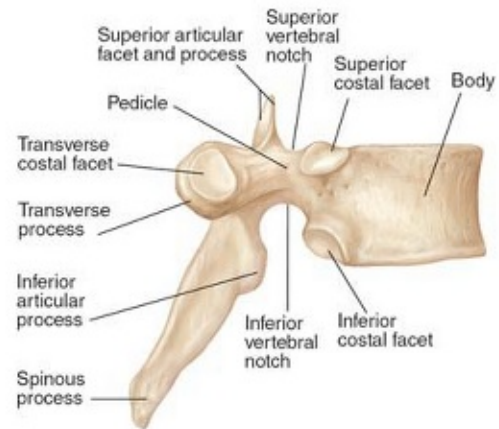


Plate 1-04 Articulated Cervical Vertebrae

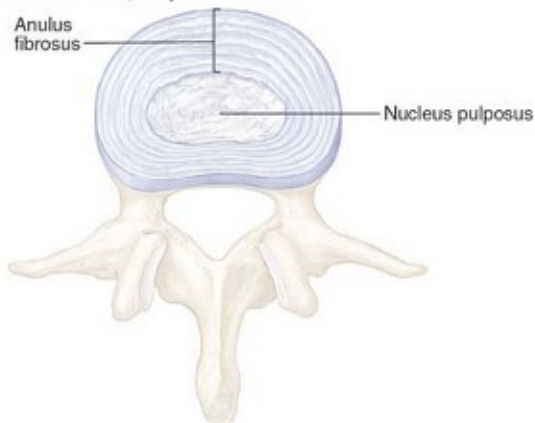
A. Thoracic vertebra (T6), superior view



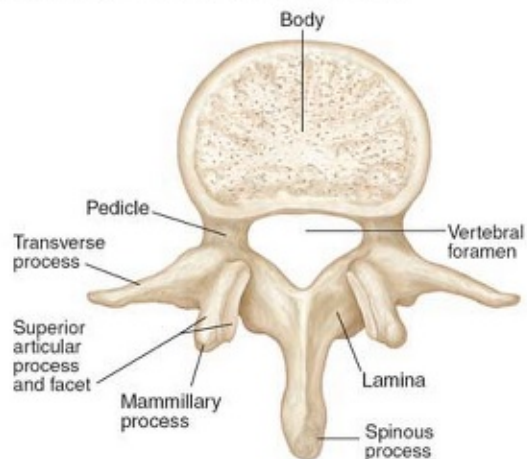
B. Thoracic vertebra (T6), lateral view



C. Intervertebral disc, superior view



D. Lumbar vertebra (L3), superior view



E. Lumbar vertebra (L3), lateral view

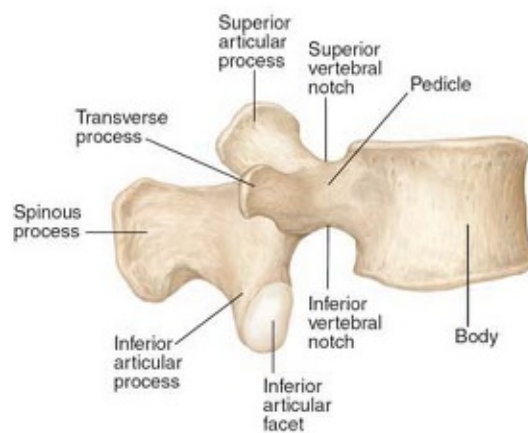


Plate 1-05 Thoracic and Lumbar Vertebrae

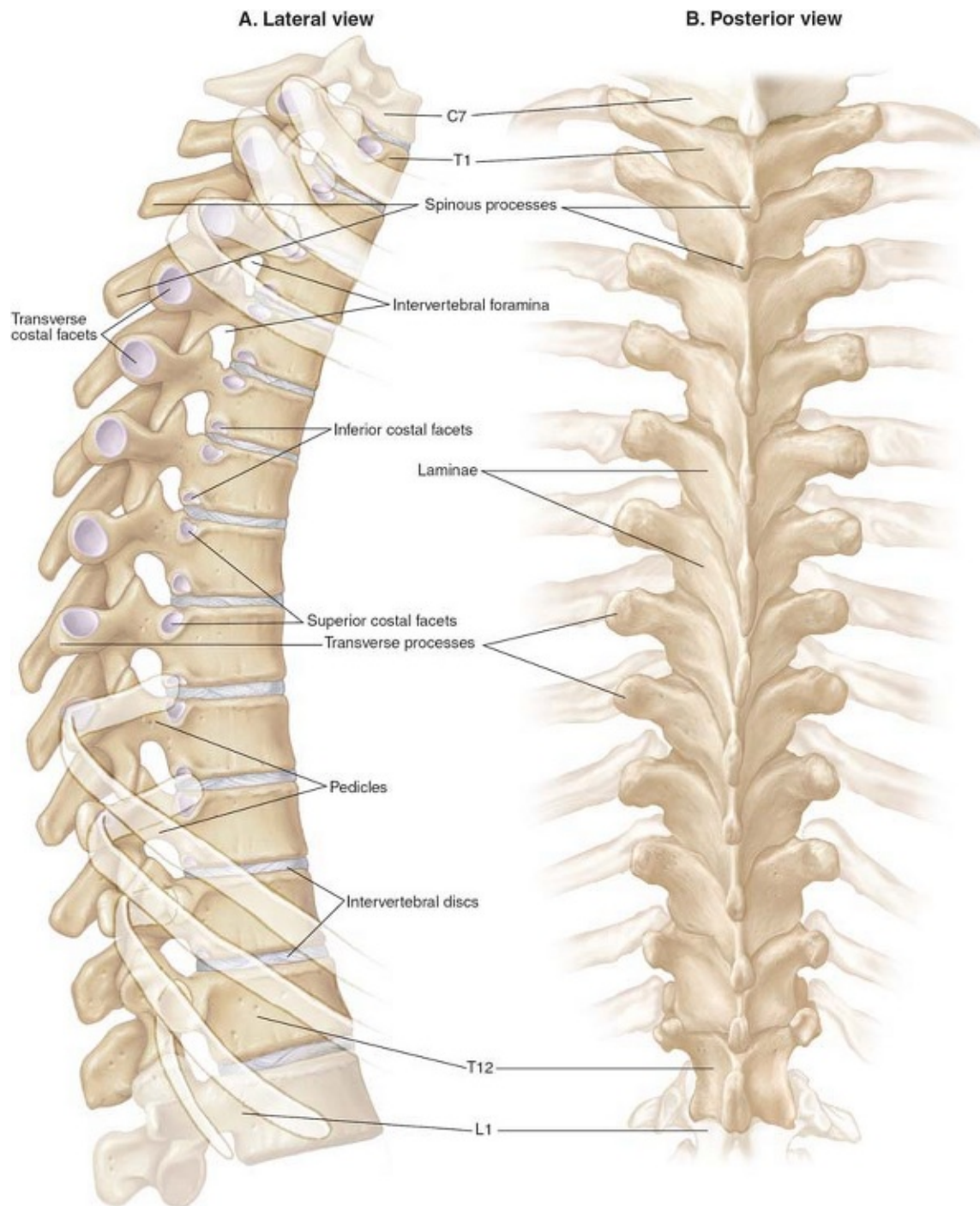
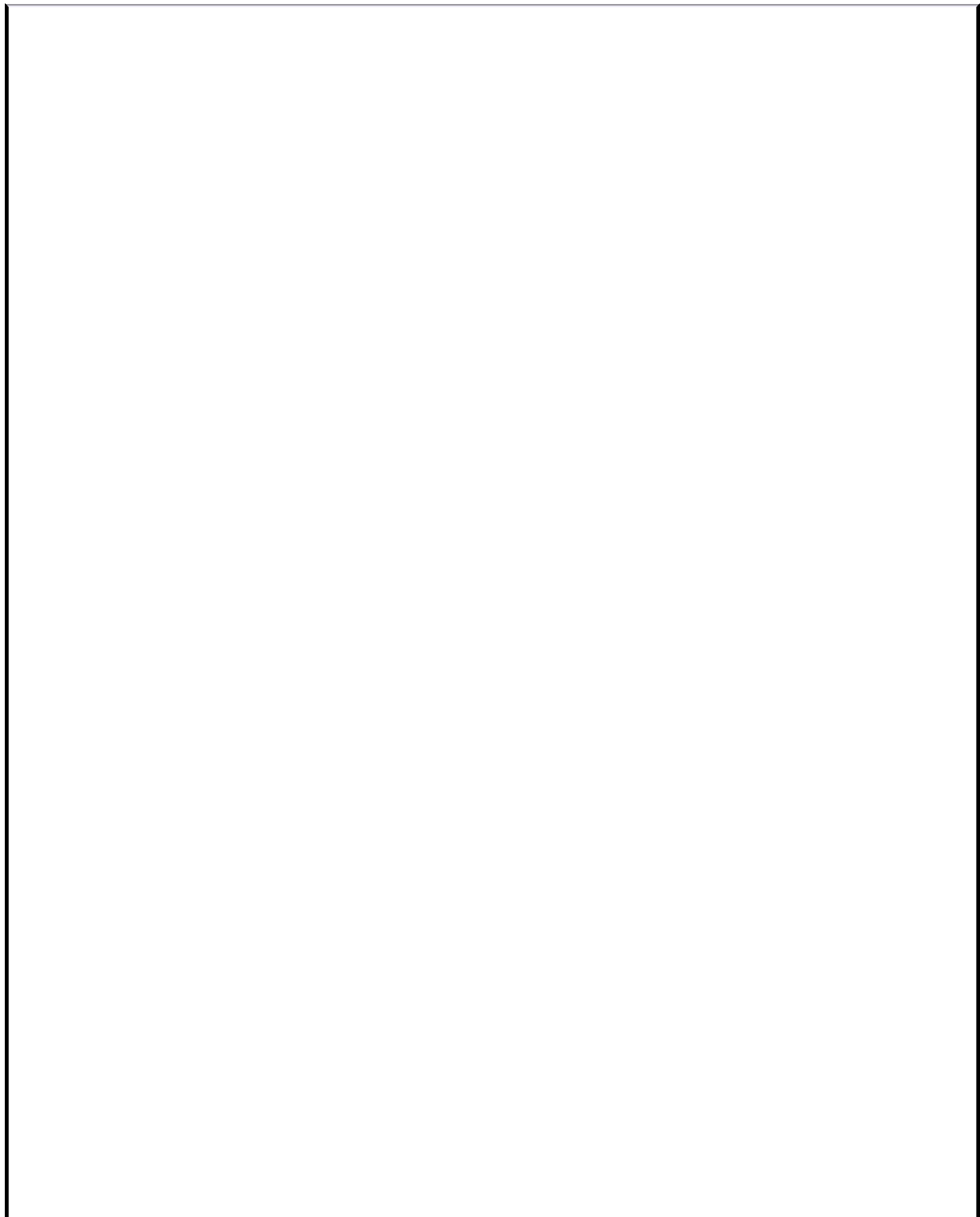
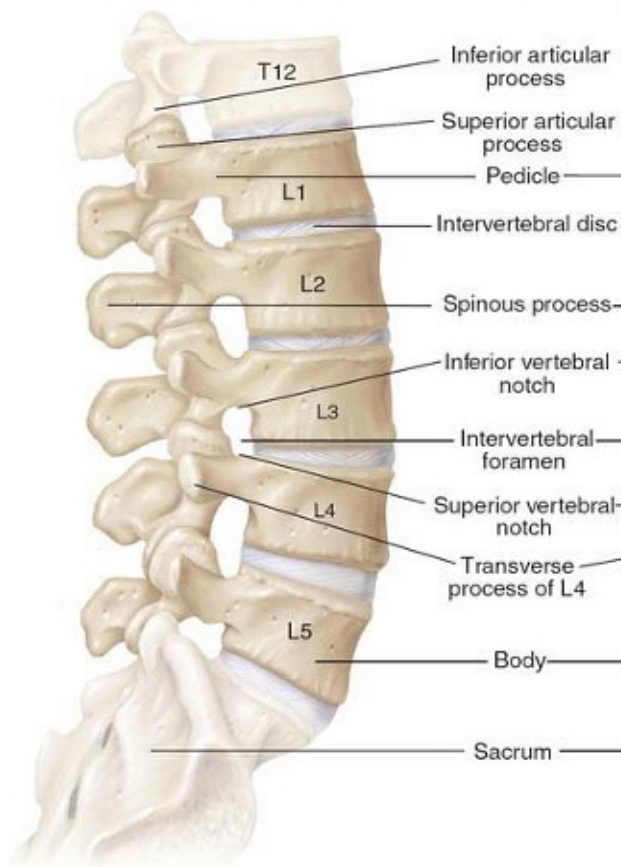


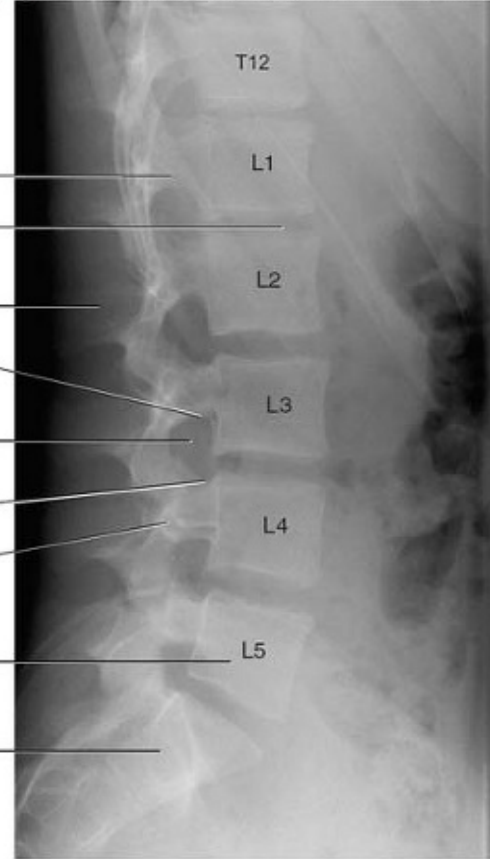
Plate 1-06 Articulated Thoracic Vertebrae



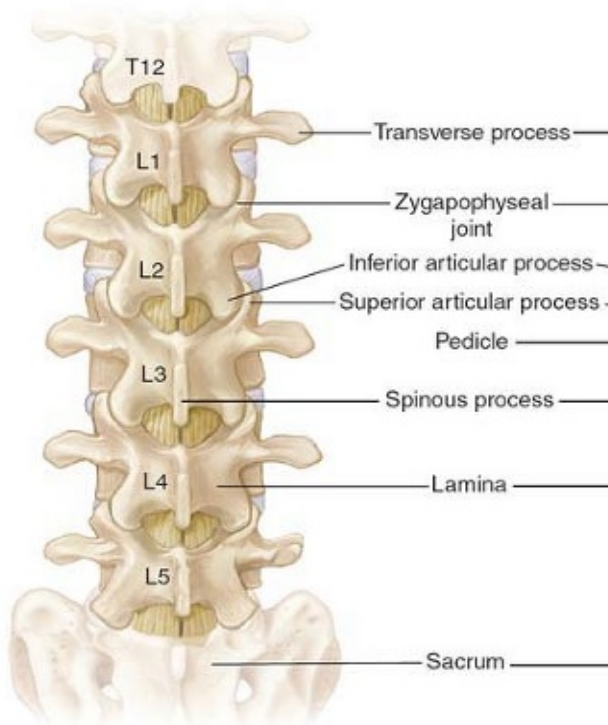
A. Lateral view



B. Radiograph of lumbar vertebrae, lateral view



C. Posterior view



D. Radiograph of lumbar vertebrae, posterior view

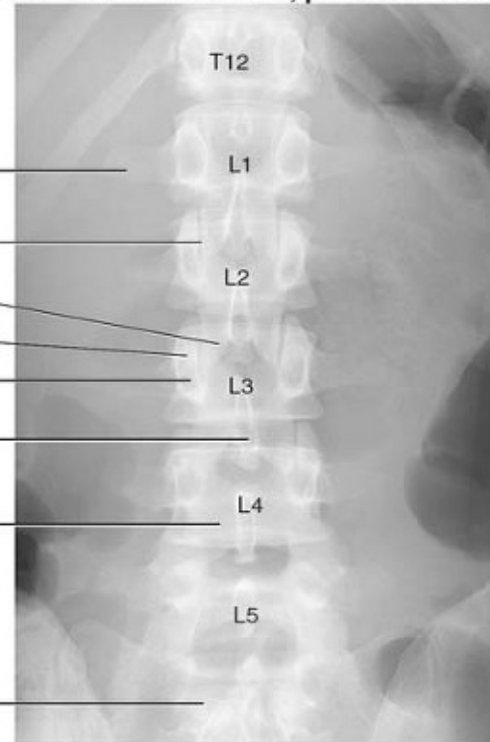
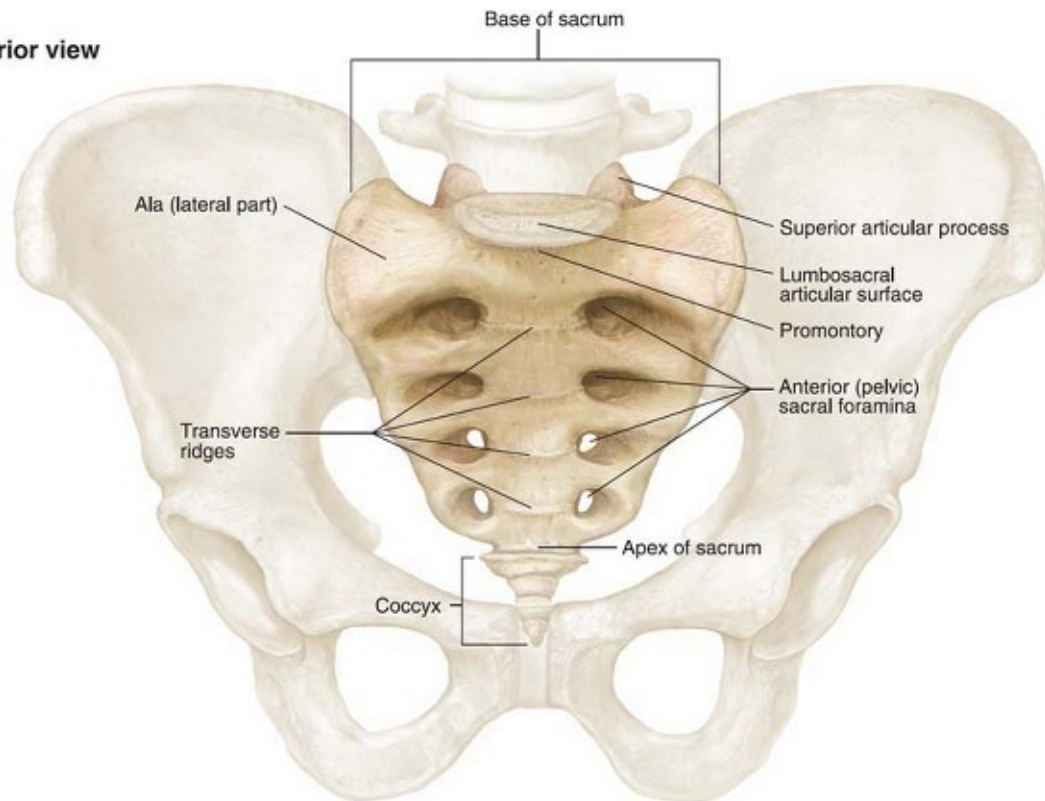


Plate 1-07 Articulated Lumbar Vertebrae

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A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view

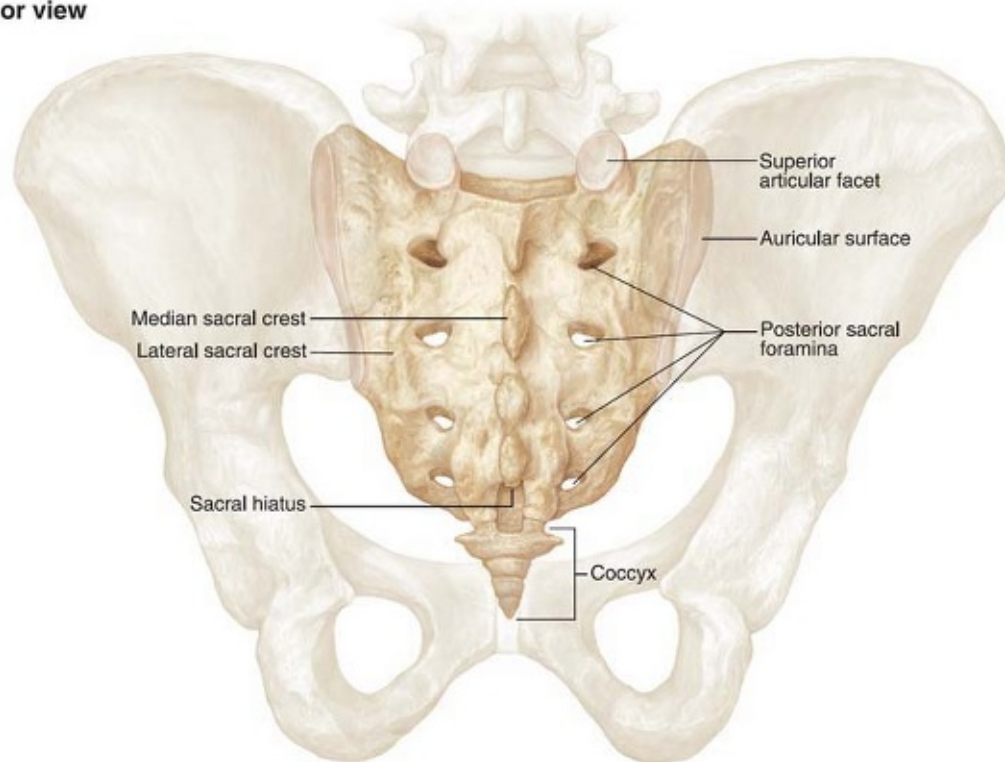
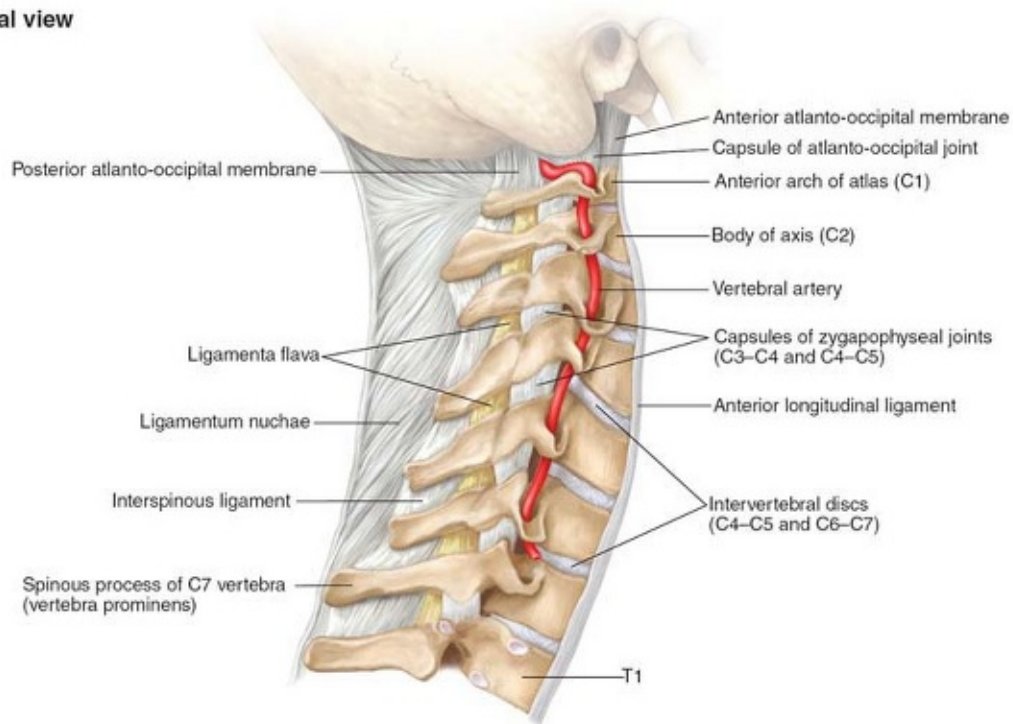


Plate 1-08 Sacrum and Coccyx

A. Lateral view



B. Posterior view

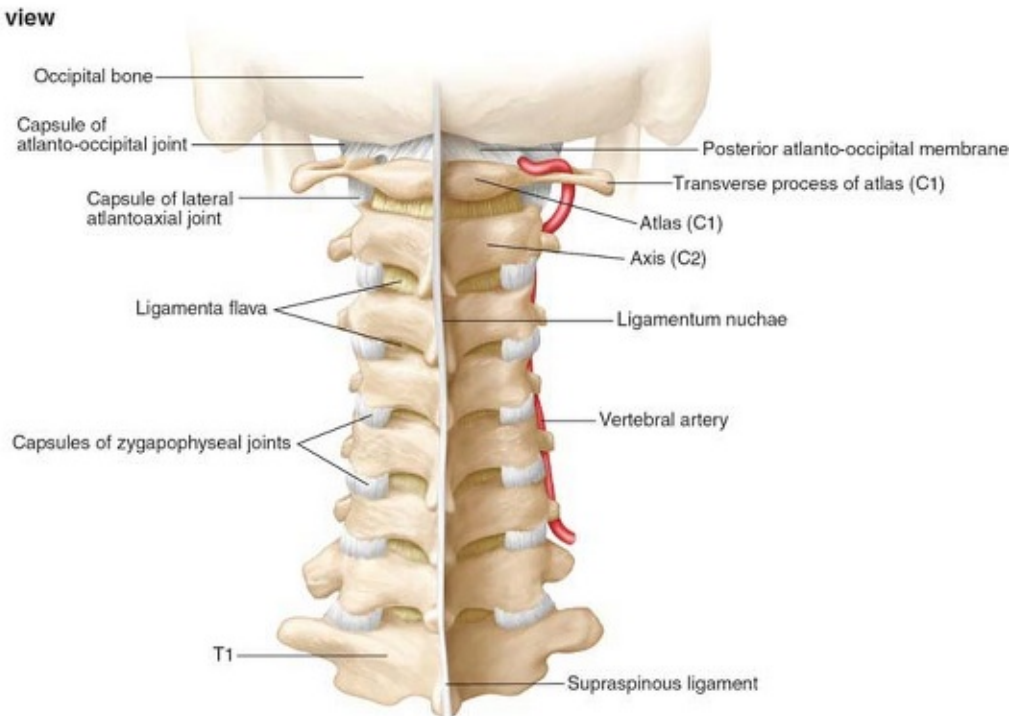


Plate 1-09 Ligaments of the Cervical Vertebrae

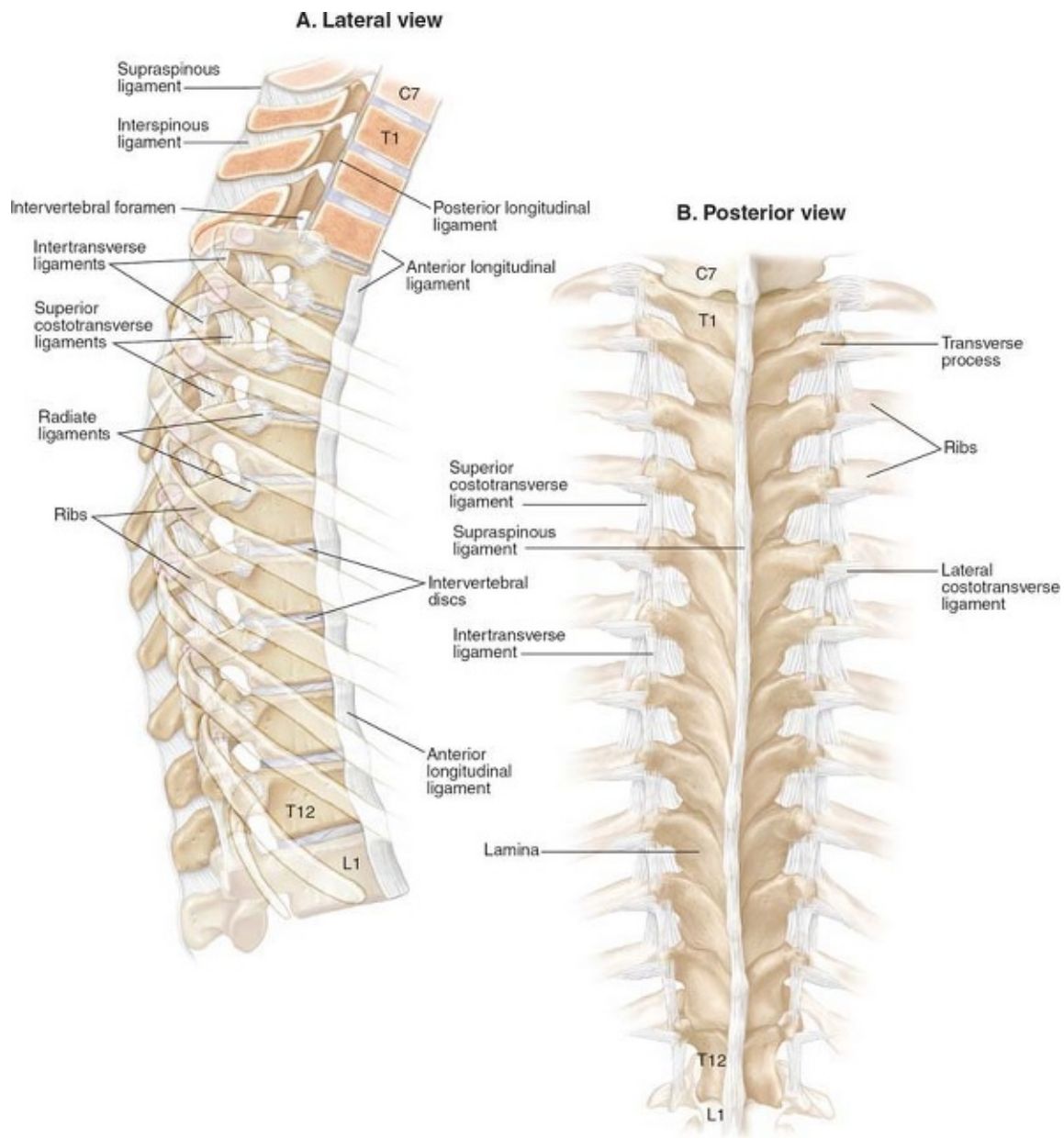
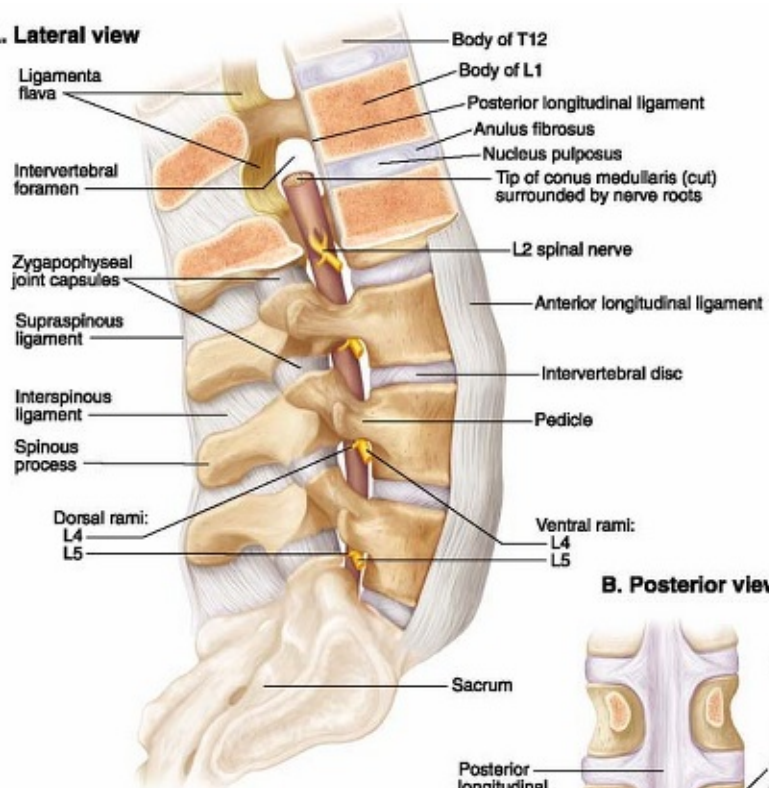


Plate 1-10 Ligaments of the Thoracic Vertebrae

A. Lateral view



B. Posterior view

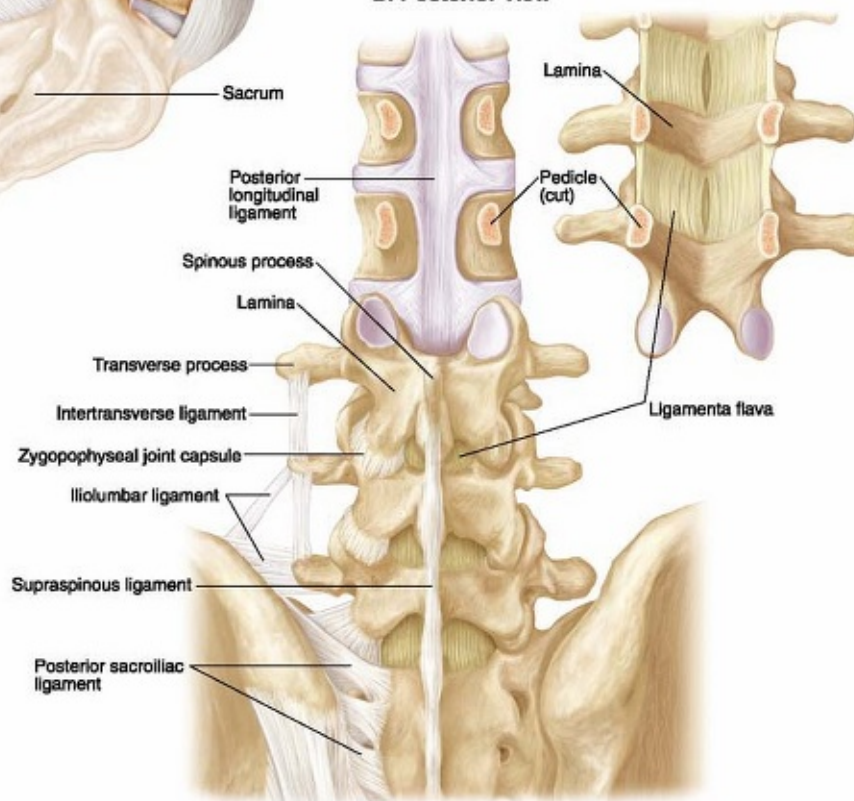


Plate 1-11 Ligaments of the Lumbar Vertebrae and Sacrum

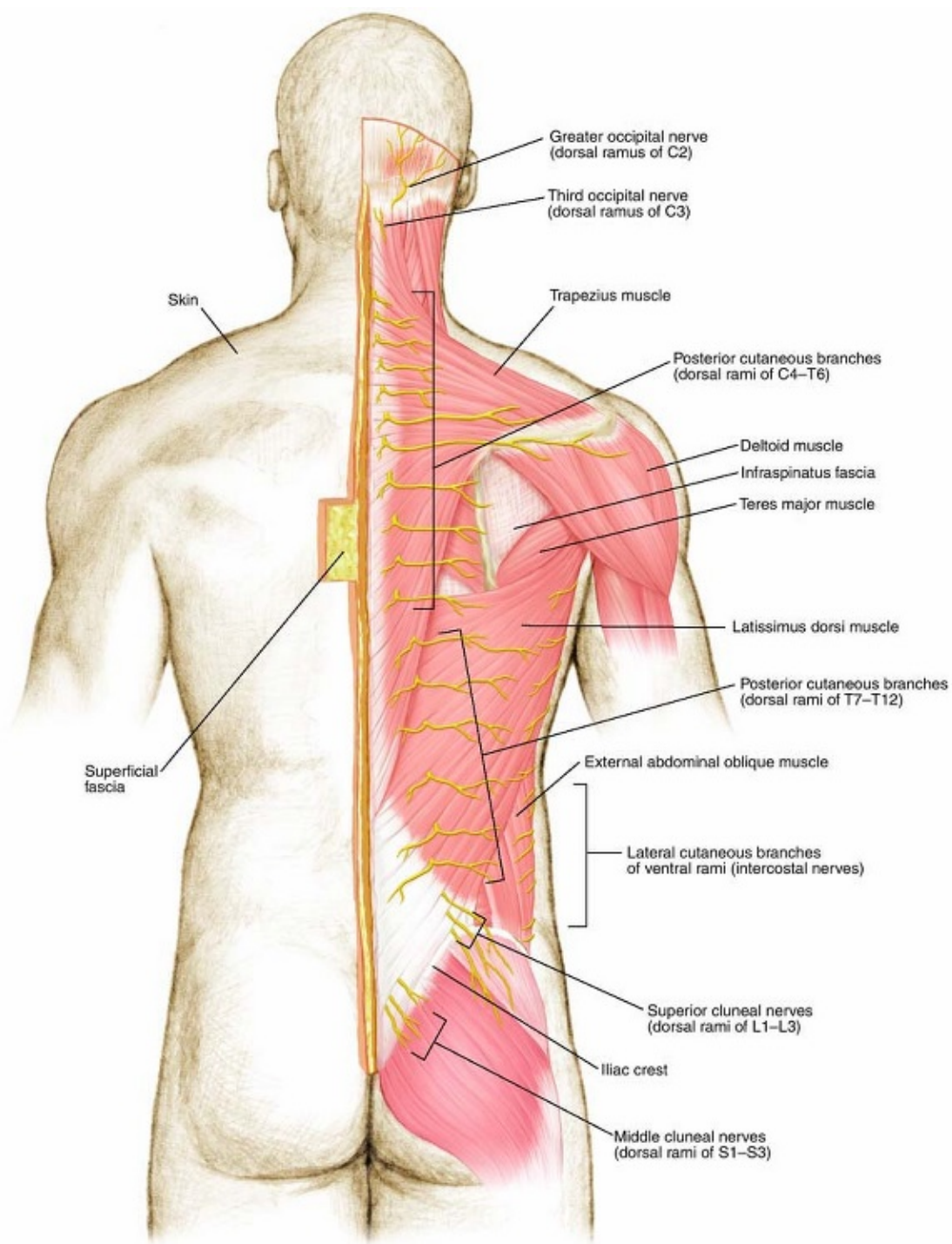


Plate 1-12 Cutaneous Innervation of the Back

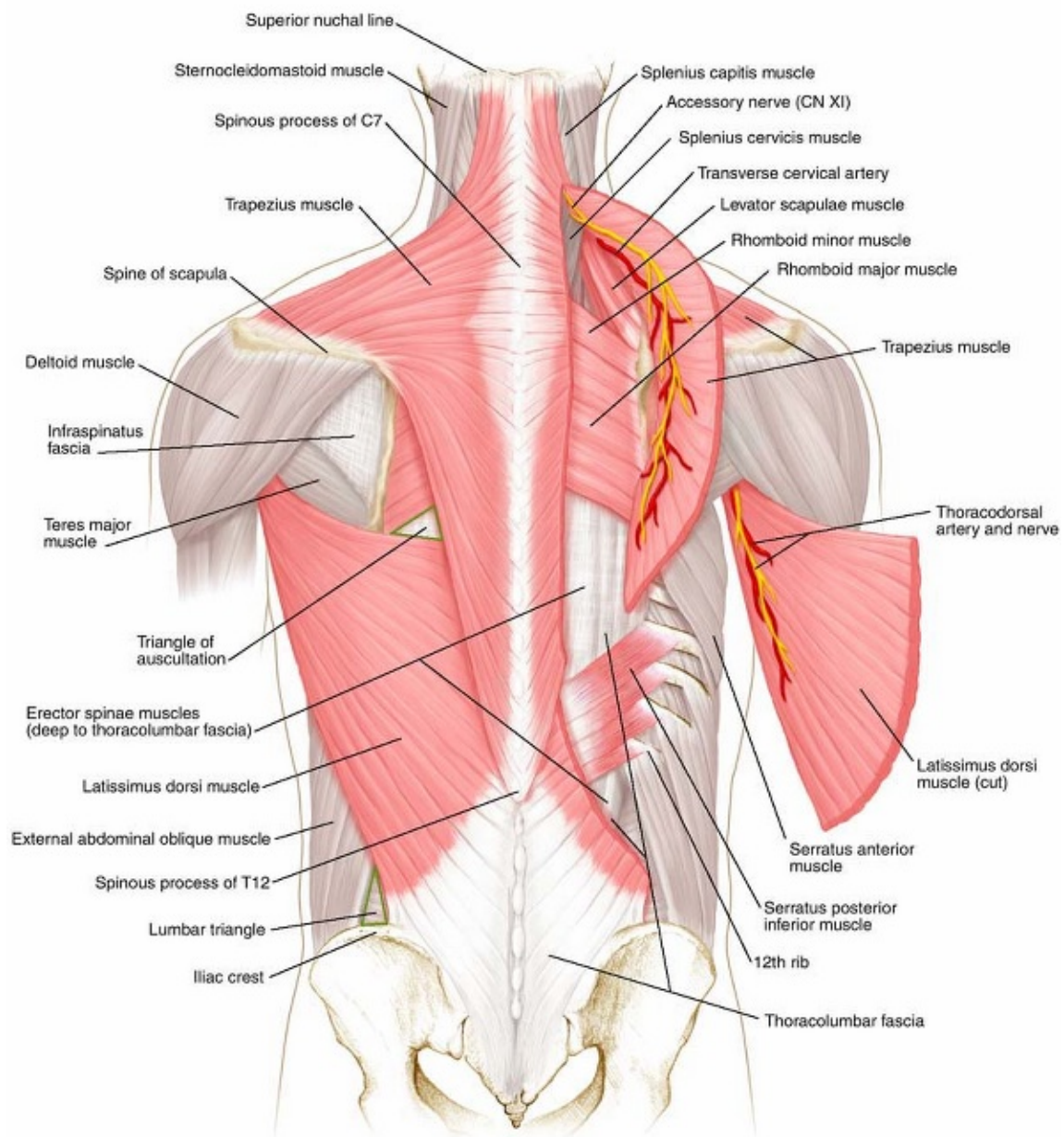


Plate 1-13 Superficial Muscles of the Back

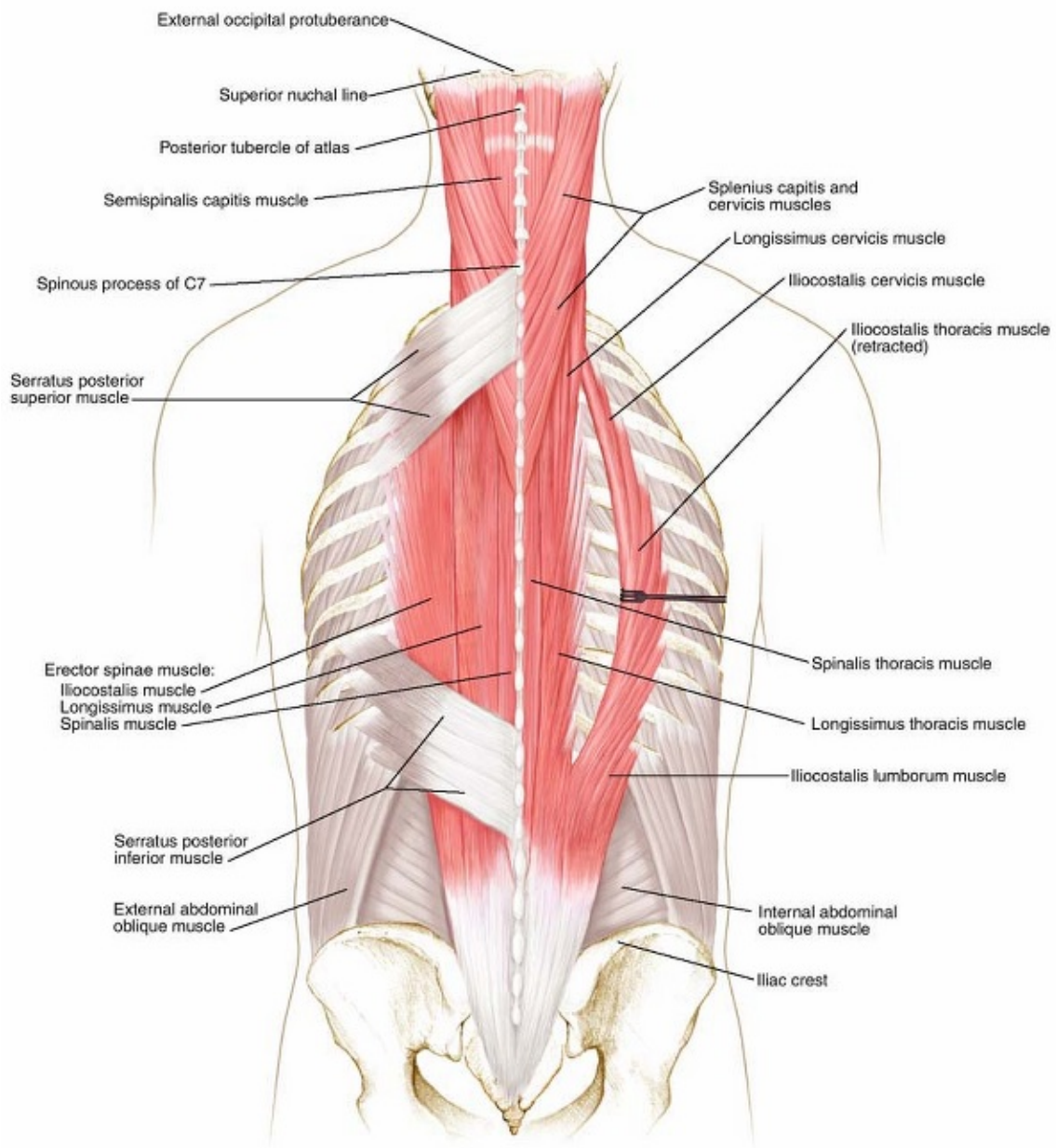


Plate 1-14 Deep Back Muscles, Superficial Dissection

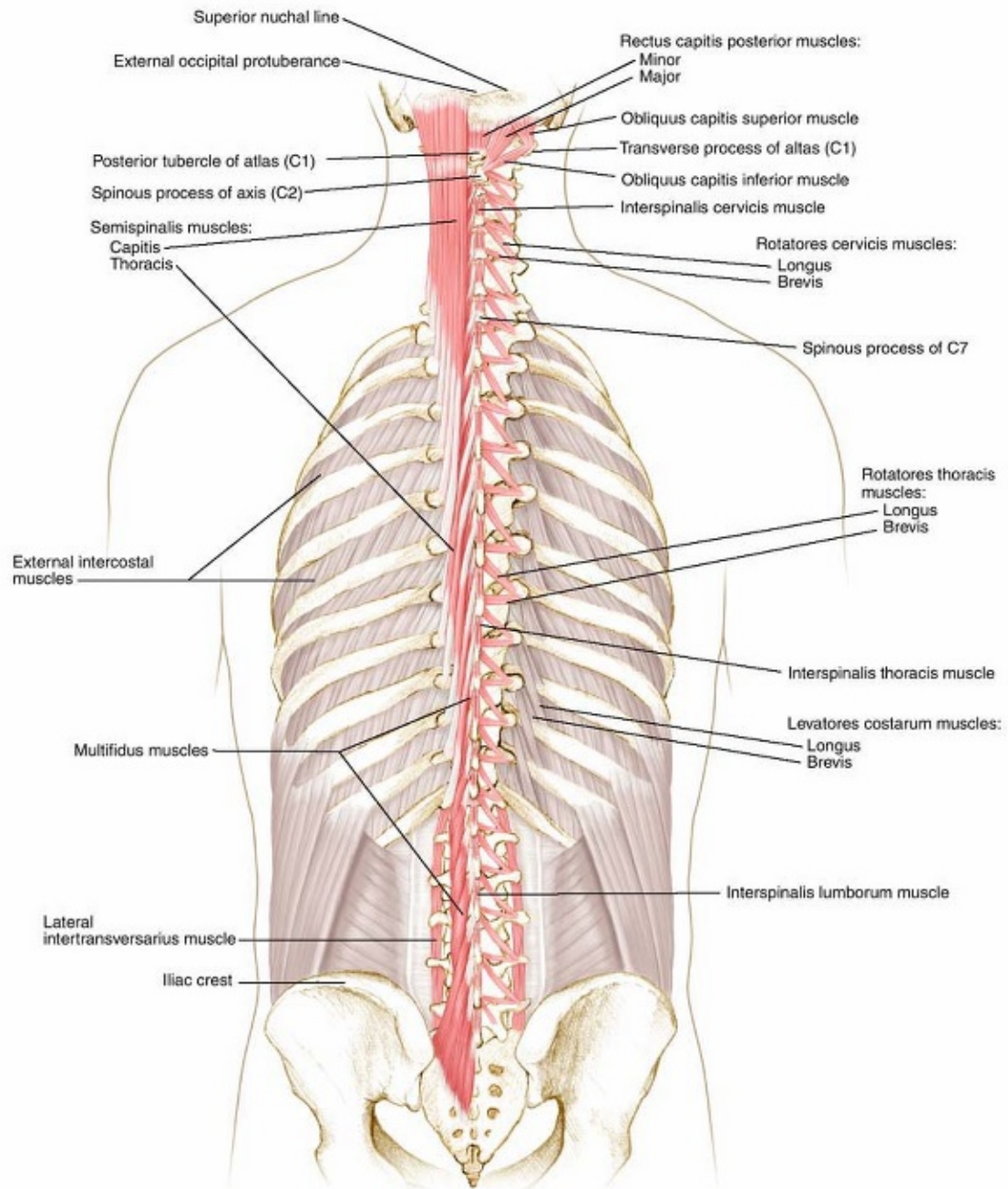


Plate 1-15 Deep Back Muscles, Deeper Dissection

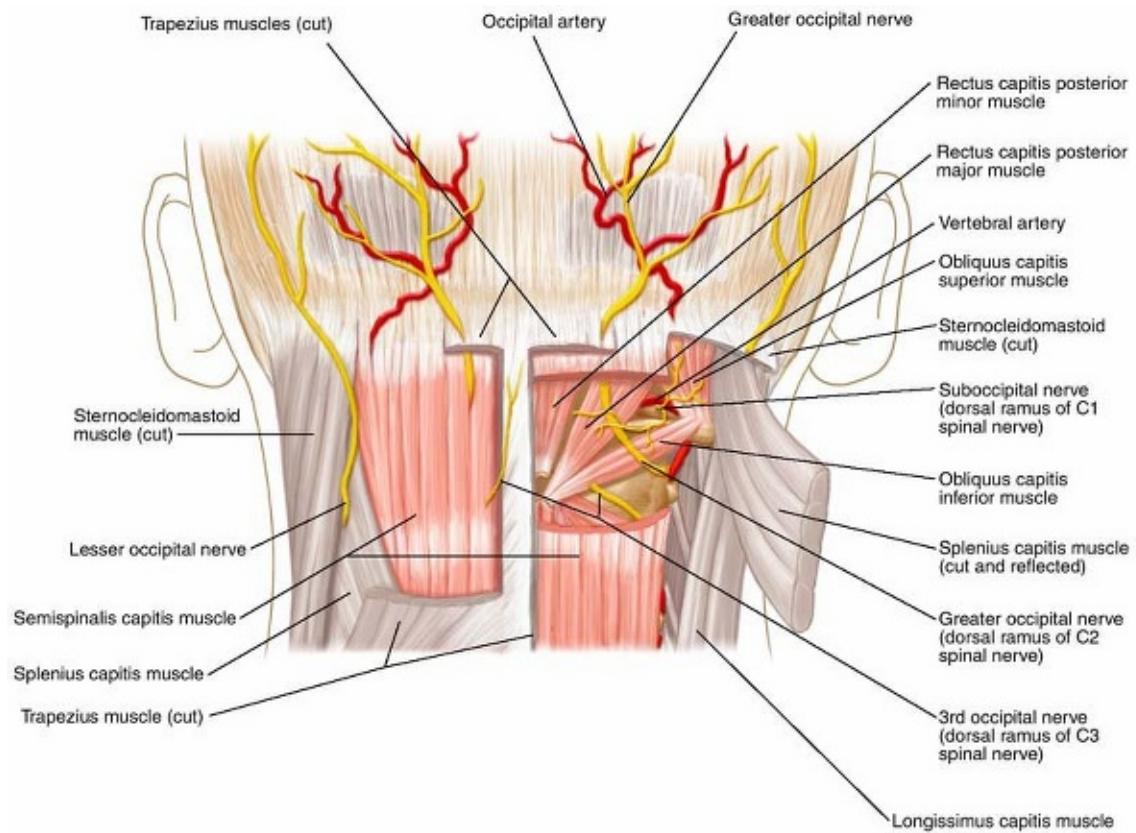


Plate 1-16 Suboccipital Region

A. Orientation



B. Oblique section

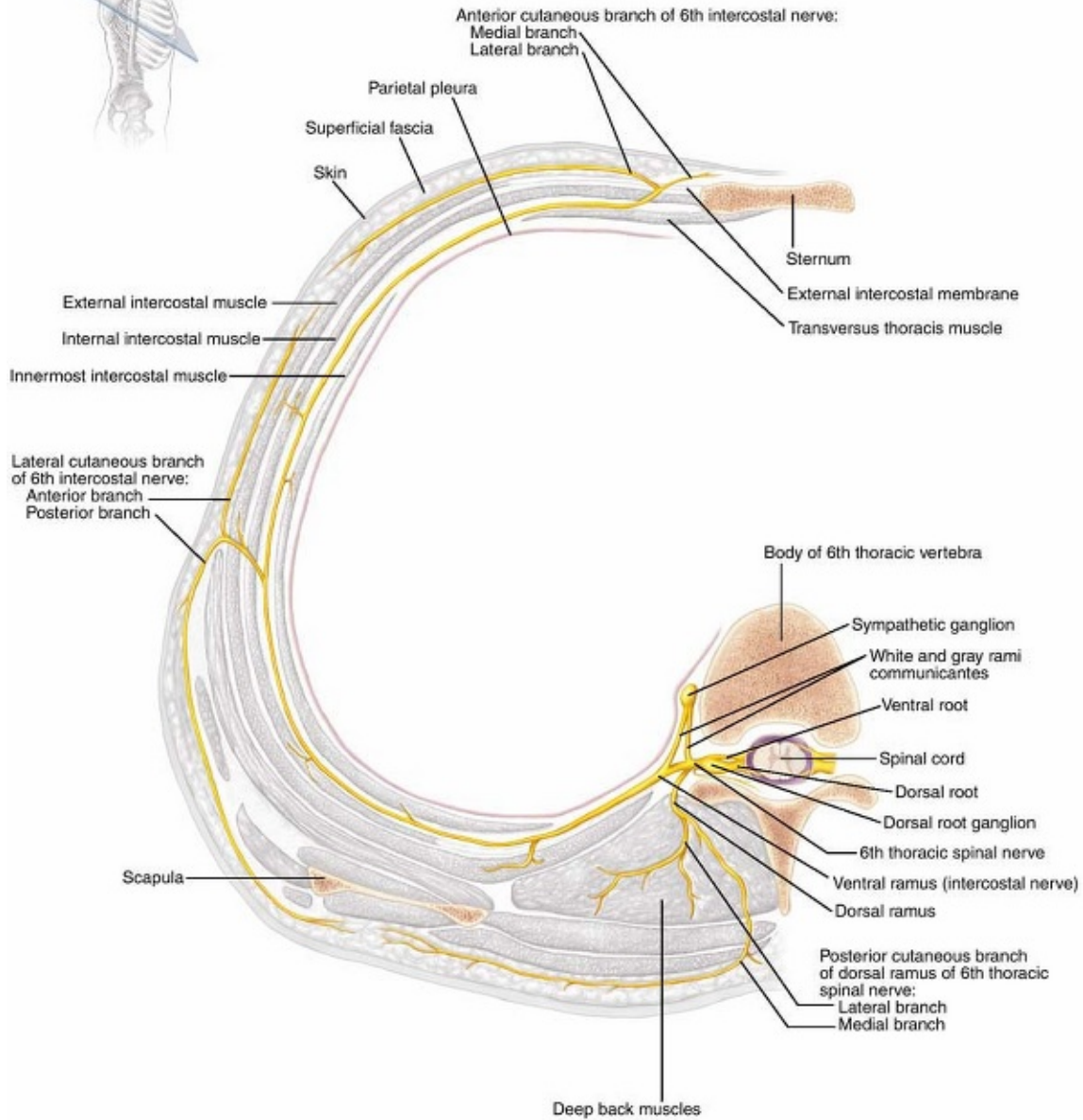


Plate 1-17 Pattern of a Typical Spinal Nerve

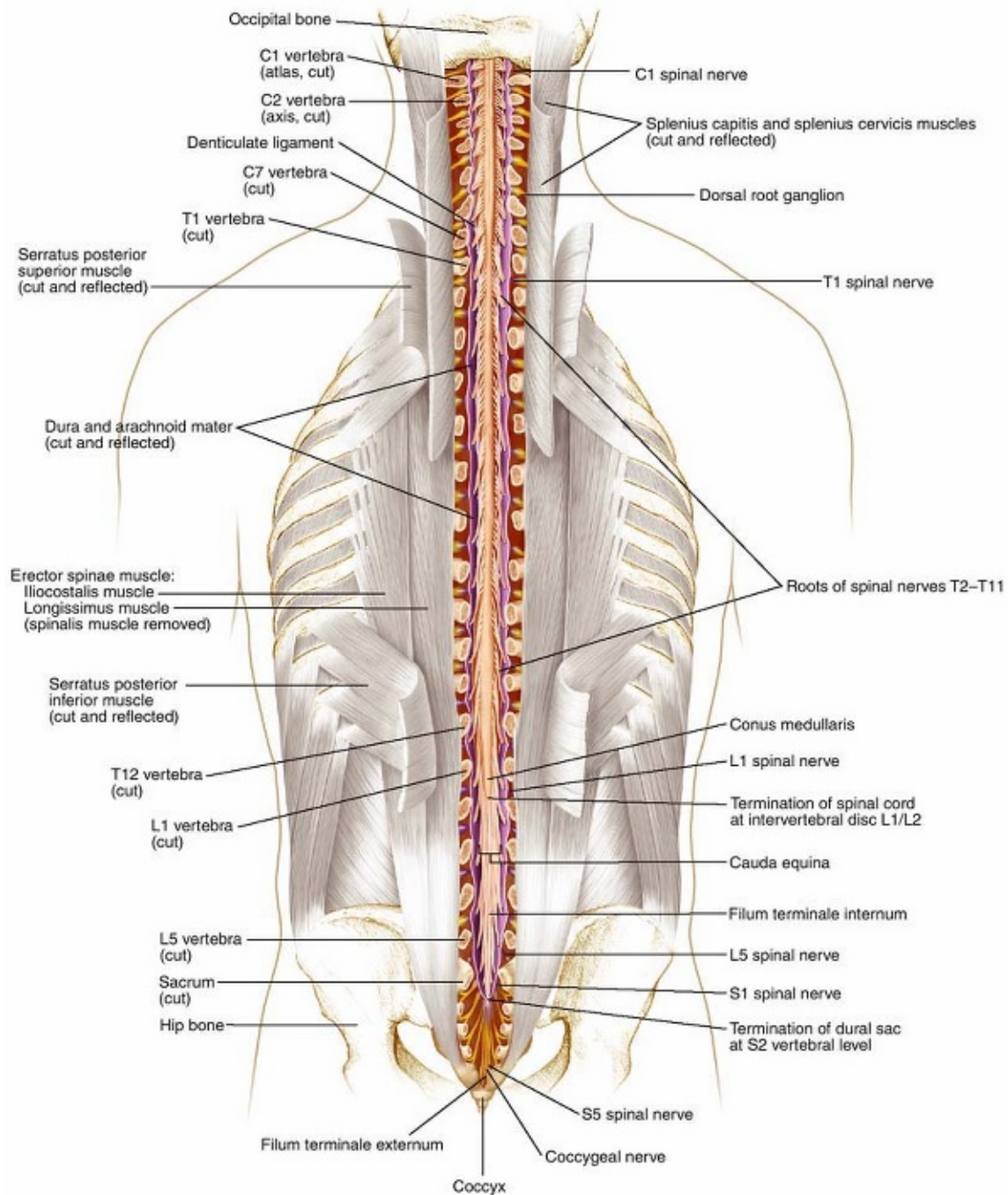
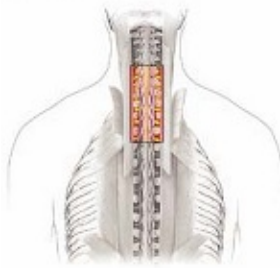


Plate 1-18 Spinal Cord, Posterior View

A. Orientation



B. Dissection

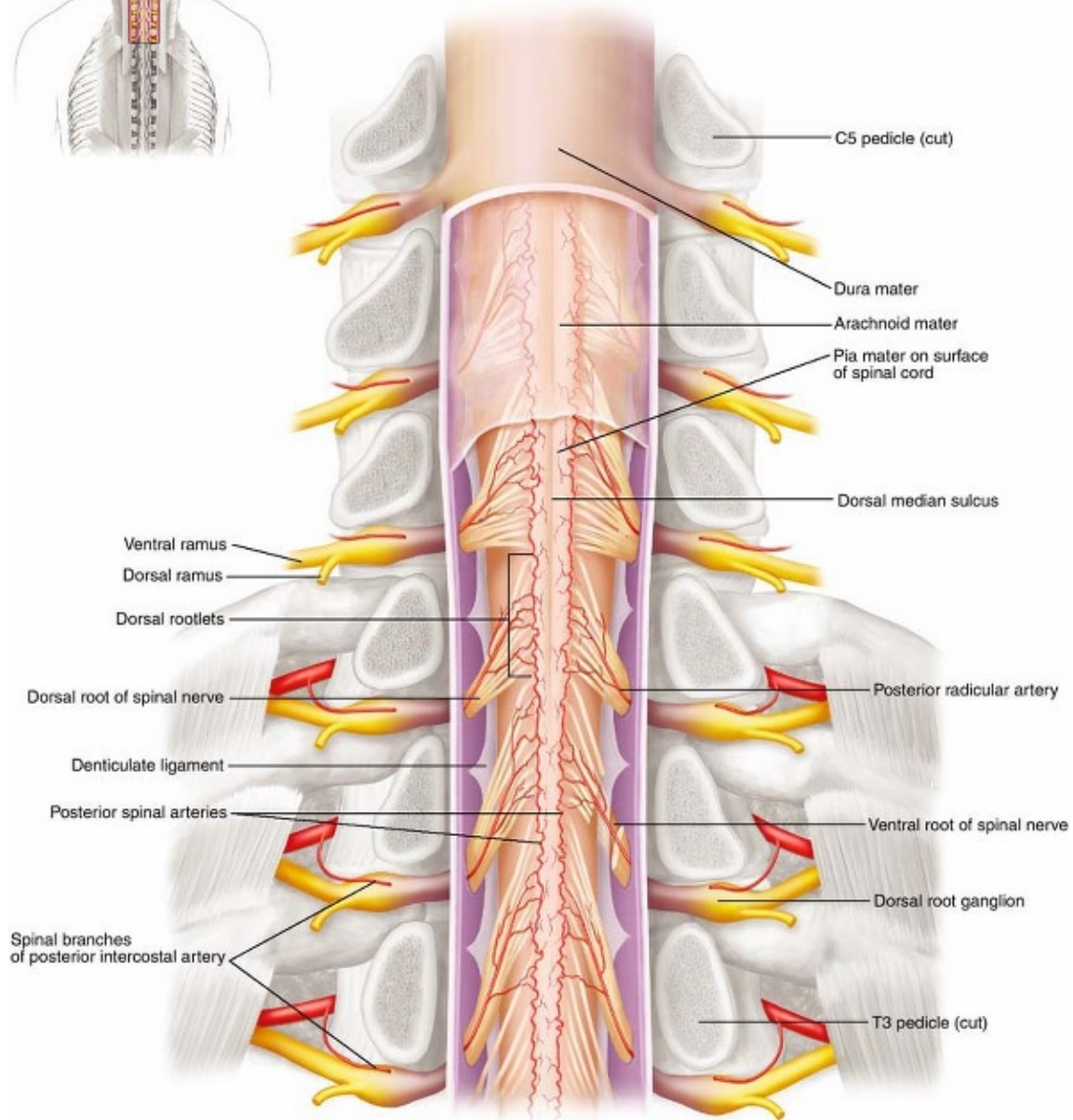
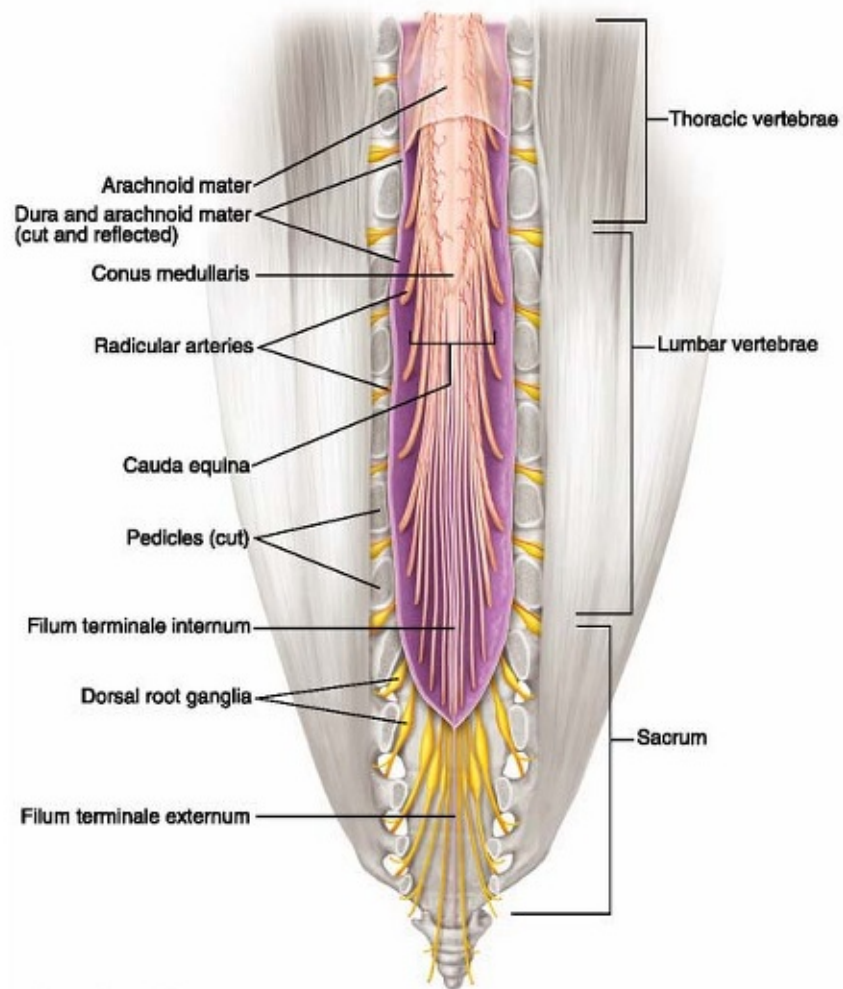


Plate 1-19 Superior Portion of the Spinal Cord

A. Orientation



B. Dissection



C. MRI (T2 weighted), sagittal view

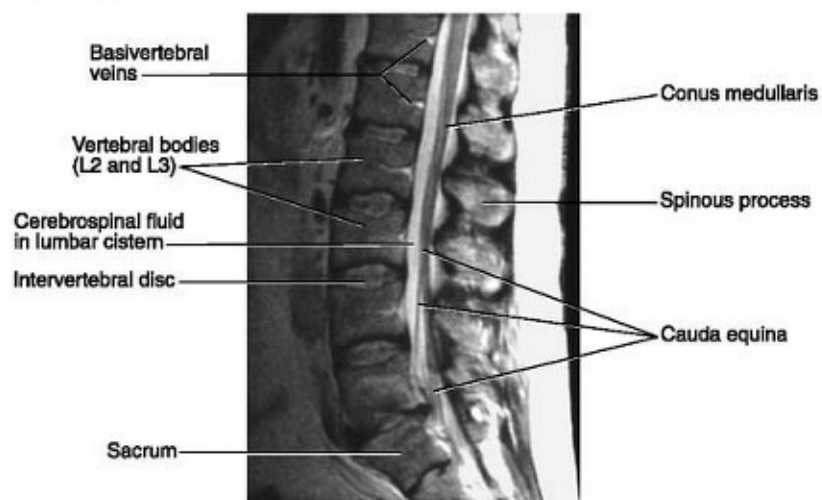


Plate 1-20 Inferior Portion of the Spinal Cord

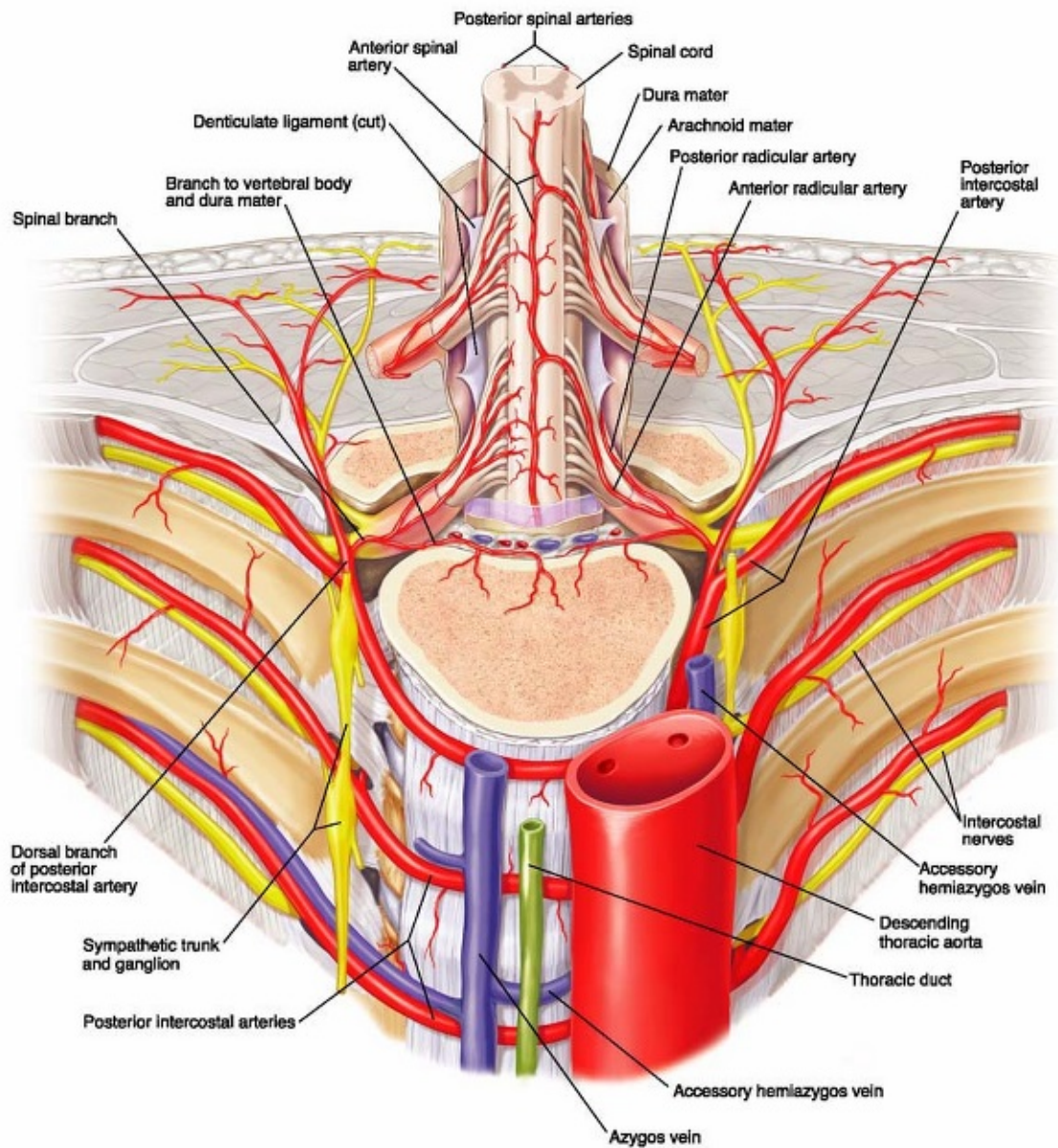
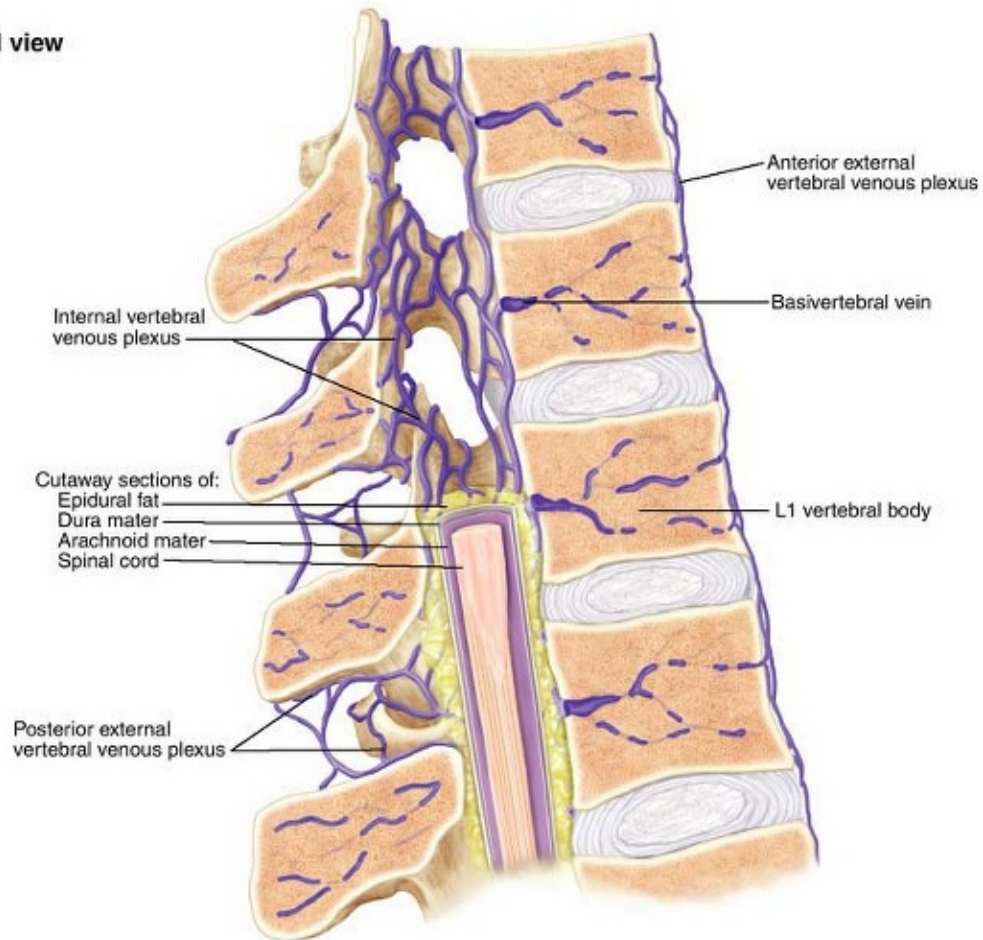


Plate 1-21 Blood Supply of the Spinal Cord, Anterior View

A. Sagittal view



B. Superior view

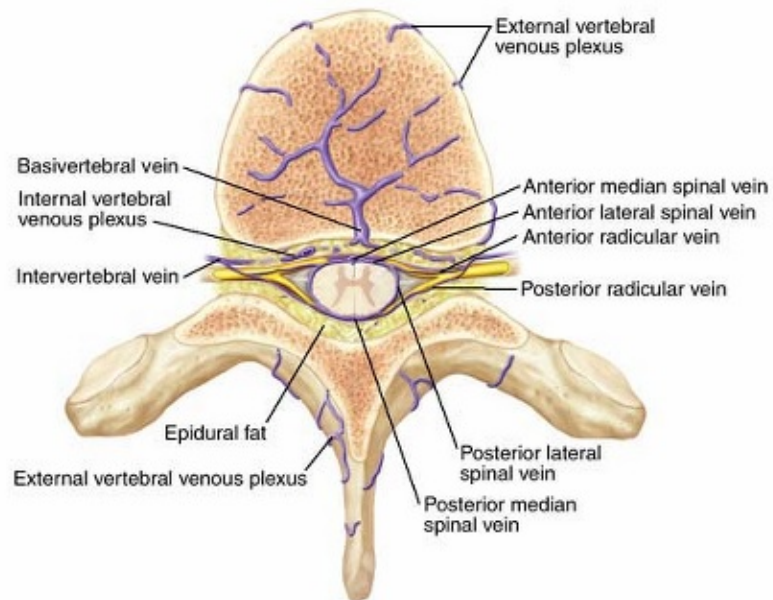
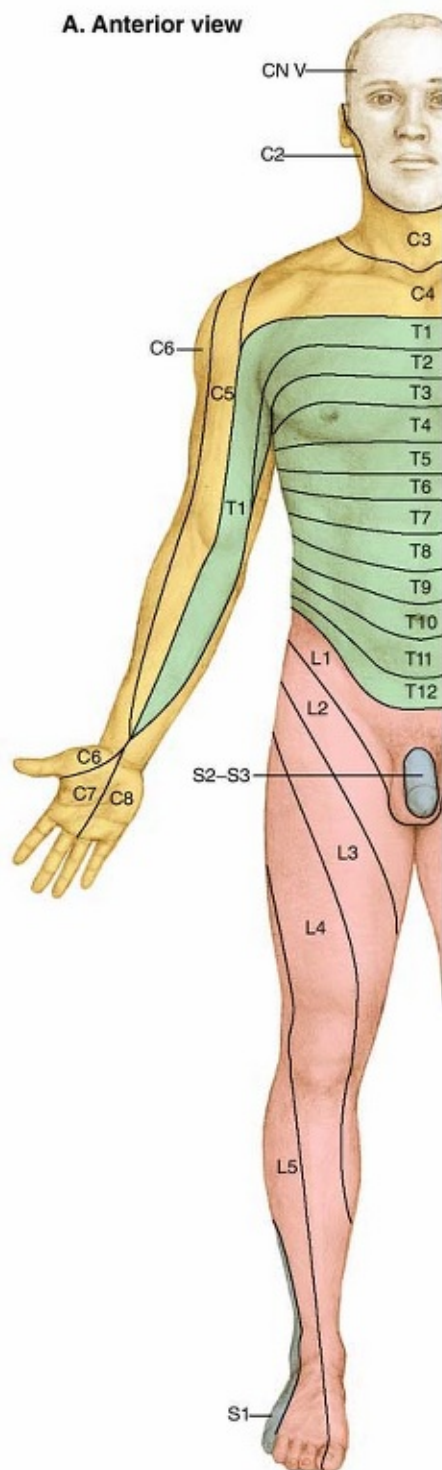


Plate 1-22 Venous Drainage of the Vertebral Column and Spinal

Cord

A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view

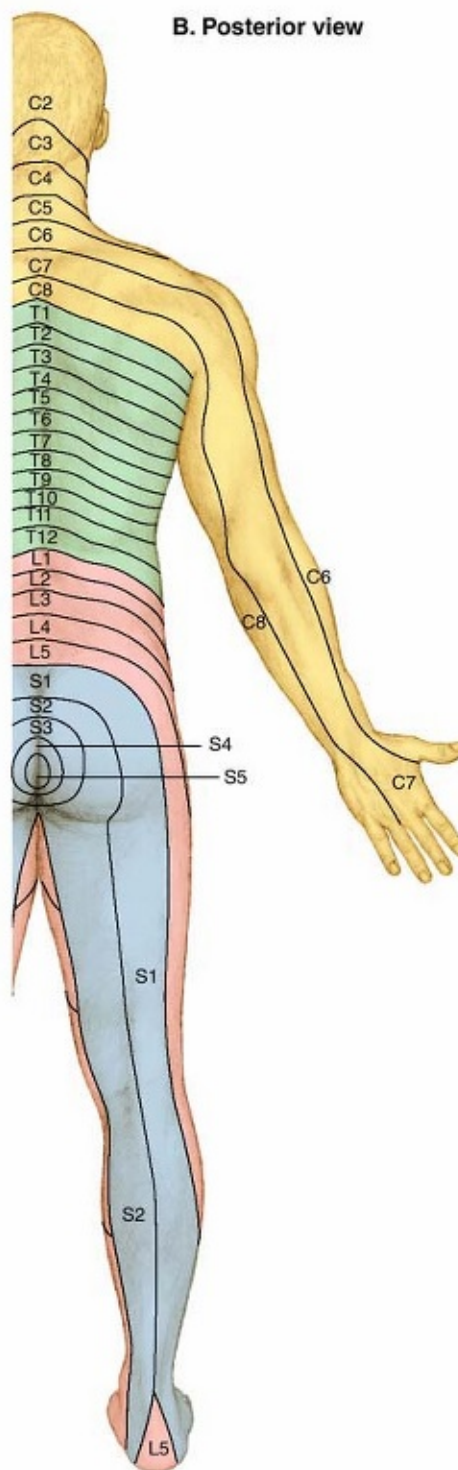


Plate 1-23 Dermatomes

Authors: Tank, Patrick W.; Gest, Thomas R.

Title: *Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Atlas of Anatomy, 1st Edition*

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Chapter 2

The Upper Limb

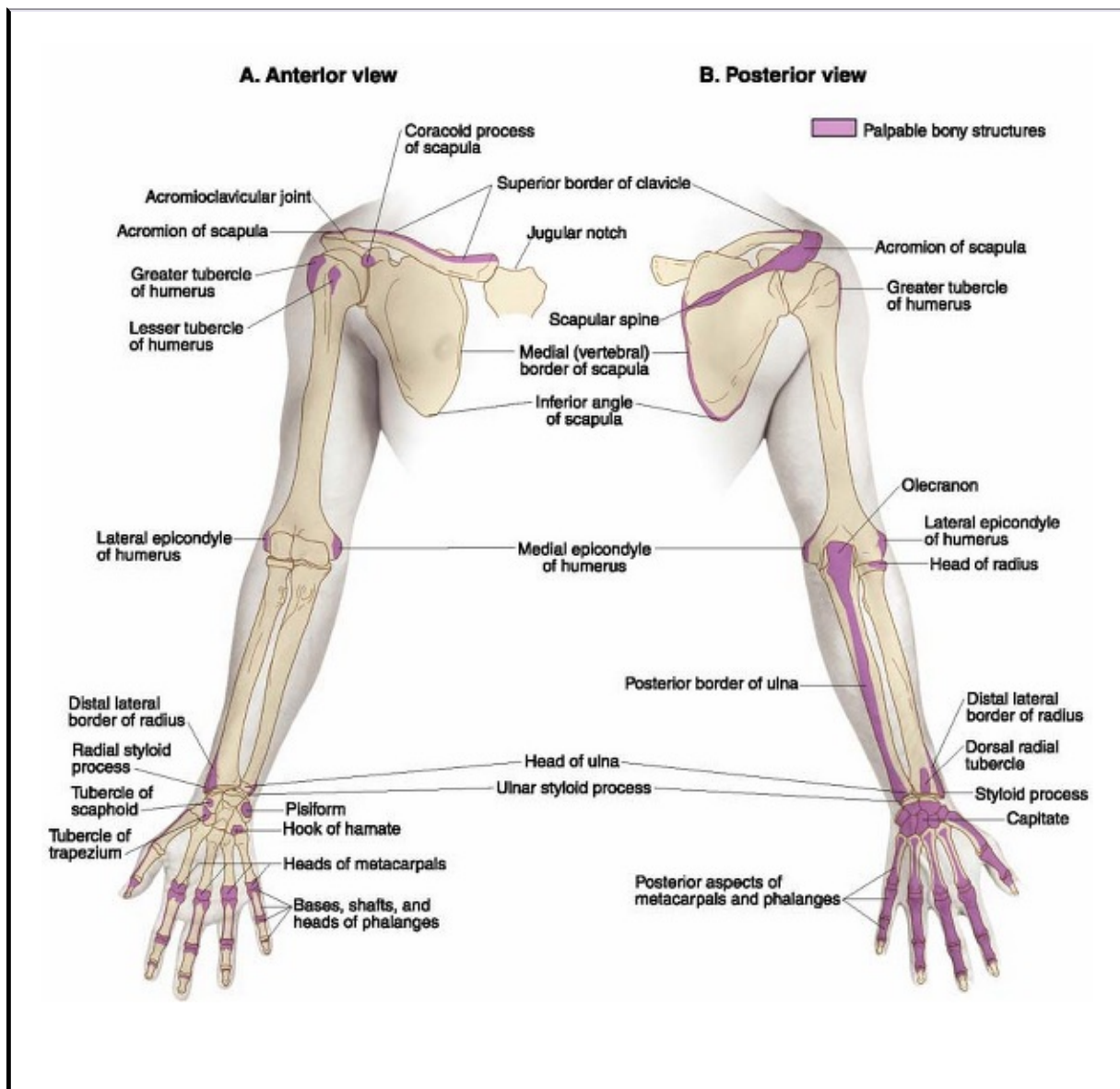


Plate 2-01 Palpable Features of the Upper Limb

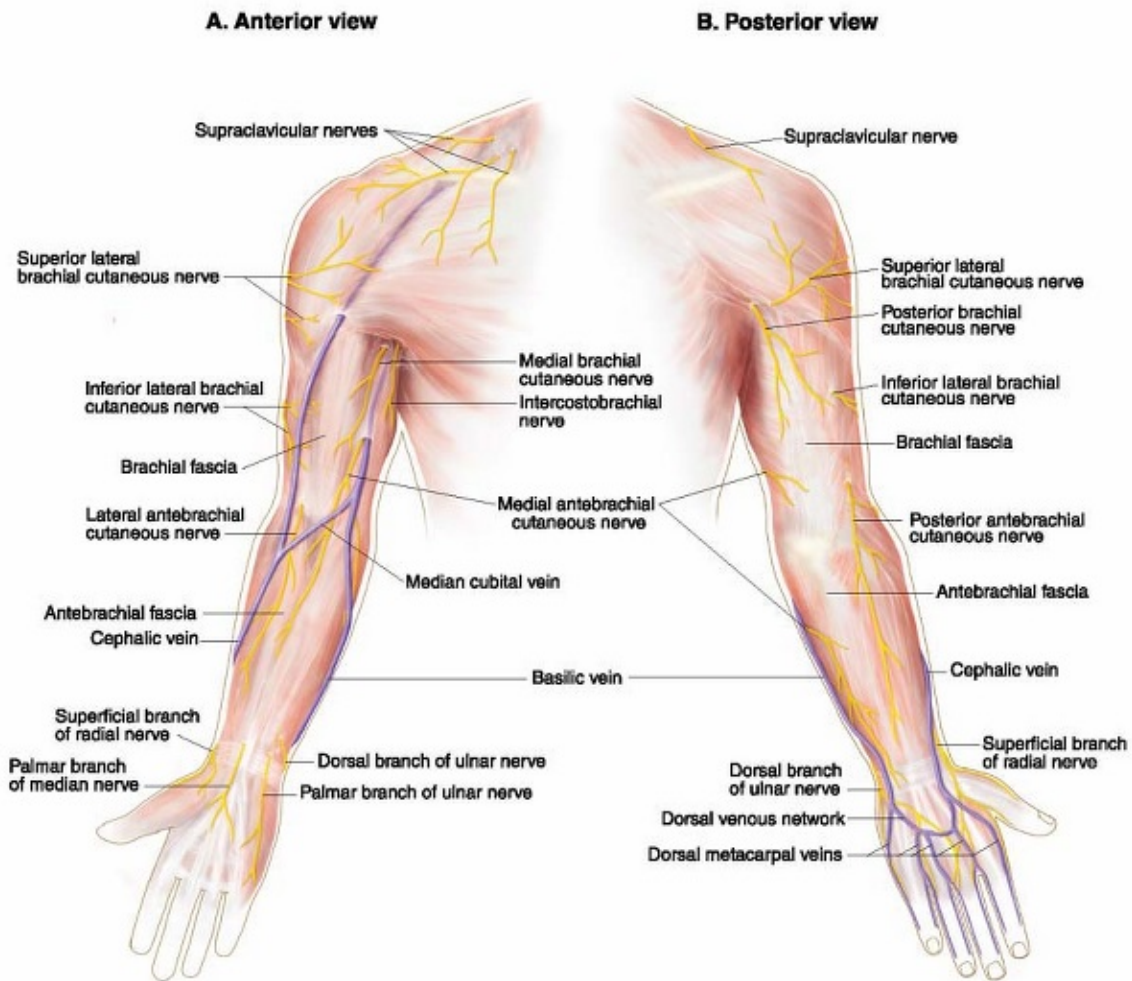


Plate 2-02 Cutaneous Nerves and Superficial Veins of the Upper Limb

This anatomical diagram illustrates the bones of the pectoral girdle and upper limb. The central focus is the humerus, shown in a medial view, with its head articulating with the glenoid cavity of the scapula. The scapula is positioned laterally, showing its various borders and fossae. The clavicle is shown articulating with the manubrium of the sternum and the acromion of the scapula. The radius and ulna are shown at the distal end of the humerus, articulating with the carpal bones. Labels identify the following structures:

- Acromion**
- Coracoid process**
- Glenoid cavity**
- Scapular notch**
- Clavicle**
- Manubrium**
- Head of humerus**
- Anatomical neck**
- Greater tubercle**
- Lesser tubercle**
- Surgical neck**
- Crest of greater tubercle**
- Intertubercular sulcus**
- Crest of lesser tubercle**
- Deltoid tuberosity**
- Shaft of humerus**
- Radial fossa**
- Lateral supracondylar ridge**
- Lateral epicondyle**
- Capitulum**
- Radius**
- Coronoid fossa**
- Medial supracondylar ridge**
- Medial epicondyle**
- Trochlea**
- Ulna**
- Neck**
- Subscapular fossa**
- Medial border**
- Scapula**
- Infraglenoid tubercle**
- Lateral border**
- Inferior angle**
- Clavicle**
- Superior border**
- Superior angle**
- Supraspinous fossa**
- Spine**
- Infraspinous fossa**
- Medial border**

This anatomical diagram illustrates the bones of the right shoulder and upper arm. The scapula is shown in a medial view, with labels for the Coracoid process, Scapular notch, Clavicle, Superior border, Superior angle, Supraspinous fossa, Spine, Infraspinous fossa, Medial border, Inferior angle, and Lateral border. The humerus is shown in an anterior view, with labels for the Head of humerus, Greater tubercle, Anatomical neck, Surgical neck, Neck, Infraglenoid tubercle, Shaft of humerus, Deltoid tuberosity, Radial groove, Lateral supracondylar ridge, Medial supracondylar ridge, Olecranon fossa, Lateral epicondyle, Medial epicondyle, Ulna, and Radius.

Plate 2-03 Skeleton of the Proximal Upper Limb

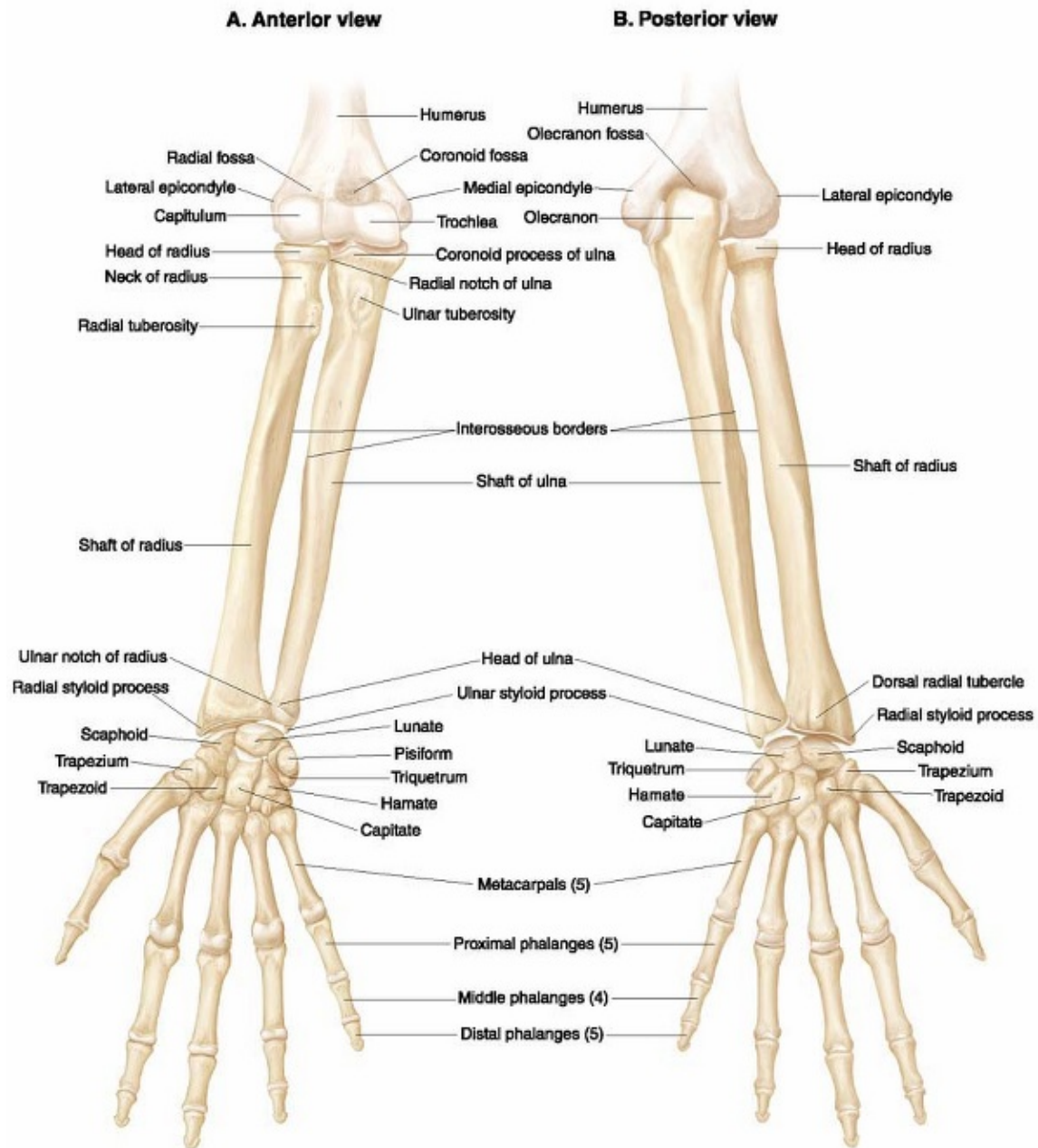


Plate 2-04 Skeleton of the Distal Upper Limb

A. Right shoulder, anterior view



B. Right elbow, anterior view



C. Right wrist and hand, anterior view

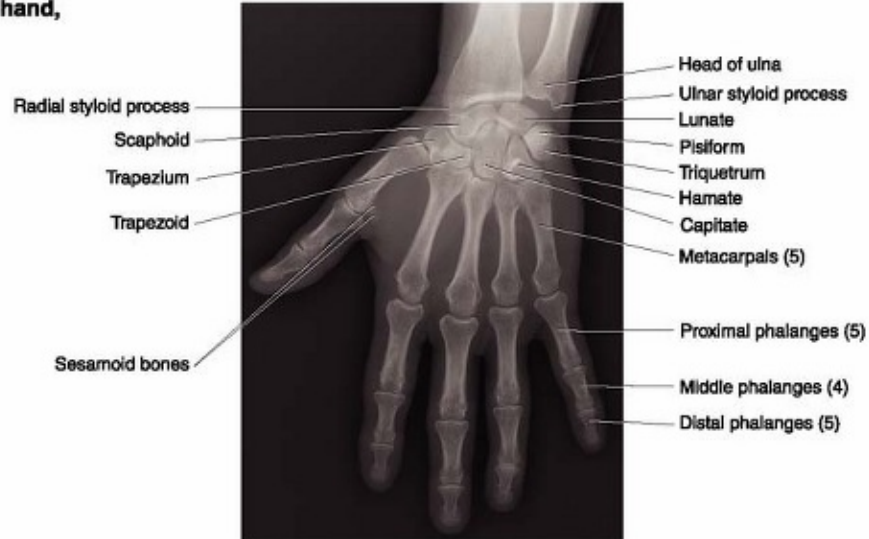
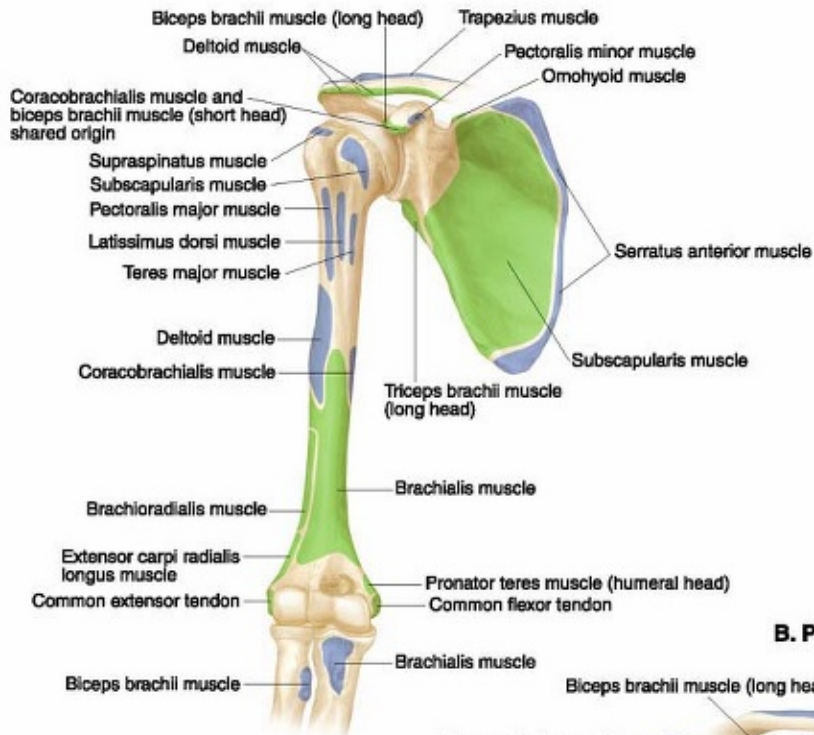
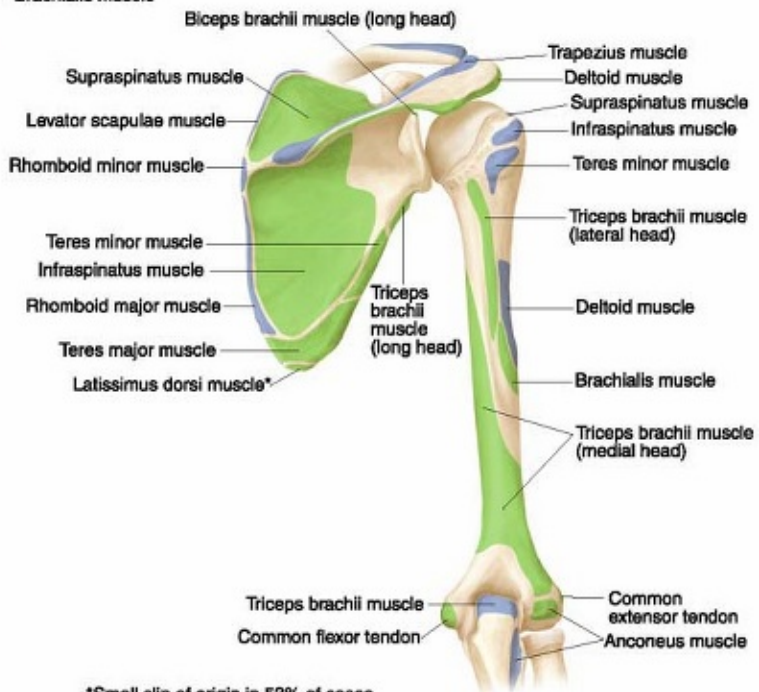


Plate 2-05 Radiographs of the Upper Limb

A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view



*Small slip of origin in 53% of cases

Plate 2-06 Muscle Attachments of the Proximal Upper Limb

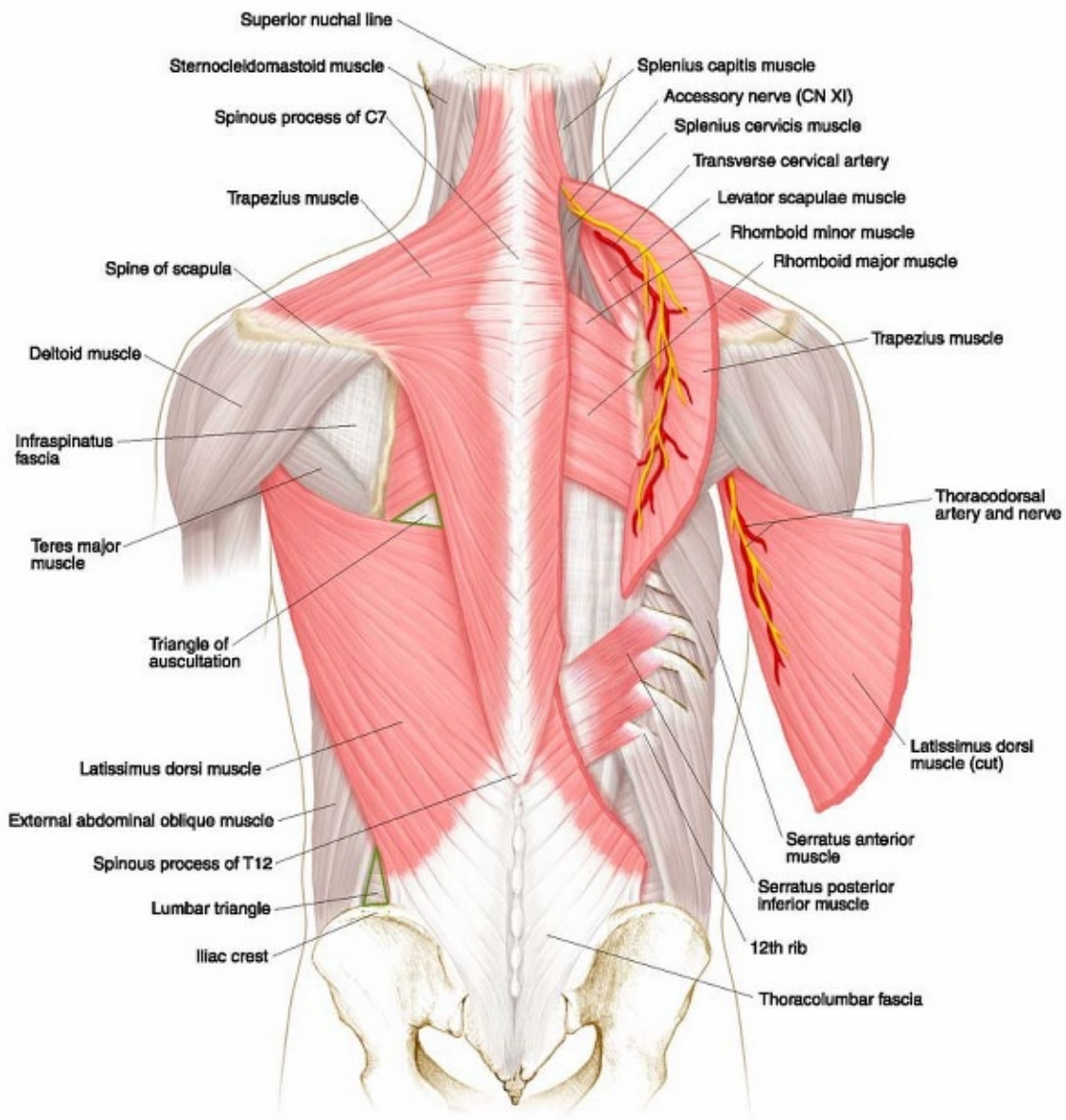
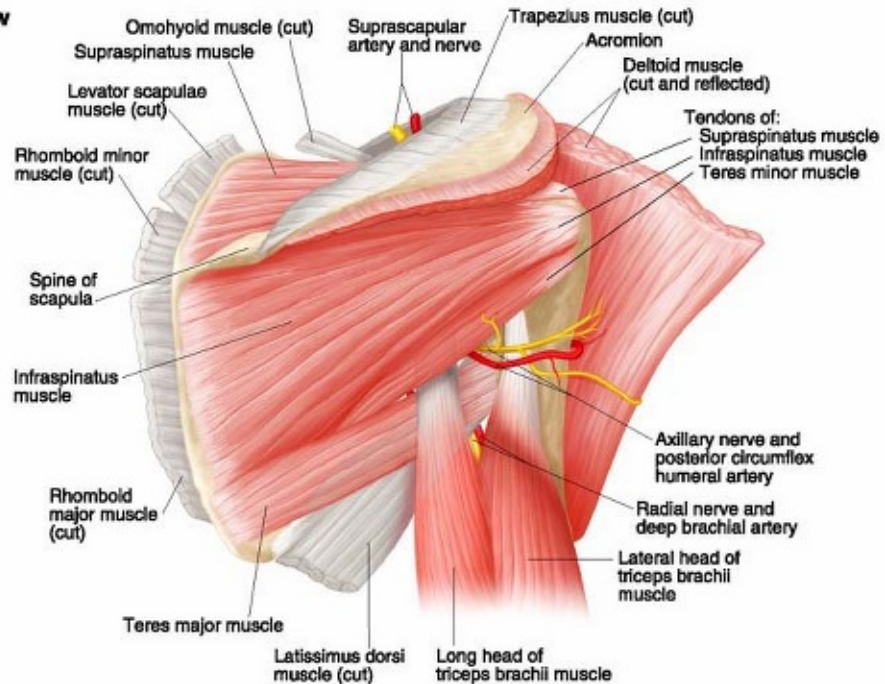


Plate 2-07 Superficial Muscles of the Back

A. Superficial view



B. Deep view

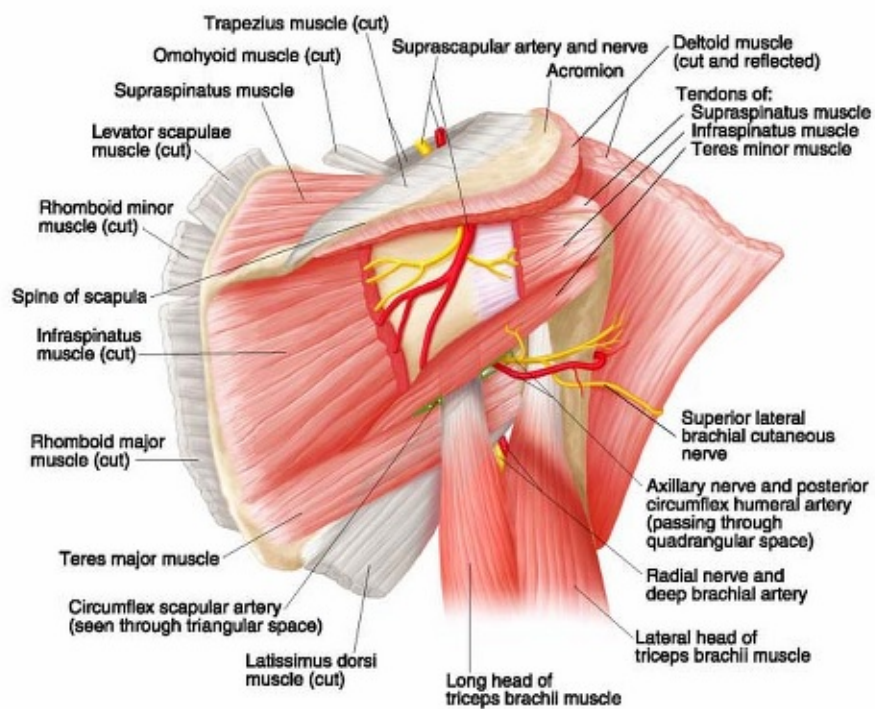
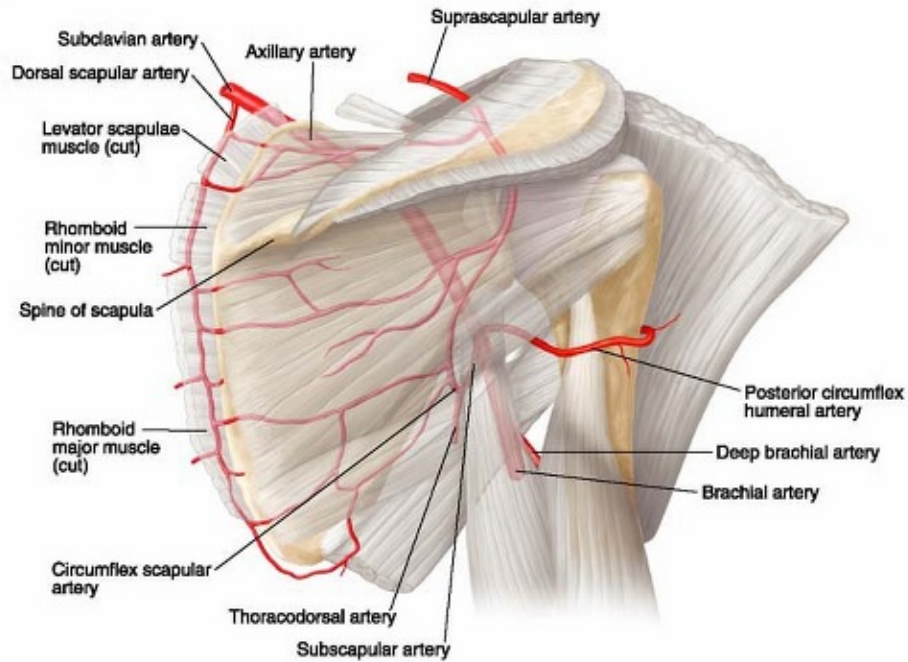


Plate 2-08 Shoulder Muscles

A. Arteries



B. Angiogram

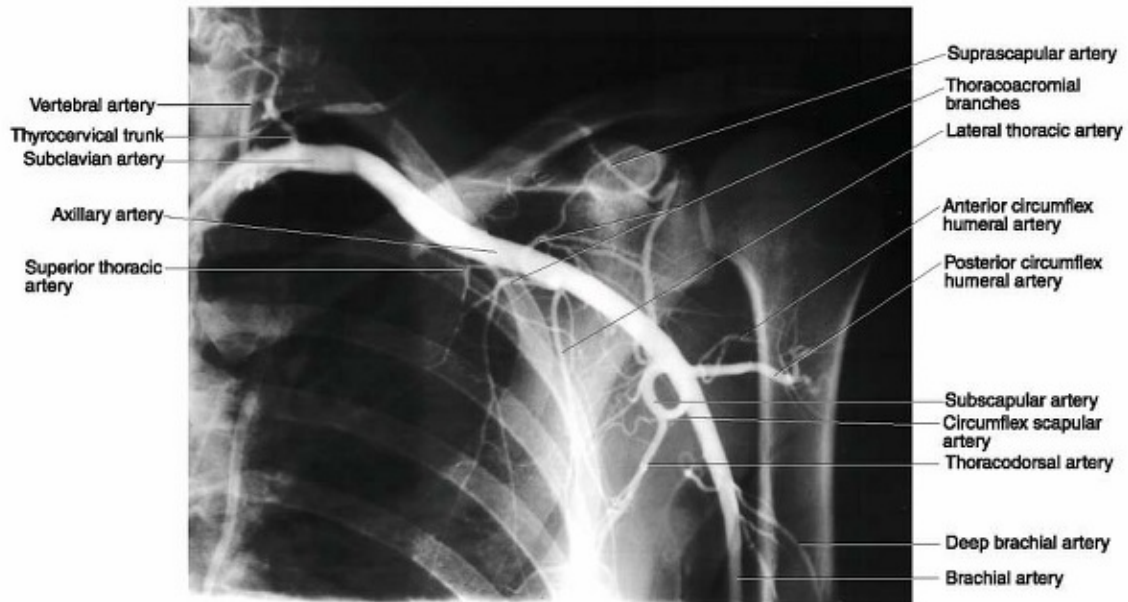
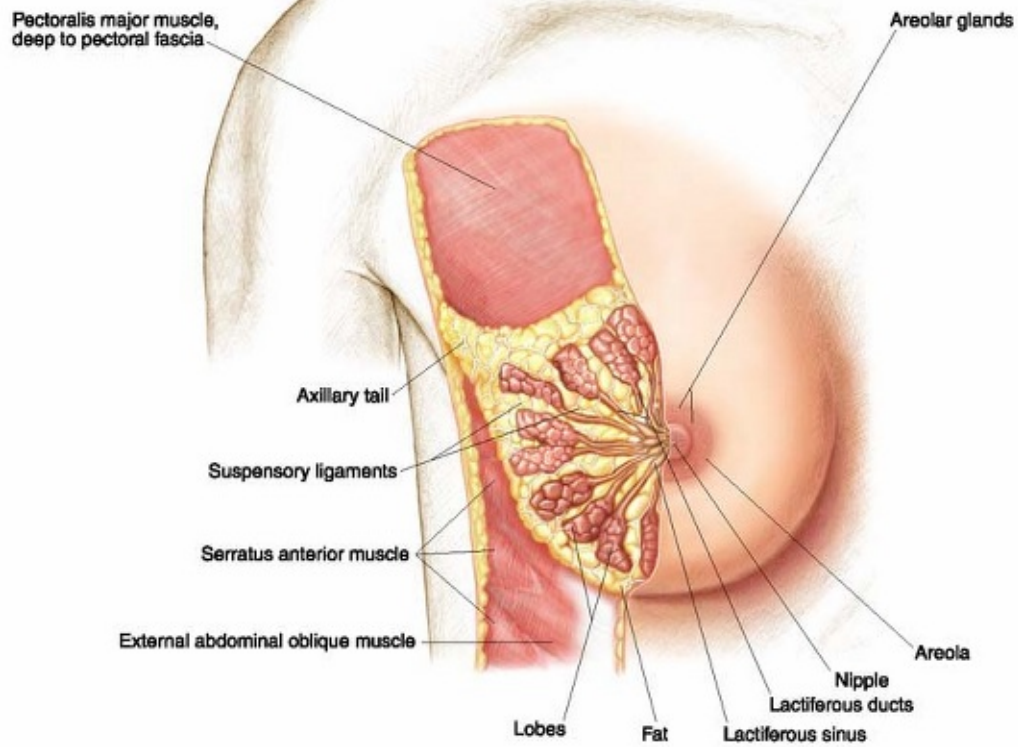


Plate 2-09 Blood Supply to the Shoulder

A. Anterior view



B. Sagittal section

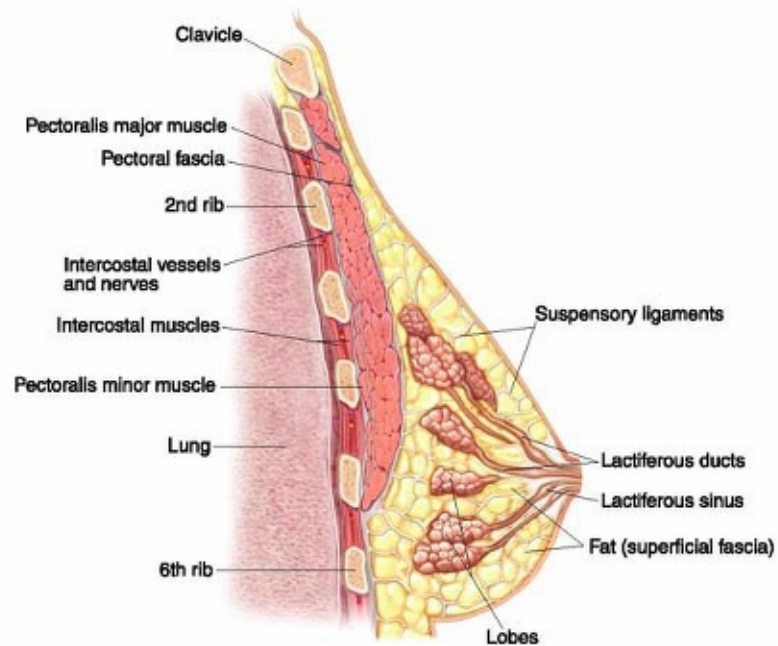
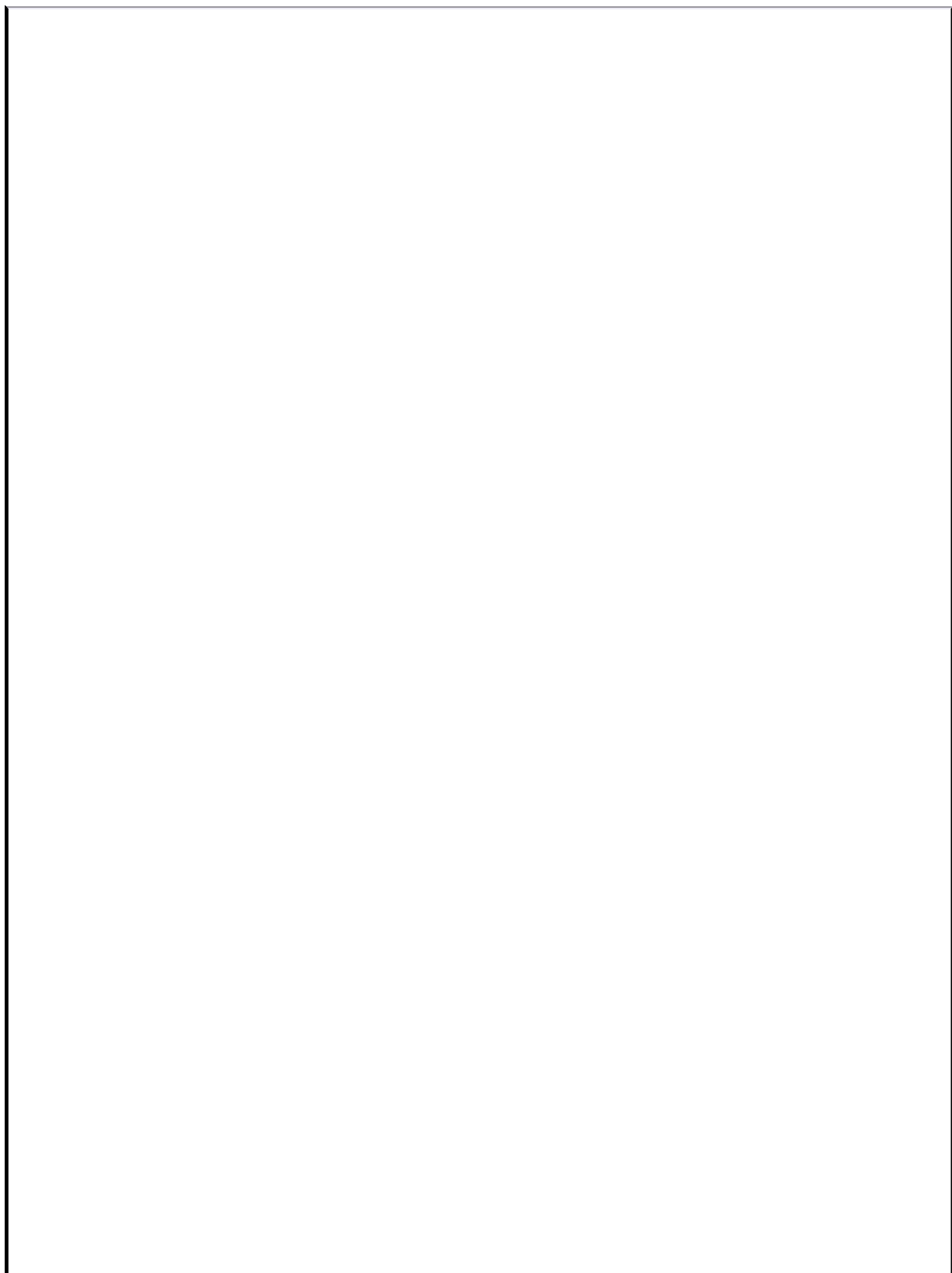
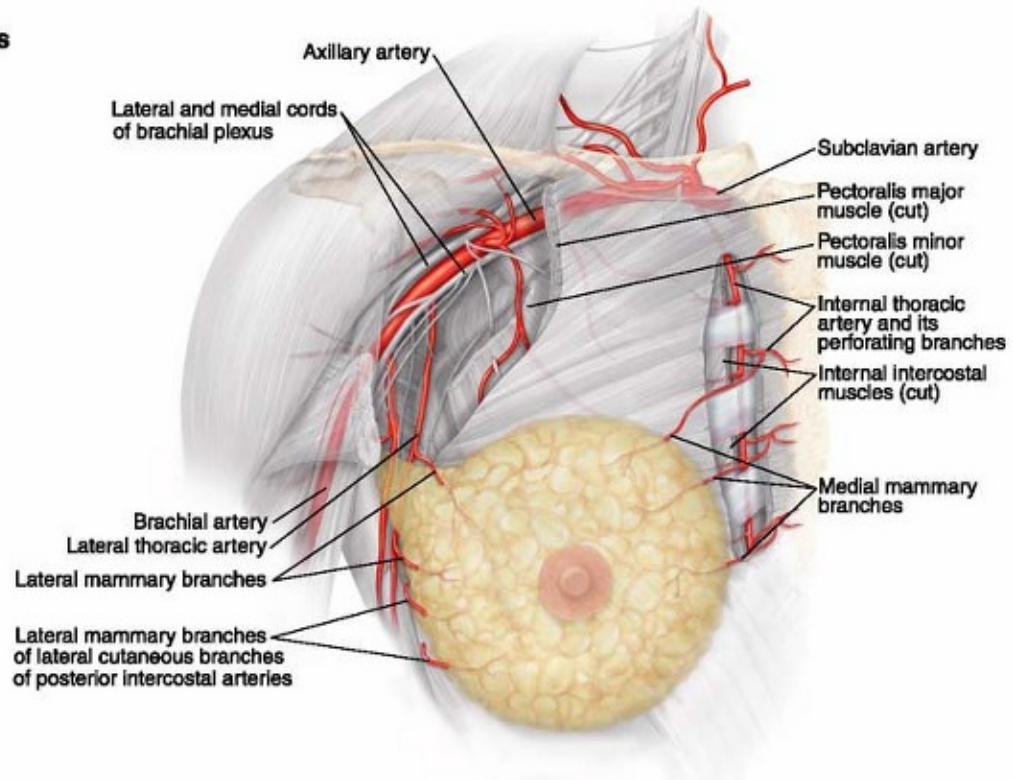


Plate 2-10 Breast



A. Arteries



B. Lymphatic drainage

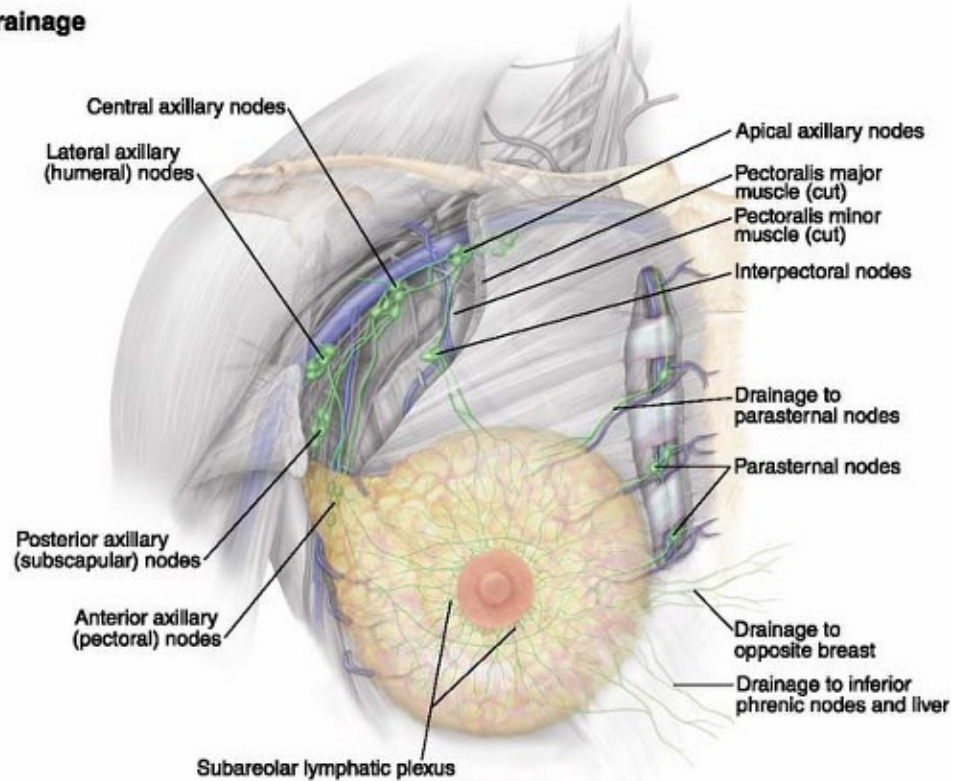
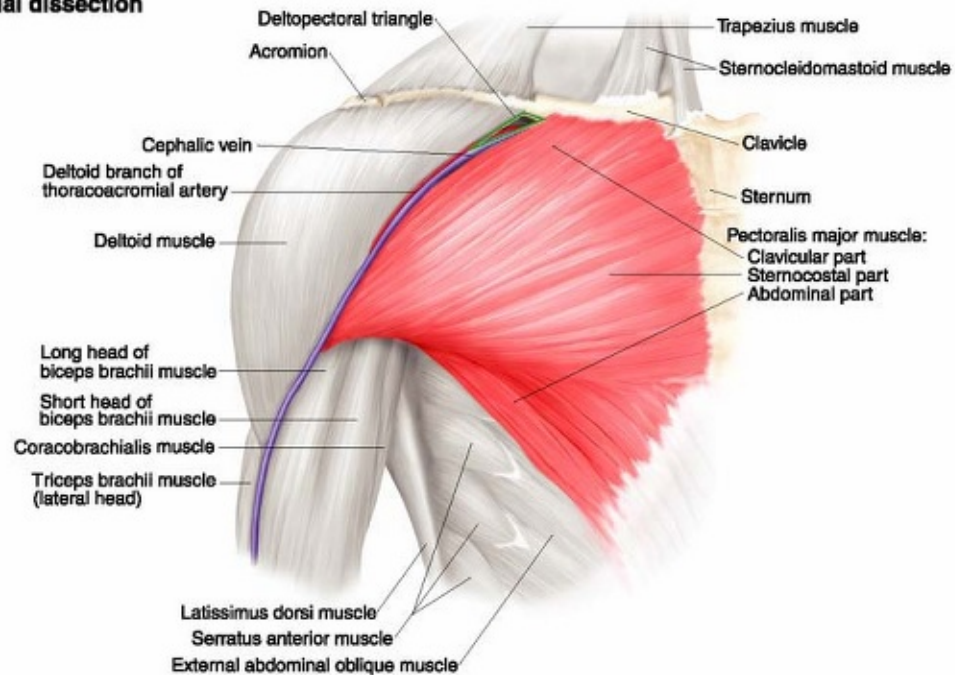


Plate 2-11 Blood Supply and Lymphatic Drainage of the Breast

A. Superficial dissection



B. Deep dissection

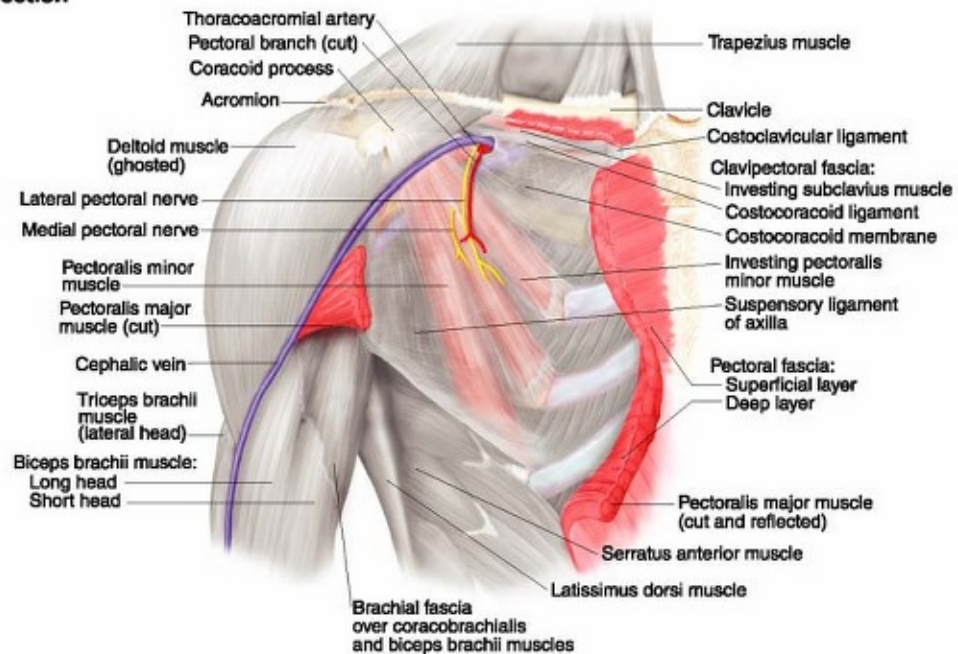


Plate 2-12 Pectoral Muscles

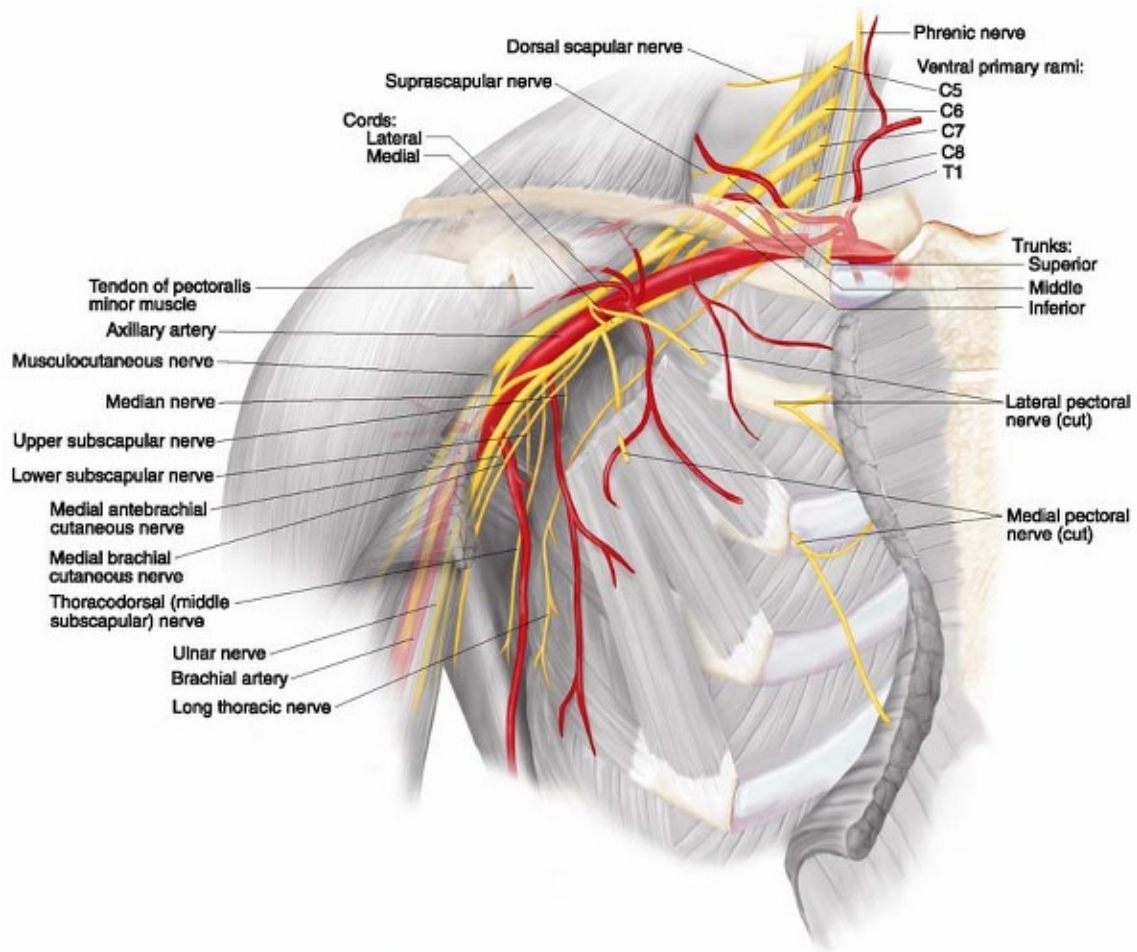


Plate 2-13 Brachial Plexus and Nerves of the Axilla

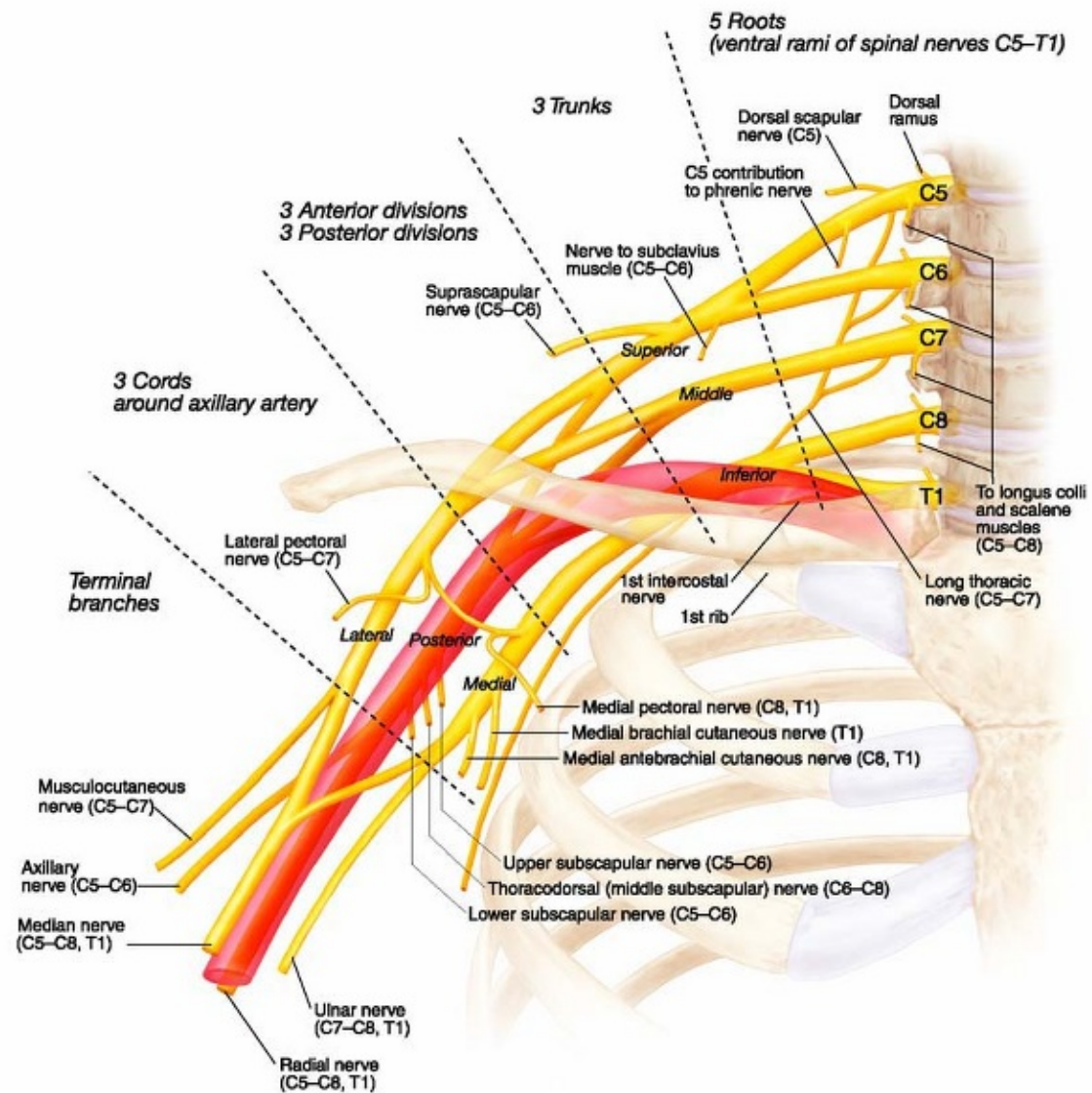
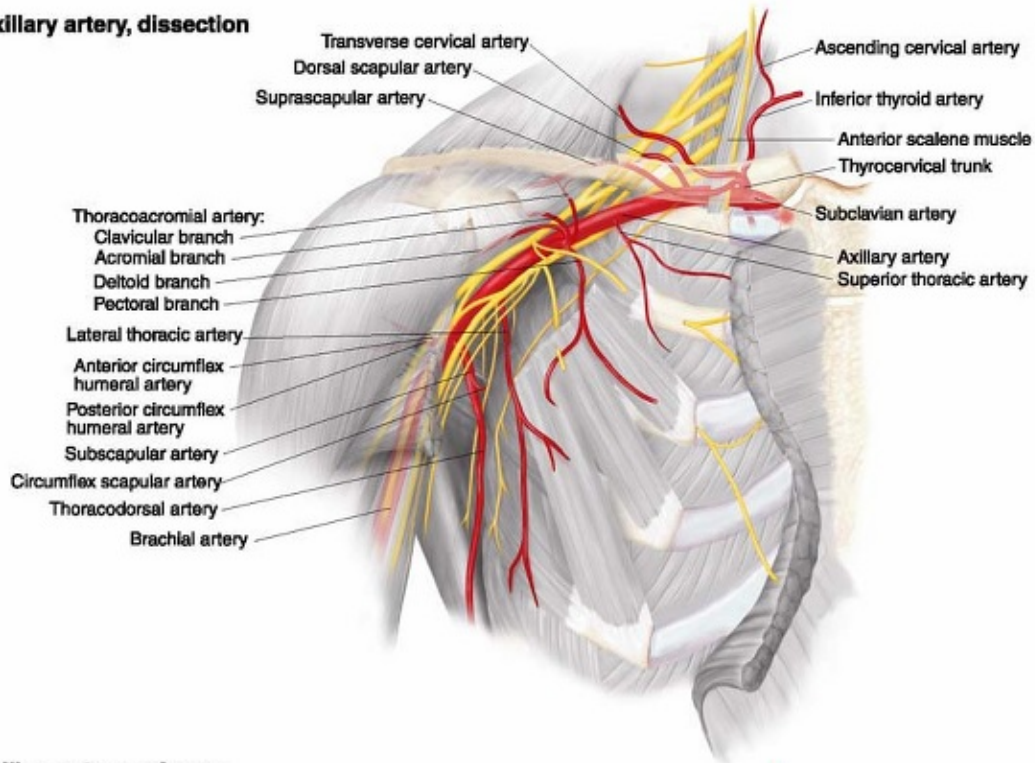


Plate 2-14 Brachial Plexus Schema

A. Axillary artery, dissection



B. Axillary artery, schema

1, 2, 3 indicate
1st, 2nd, and 3rd parts
of axillary artery

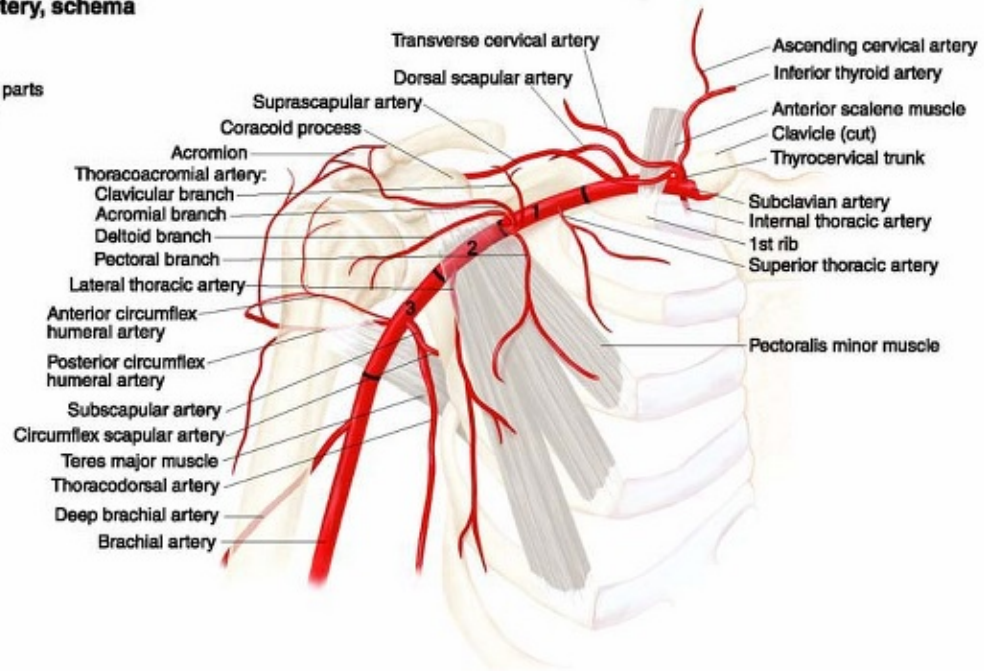


Plate 2-15 Axillary Artery and Its Branches

A. Posterior view



B. Anterior view



C. Superolateral view

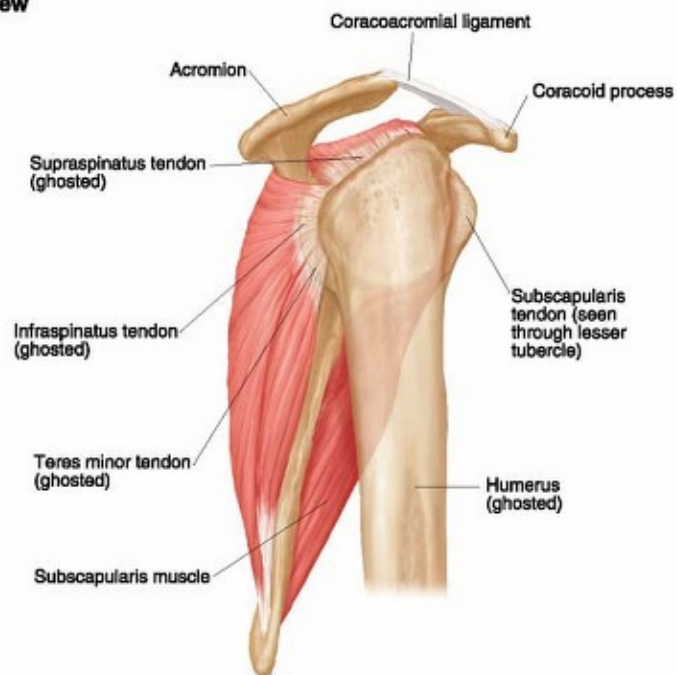
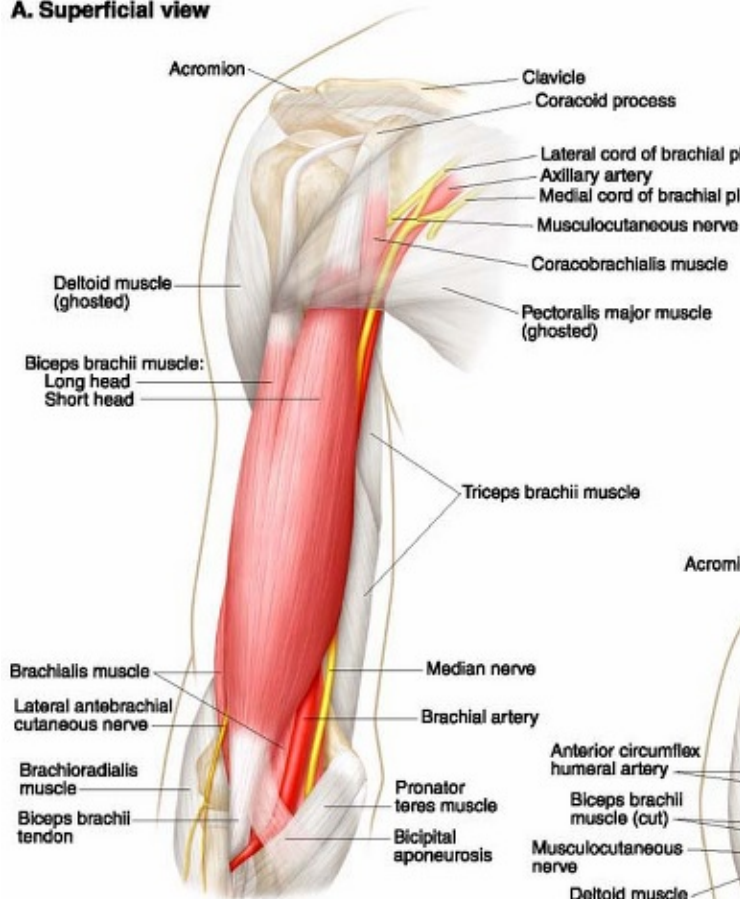


Plate 2-16 Rotator Cuff Muscles

A. Superficial view



B. Deep view

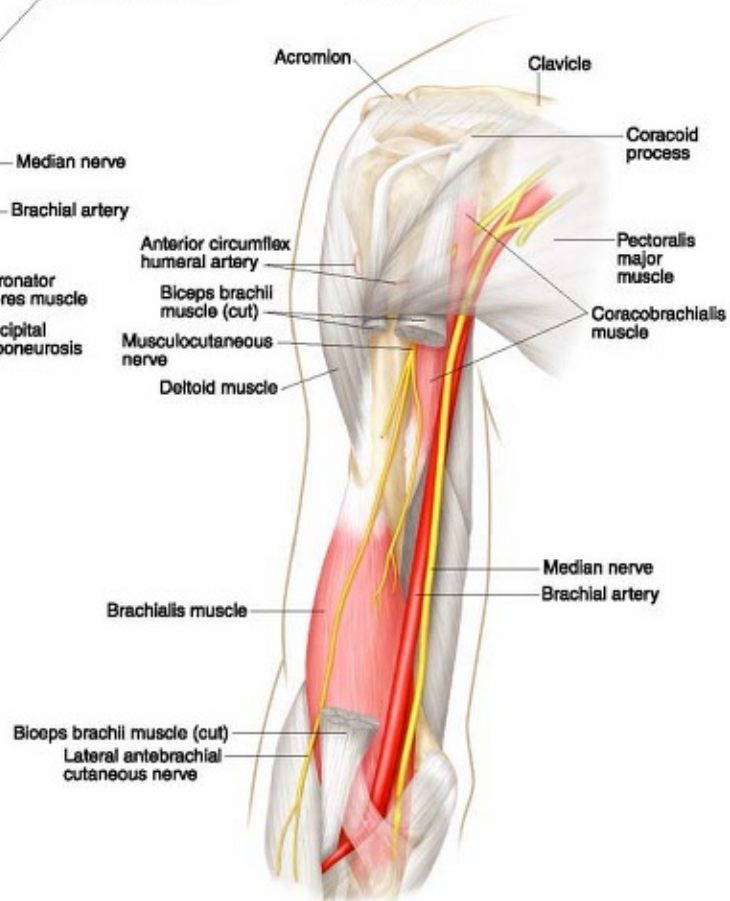
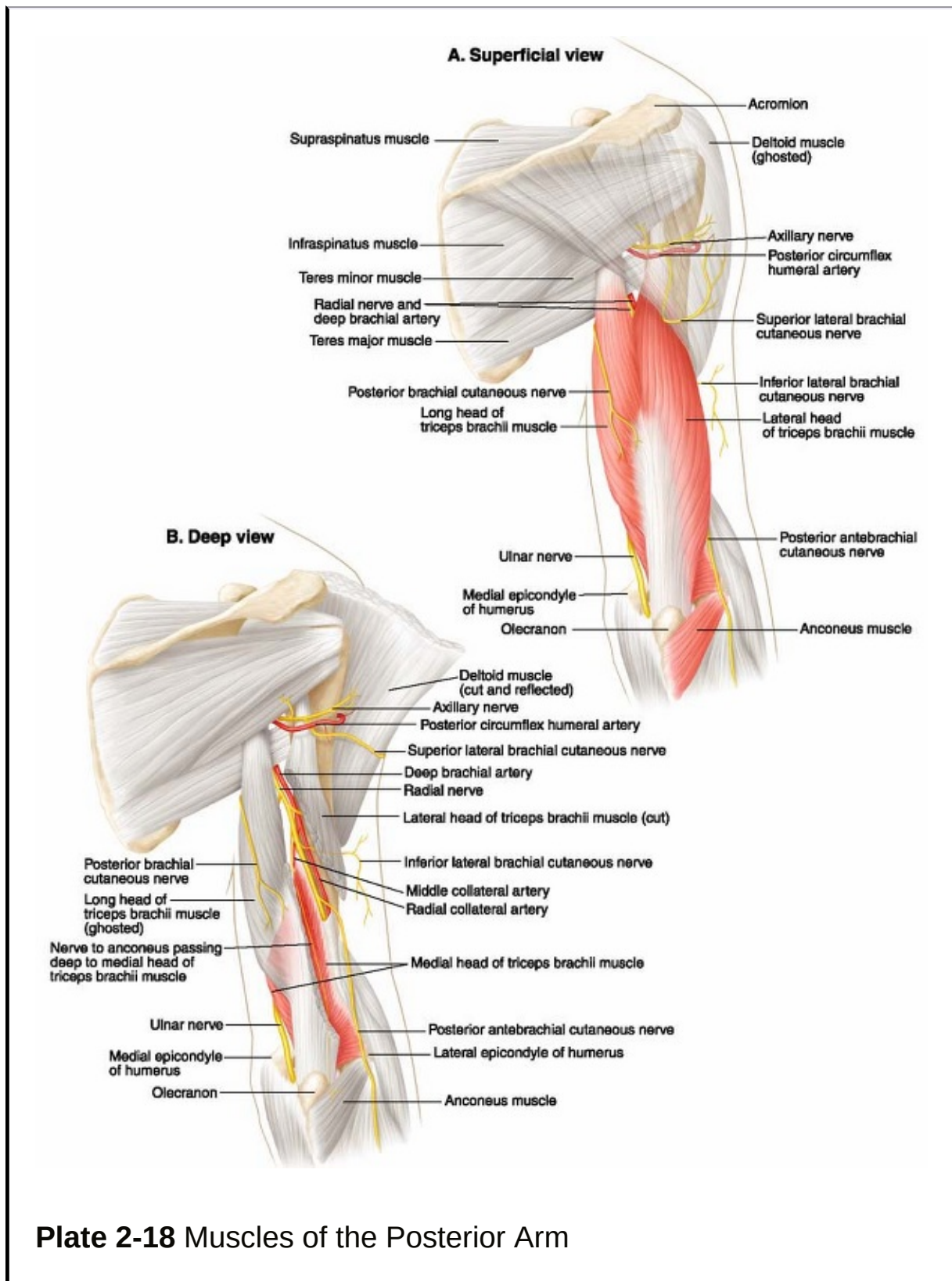
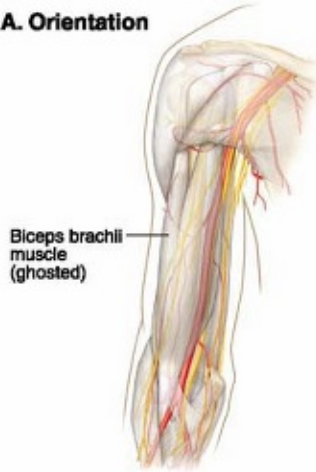


Plate 2-17 Muscles of the Anterior Arm



A. Orientation



B. Schema

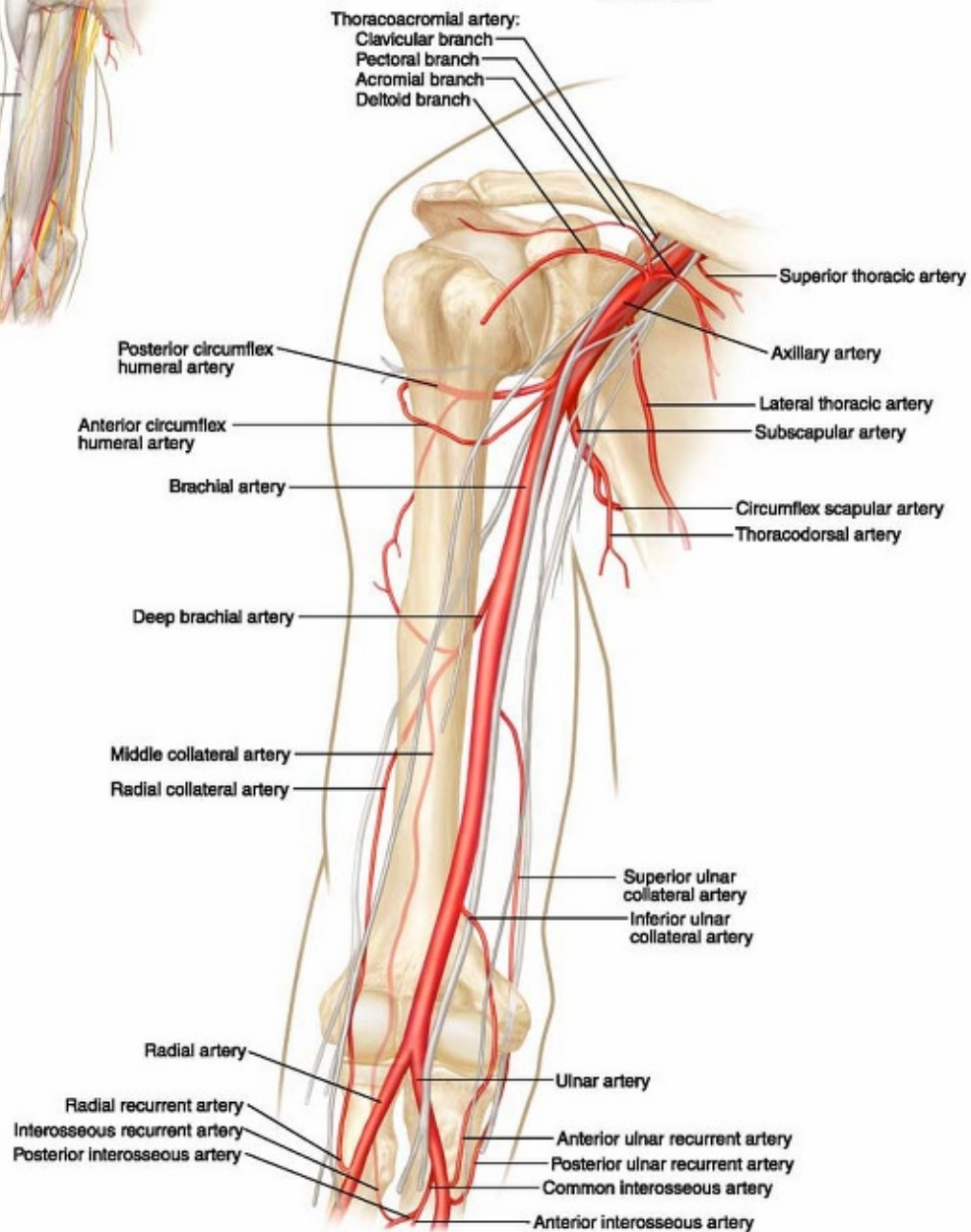
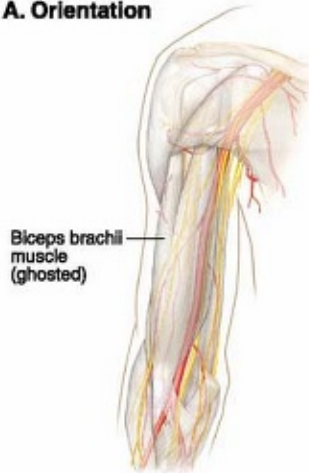


Plate 2-19 Arteries of the Arm

A. Orientation



B. Schema

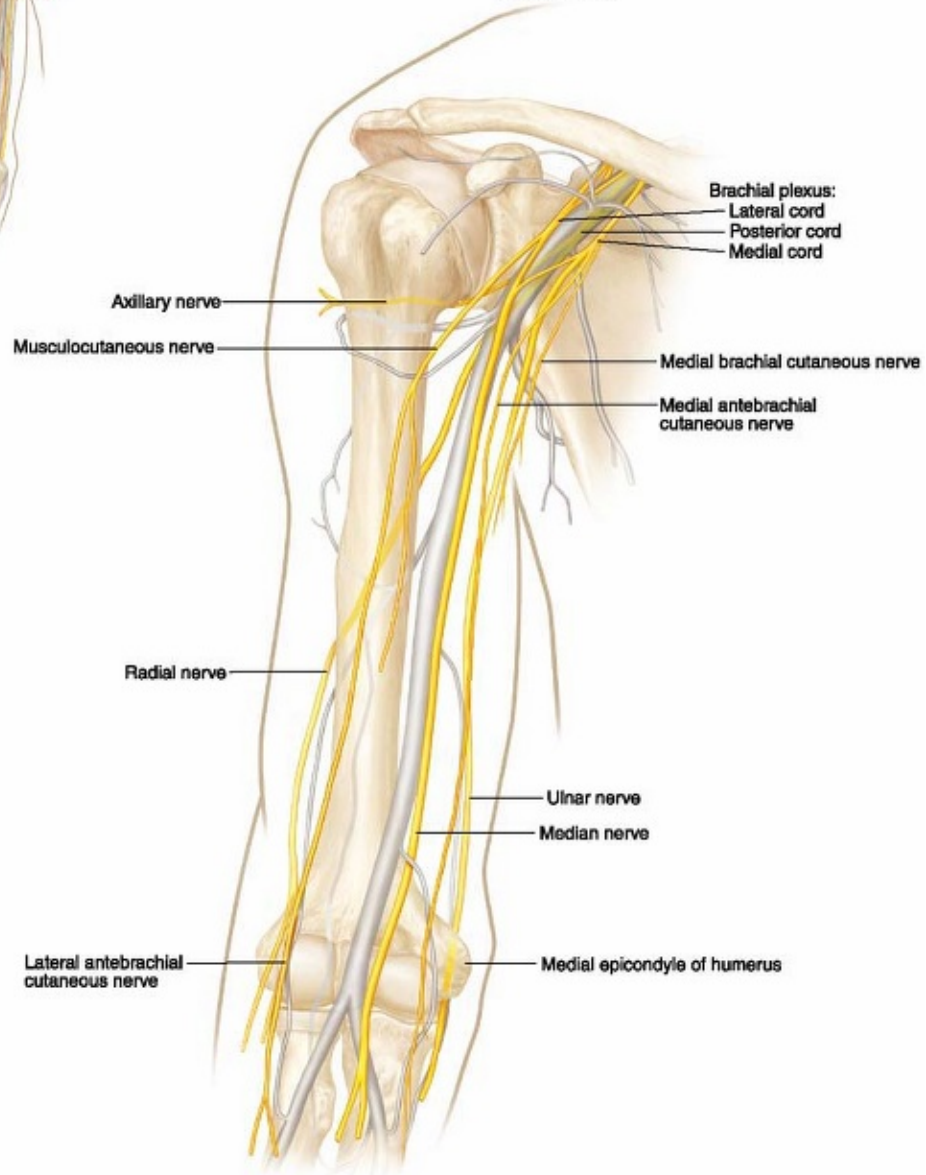


Plate 2-20 Nerves of the Arm

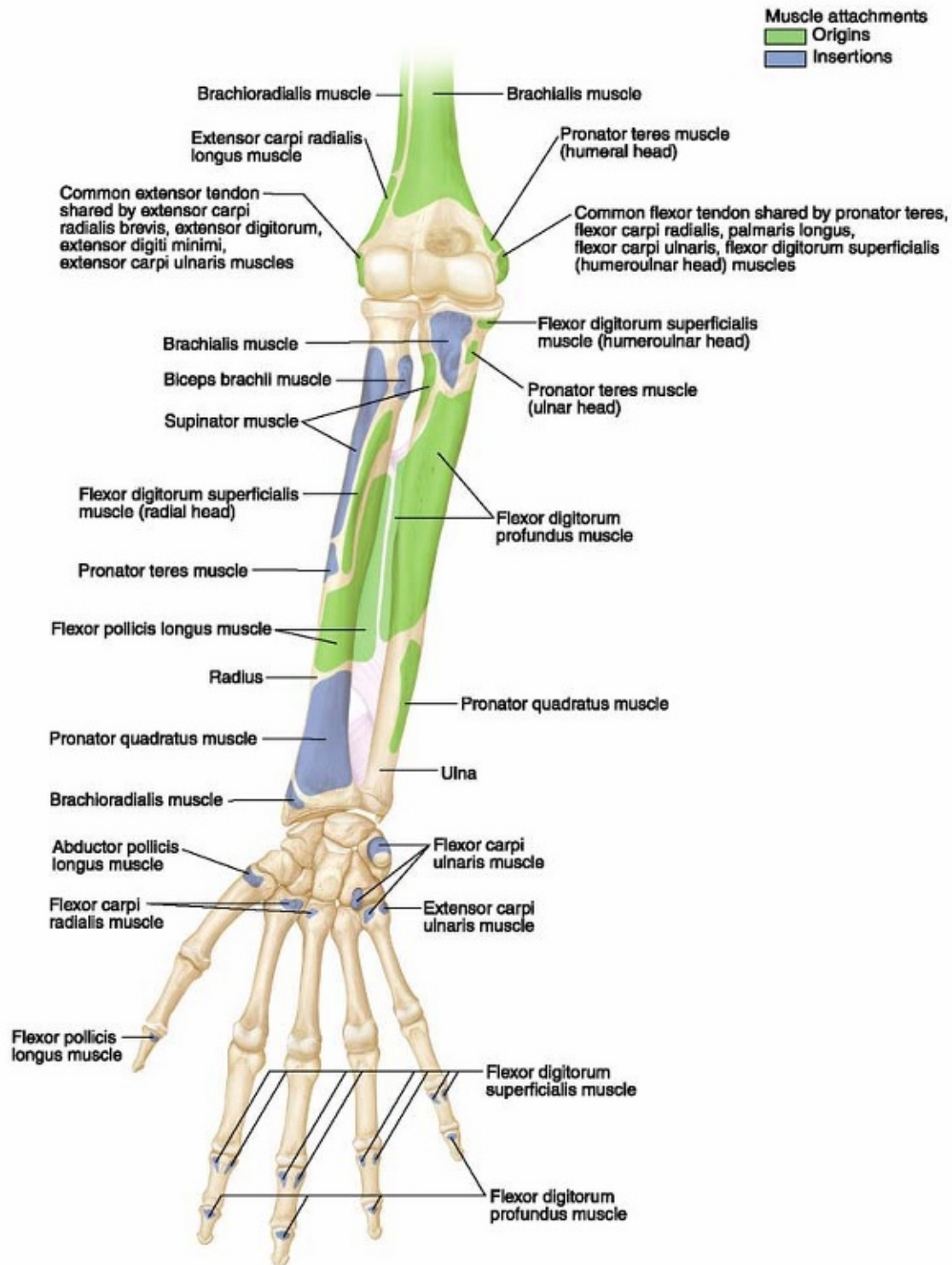


Plate 2-21 Muscle Attachments of the Distal Upper Limb, Anterior View

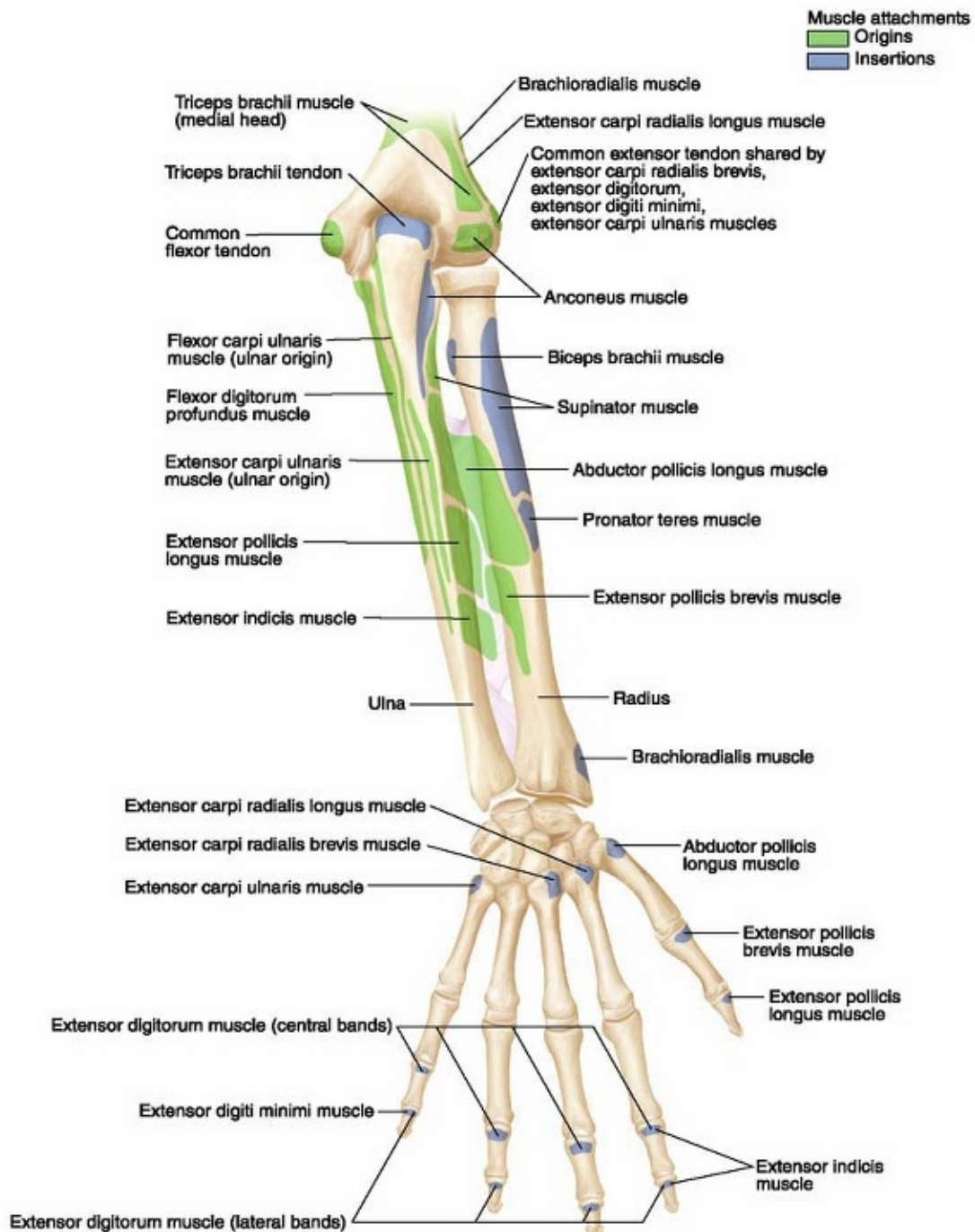
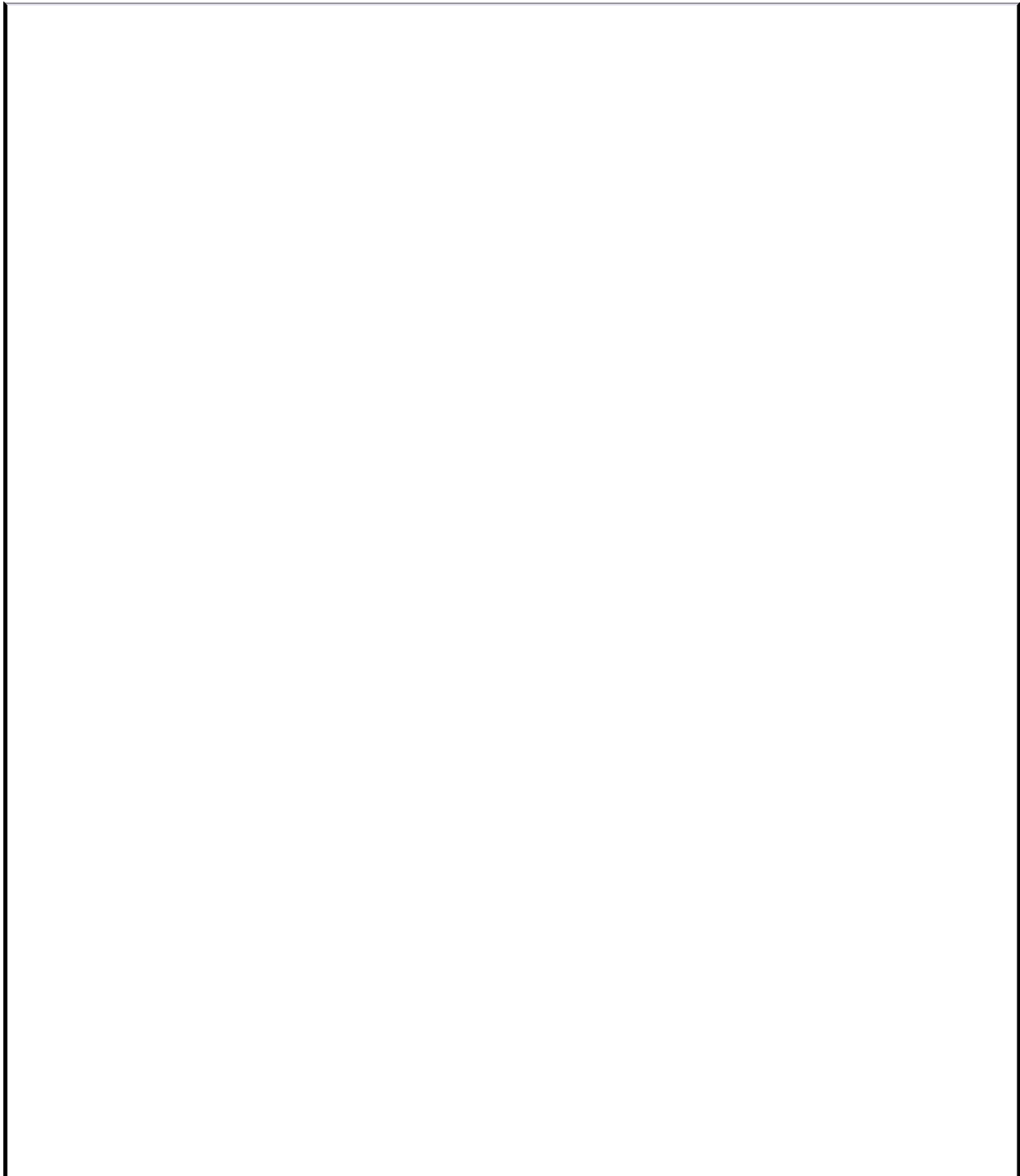


Plate 2-22 Muscle Attachments of the Distal Upper Limb, Posterior View



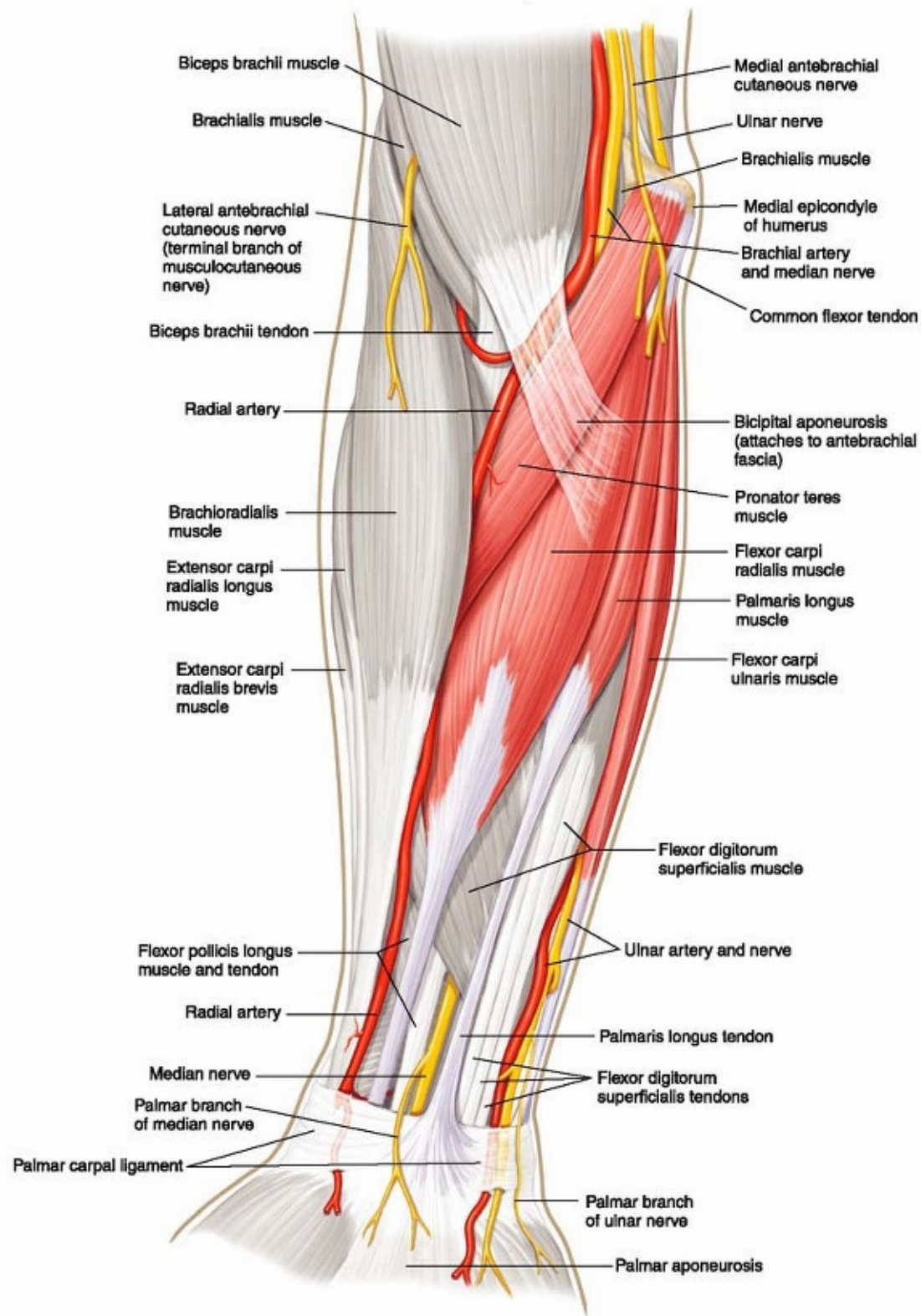


Plate 2-23 Muscles of the Anterior Forearm, Superficial Dissection

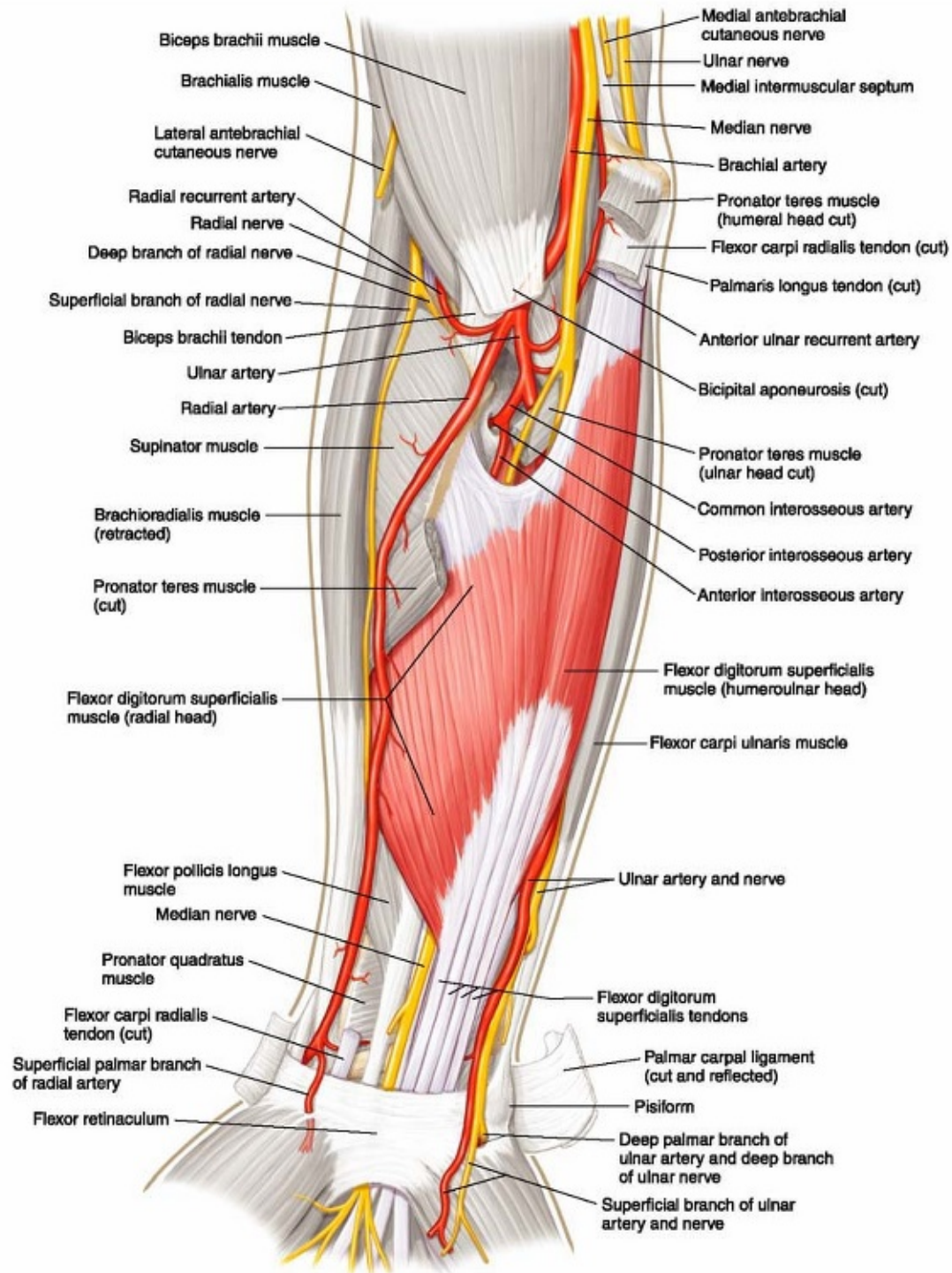


Plate 2-24 Muscles of the Anterior Forearm, Intermediate Dissection

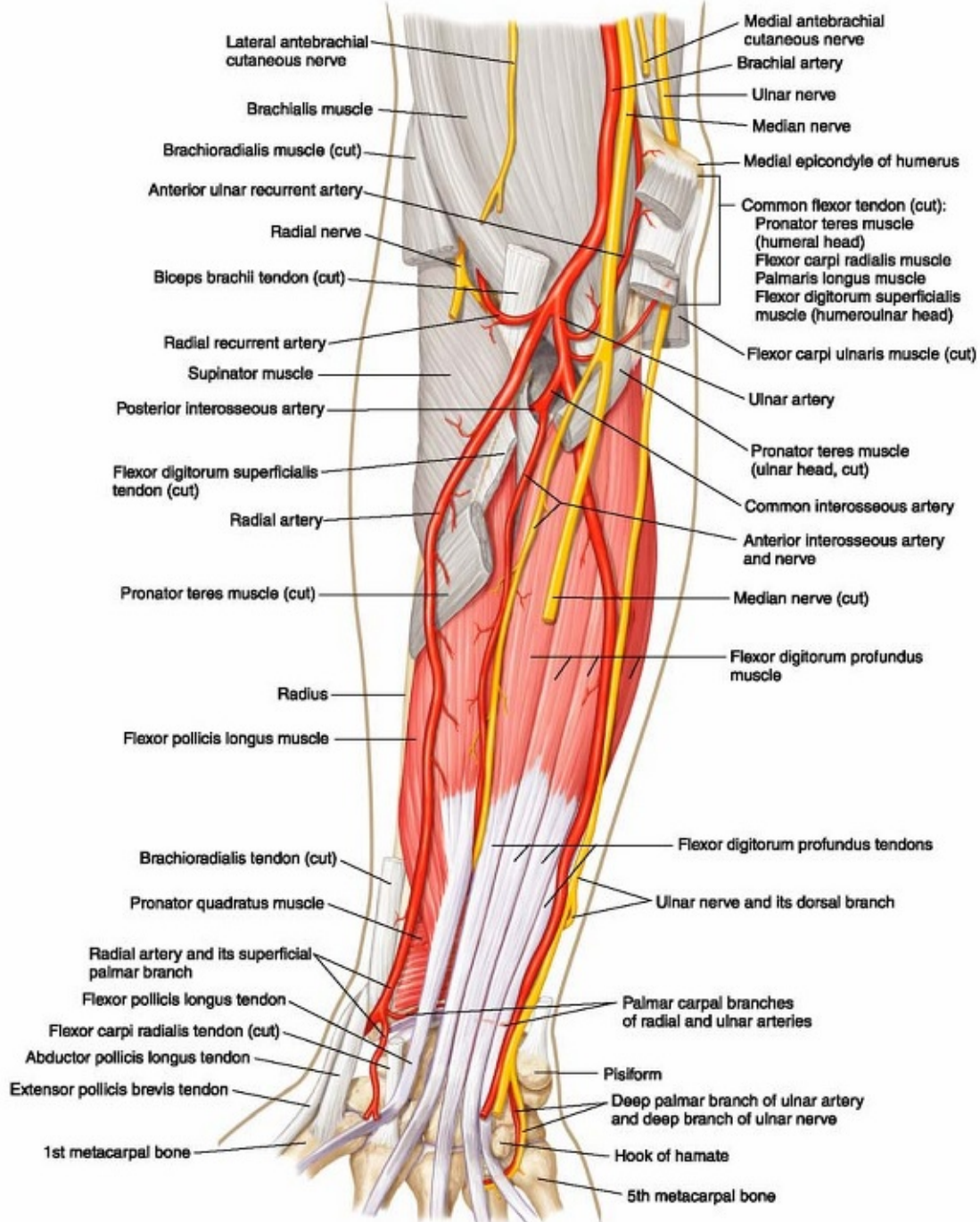


Plate 2-25 Muscles of the Anterior Forearm, Deep Dissection

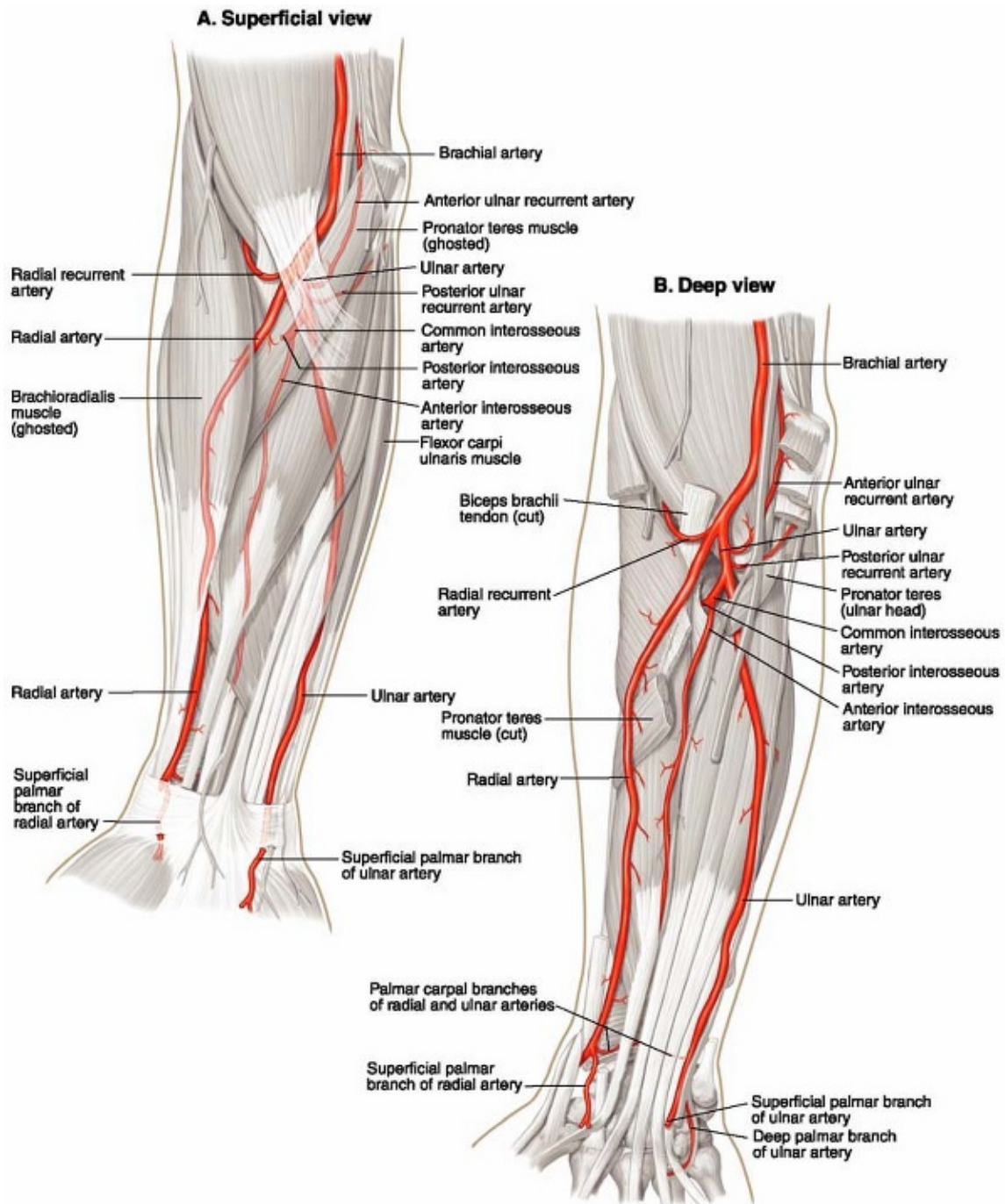
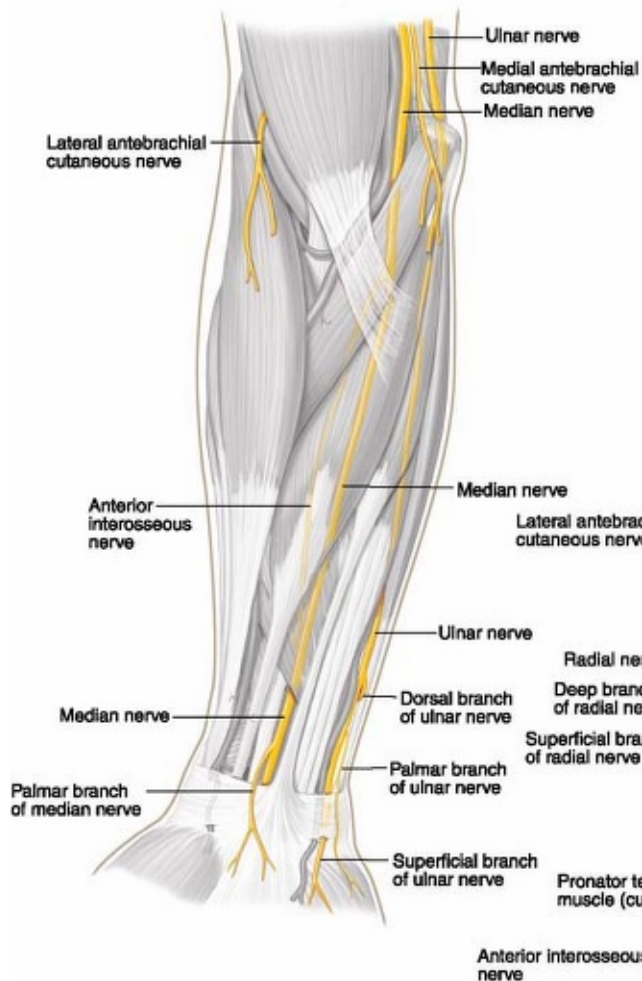


Plate 2-26 Arteries of the Anterior Forearm

A. Superficial view



B. Deep view

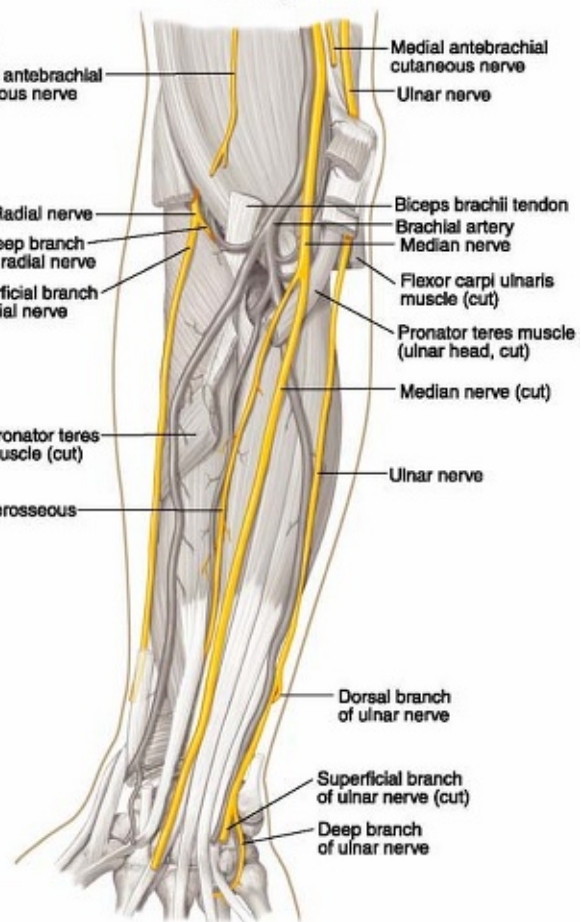
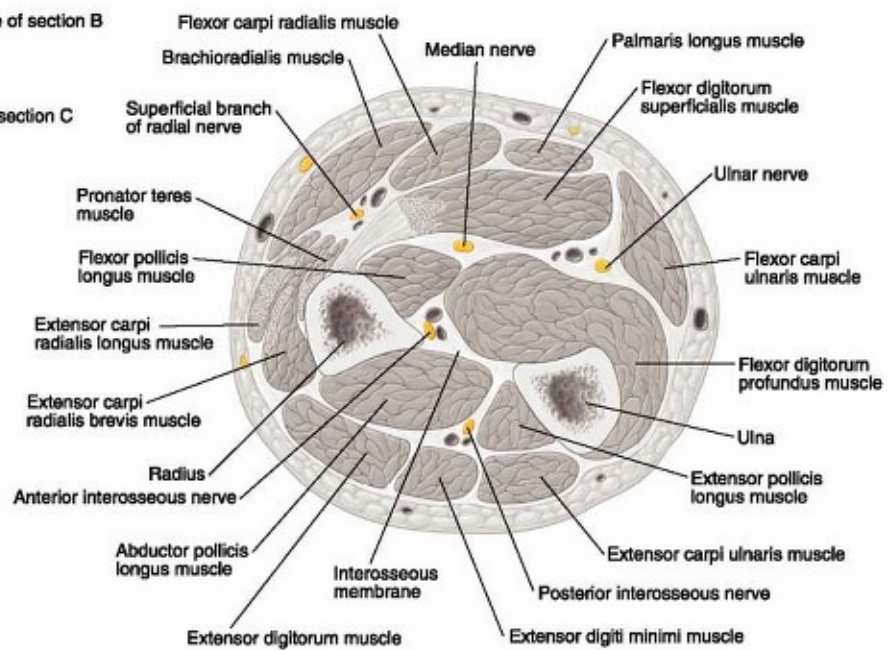


Plate 2-27 Nerves of the Anterior Forearm

A. Orientation



B. Midforearm



C. Distal forearm

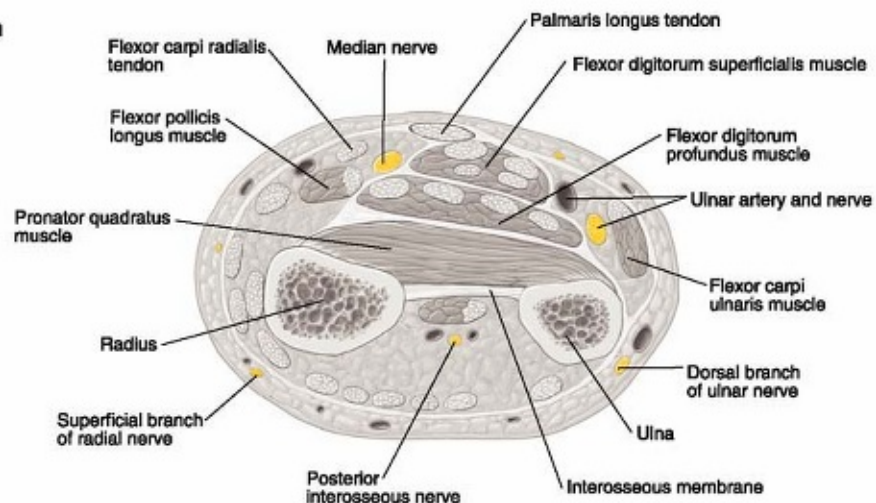
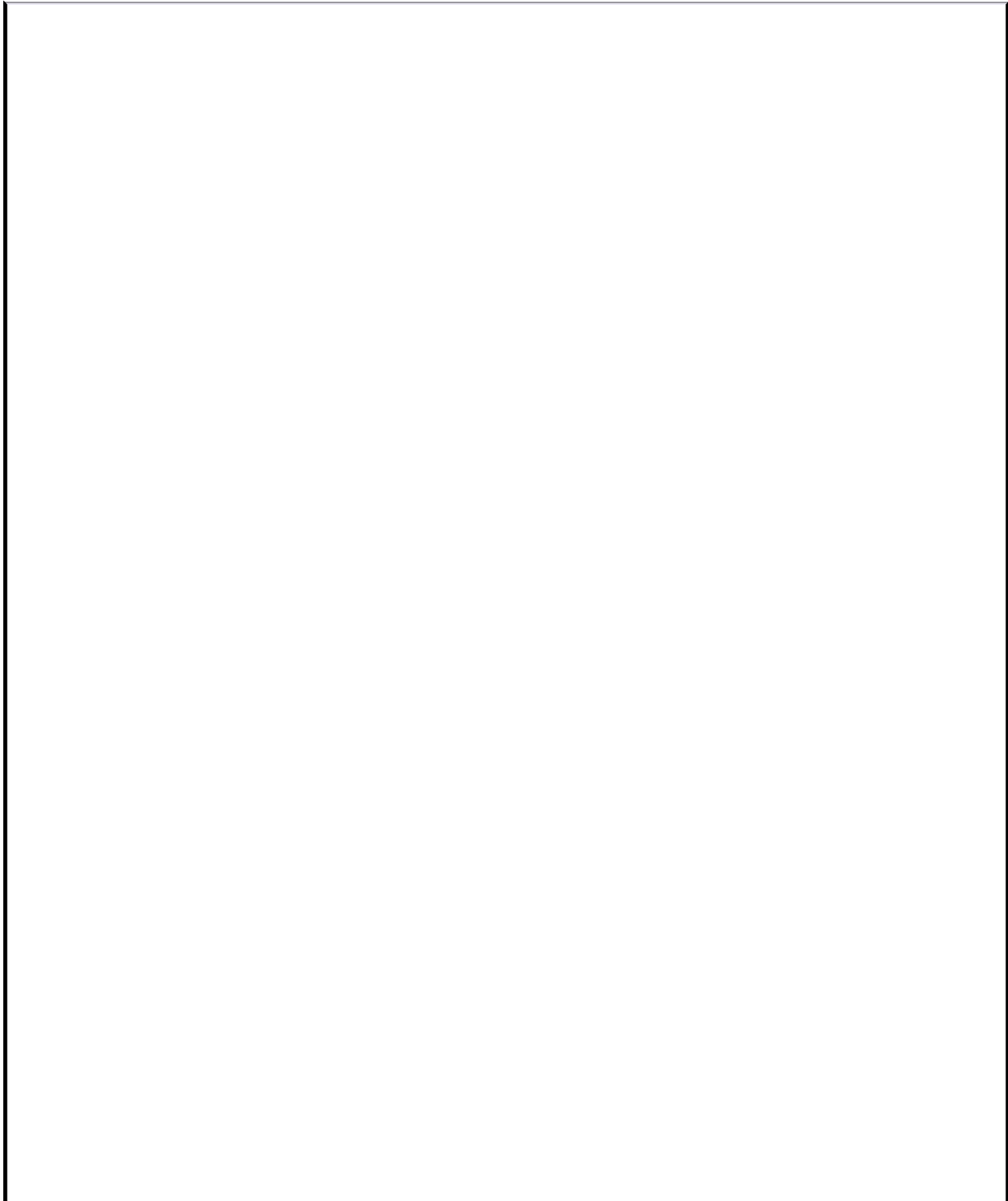


Plate 2-28 Nerves of the Forearm in Cross Section



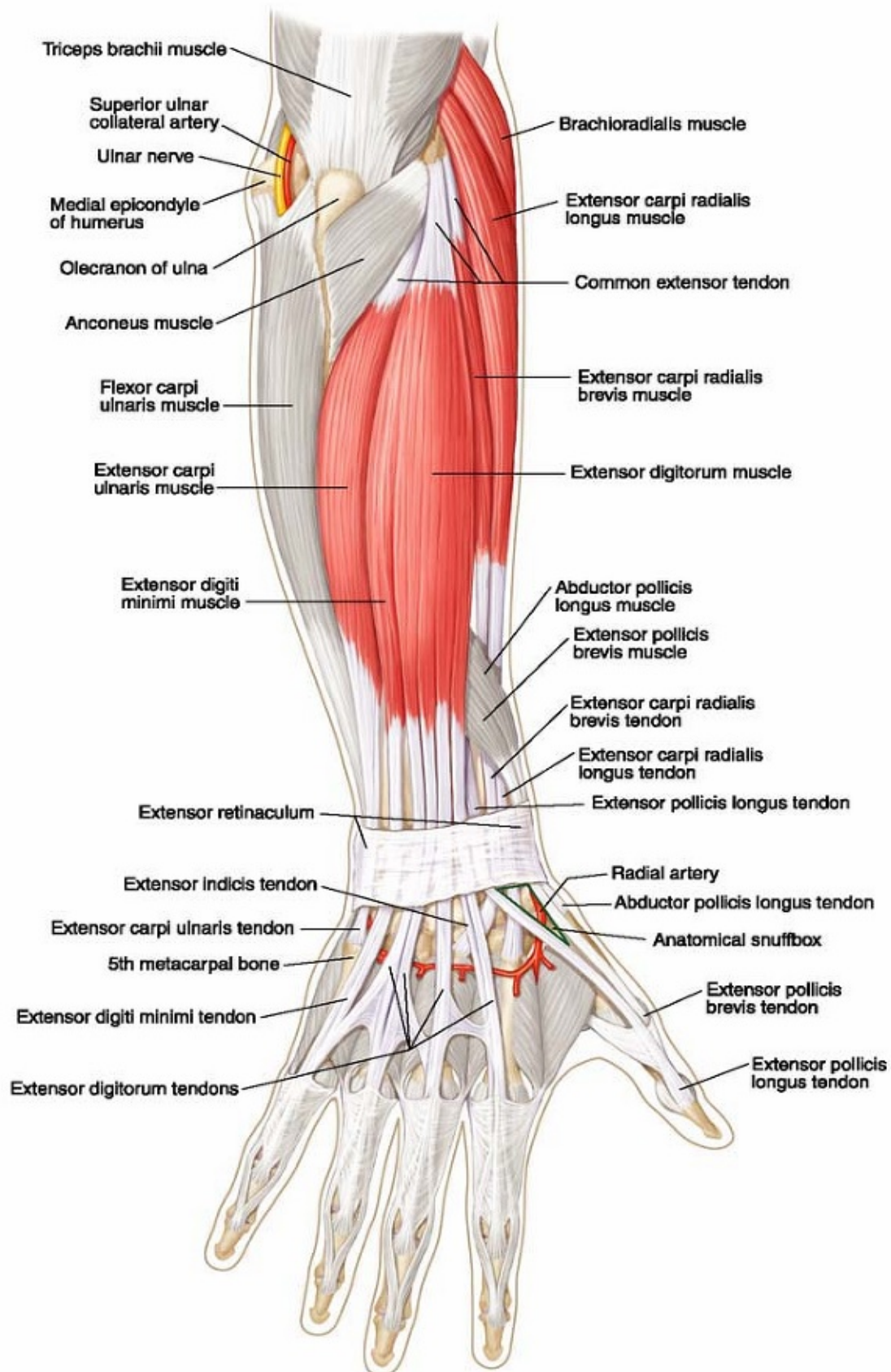
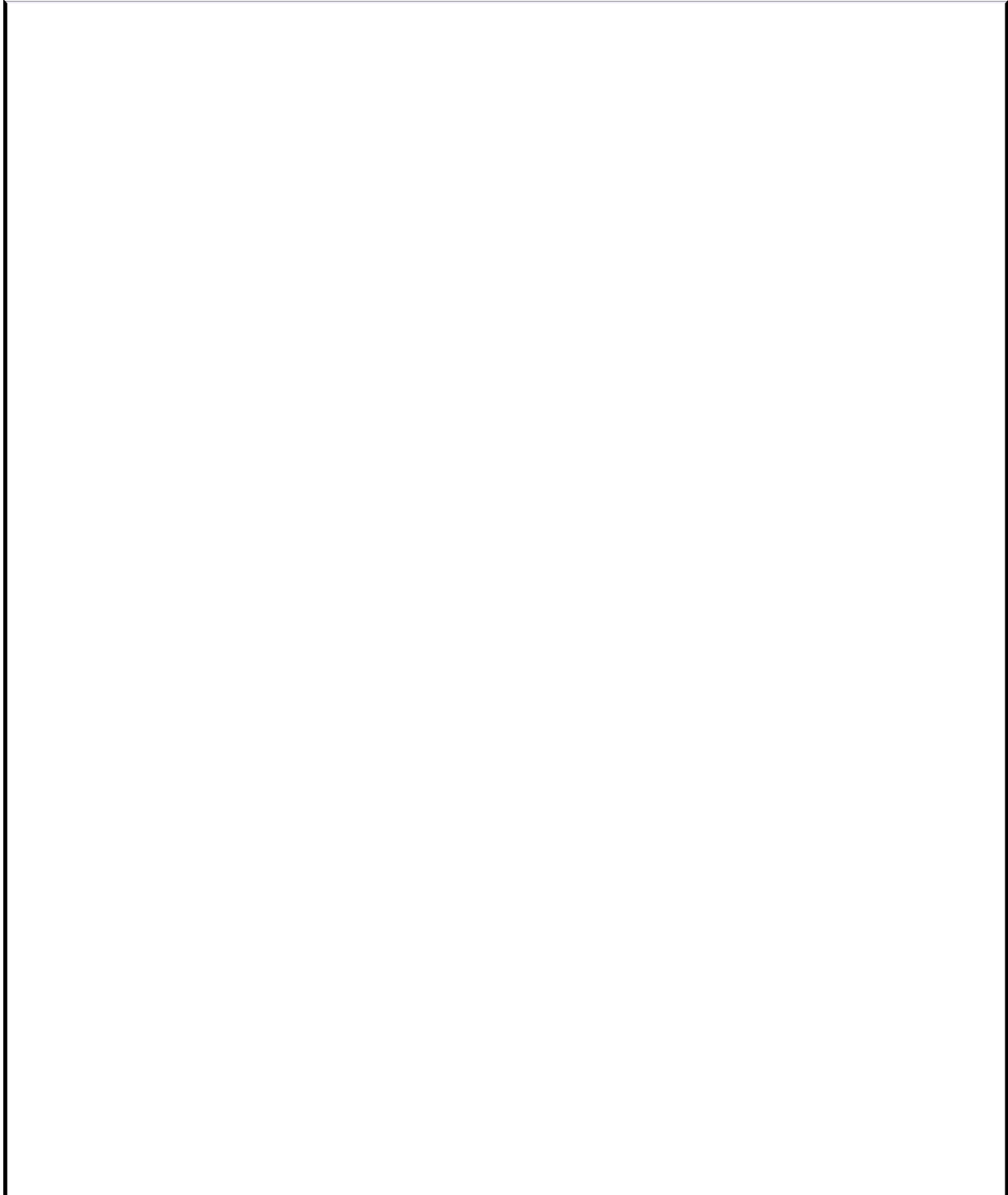


Plate 2-29 Muscles of the Posterior Forearm, Superficial Dissection



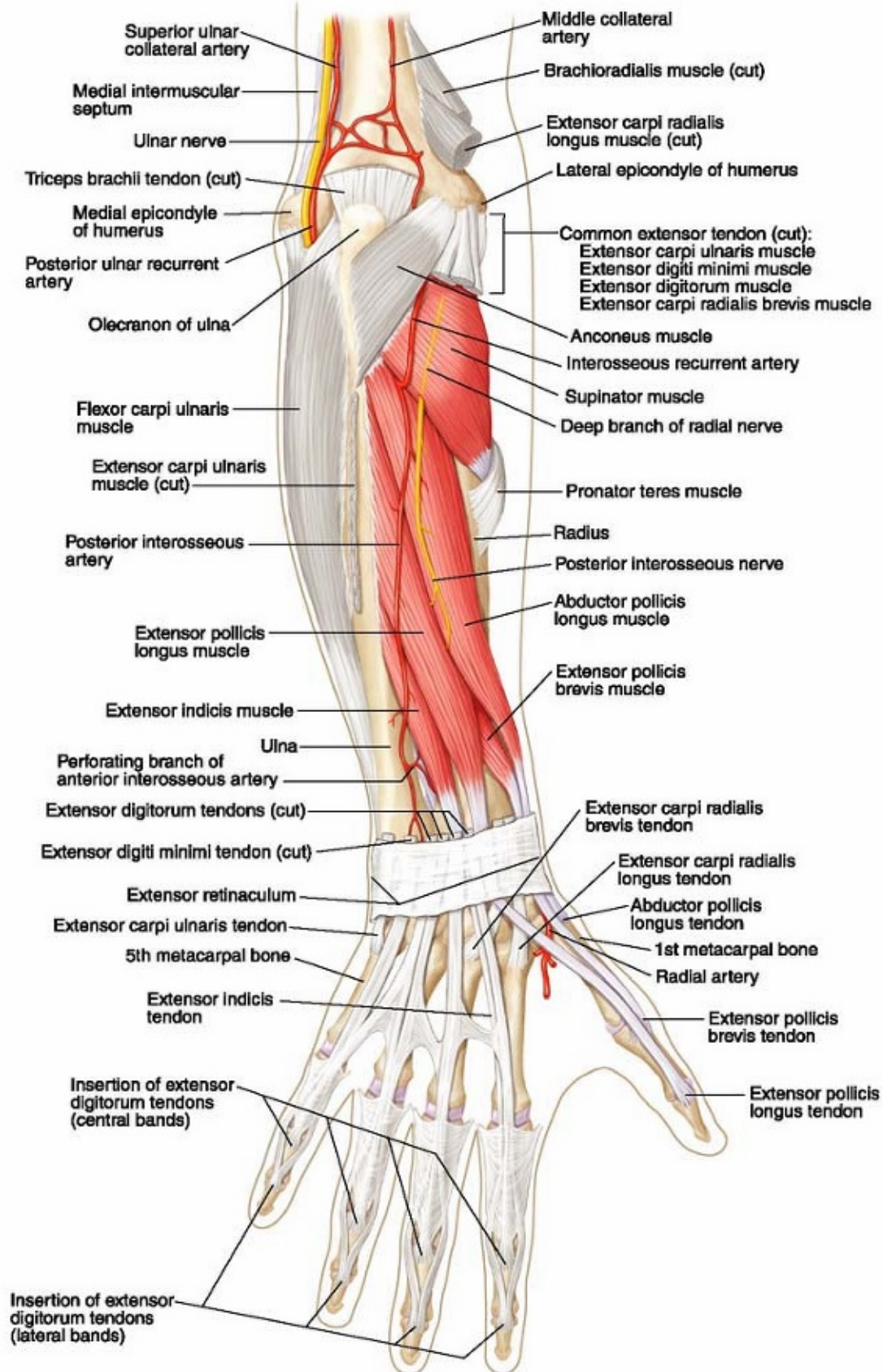
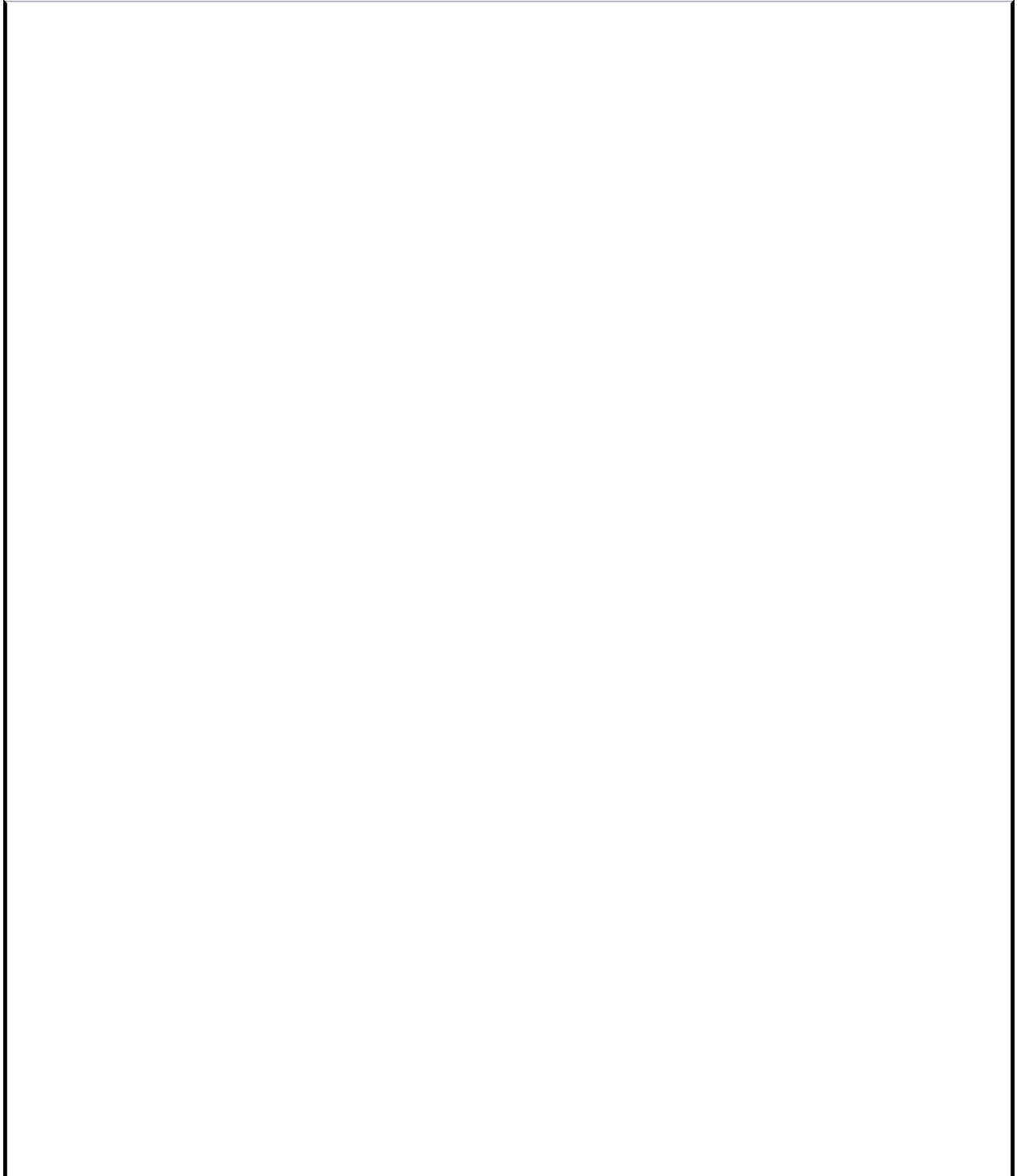
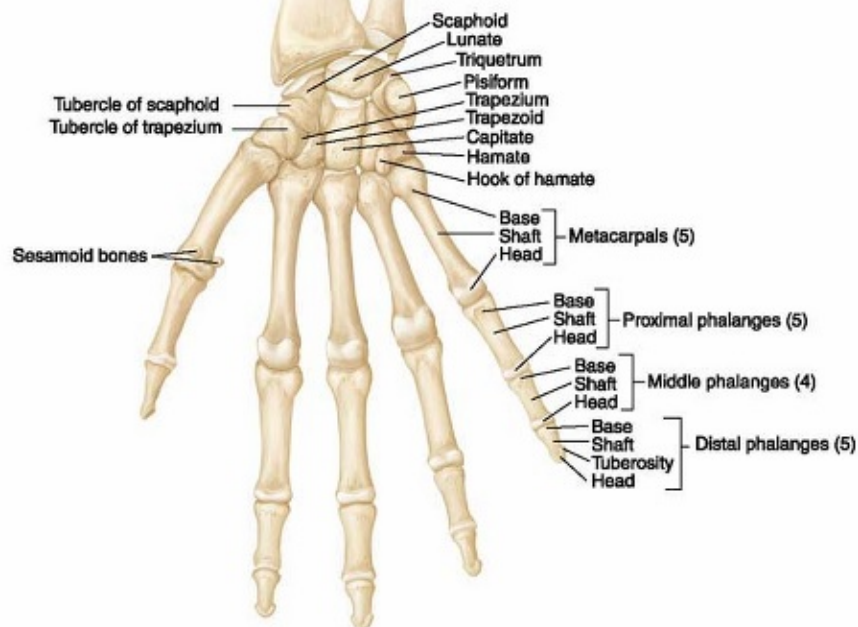


Plate 2-30 Muscles of the Posterior Forearm, Deep Dissection



A. Bones



B. Muscle attachments

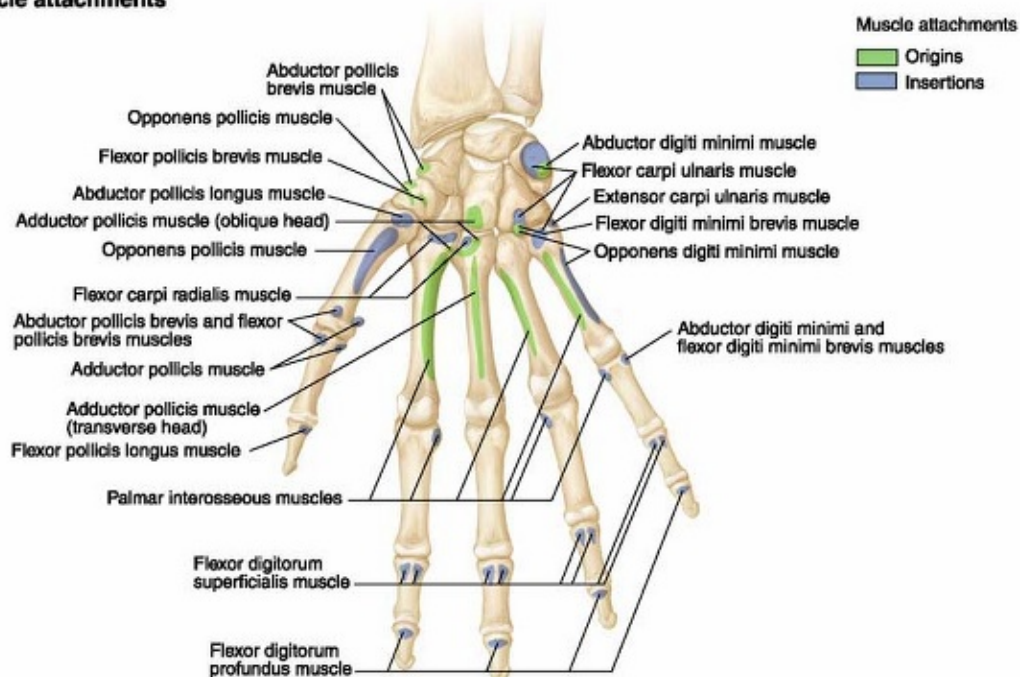
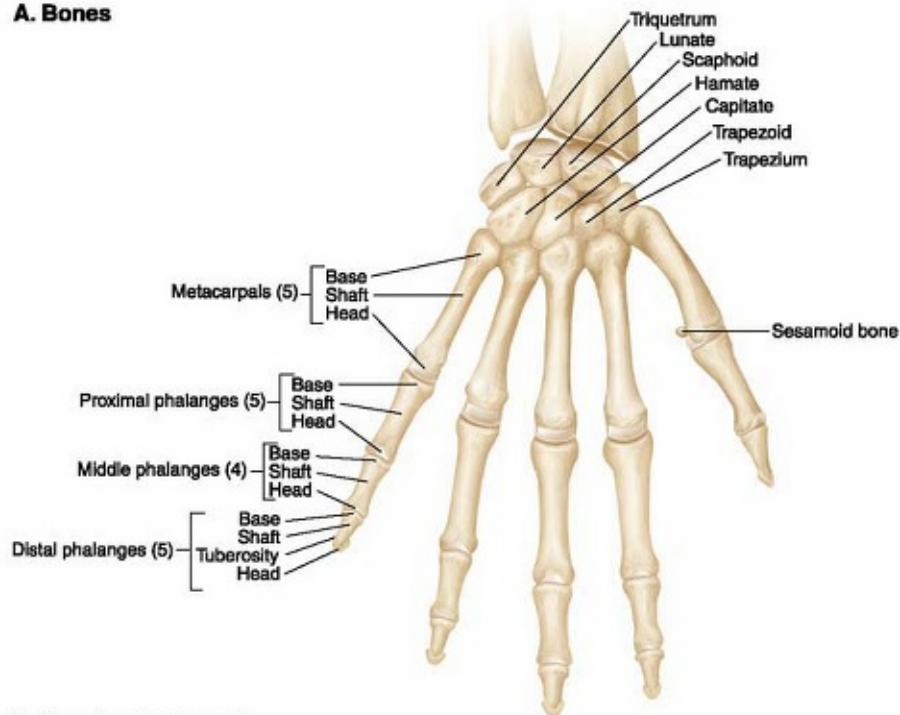


Plate 2-31 Skeleton and Muscle Attachments of the Hand, Anterior View

A. Bones



B. Muscle attachments

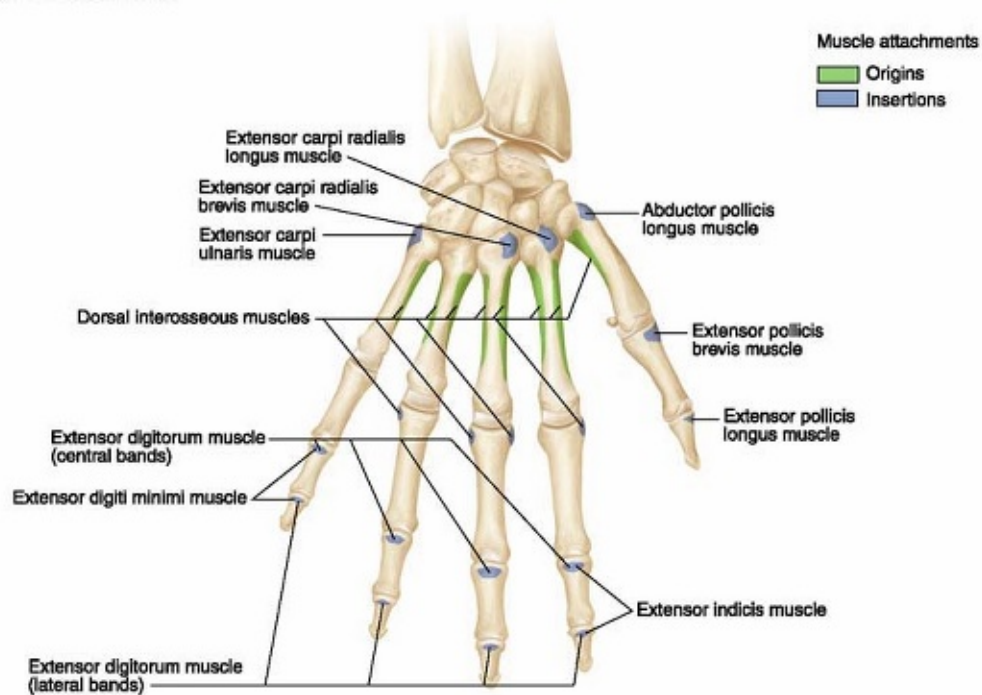
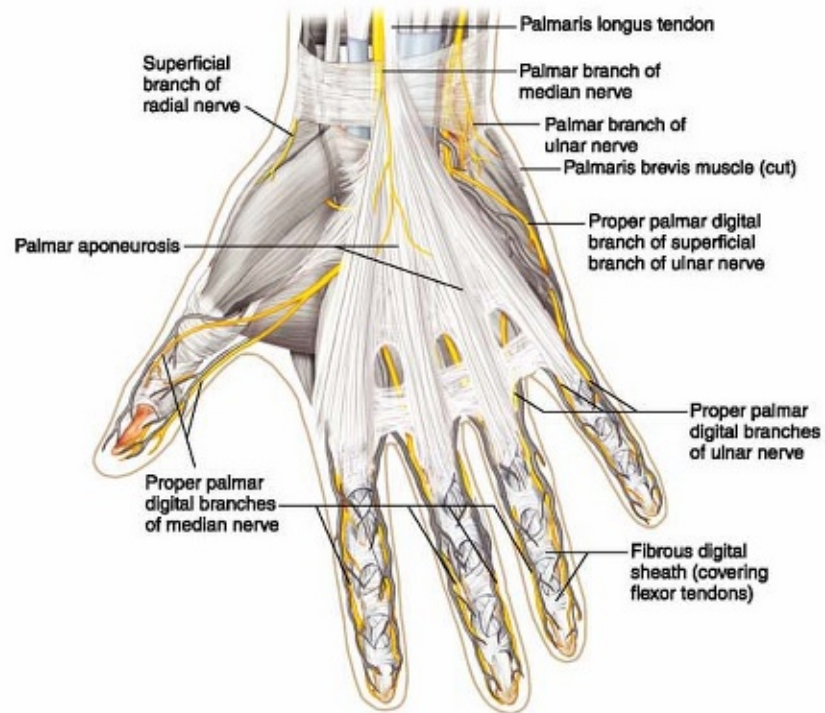


Plate 2-32 Skeleton and Muscle Attachments of the Hand, Posterior

View

A. Dissection



B. Nerve territories

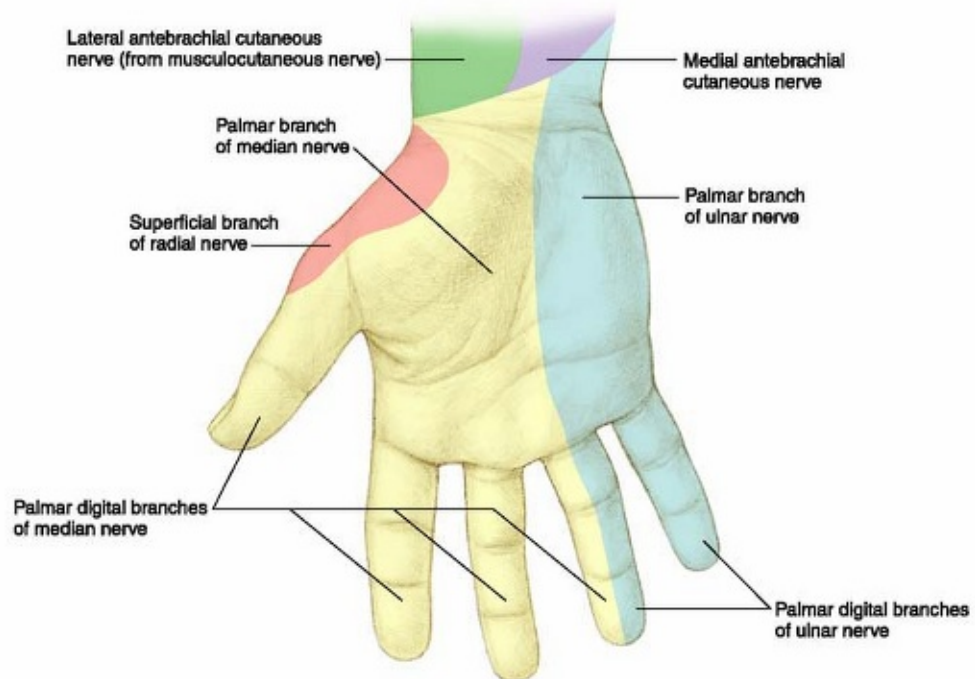
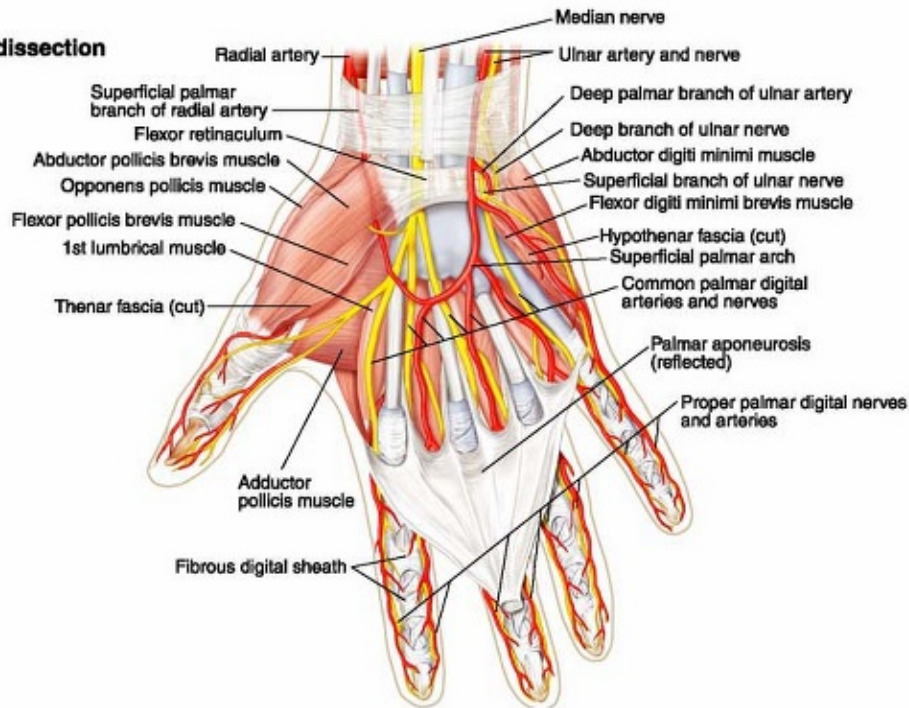


Plate 2-33 Cutaneous Nerves of the Hand, Anterior View

A. Superficial dissection



B. Intermediate dissection

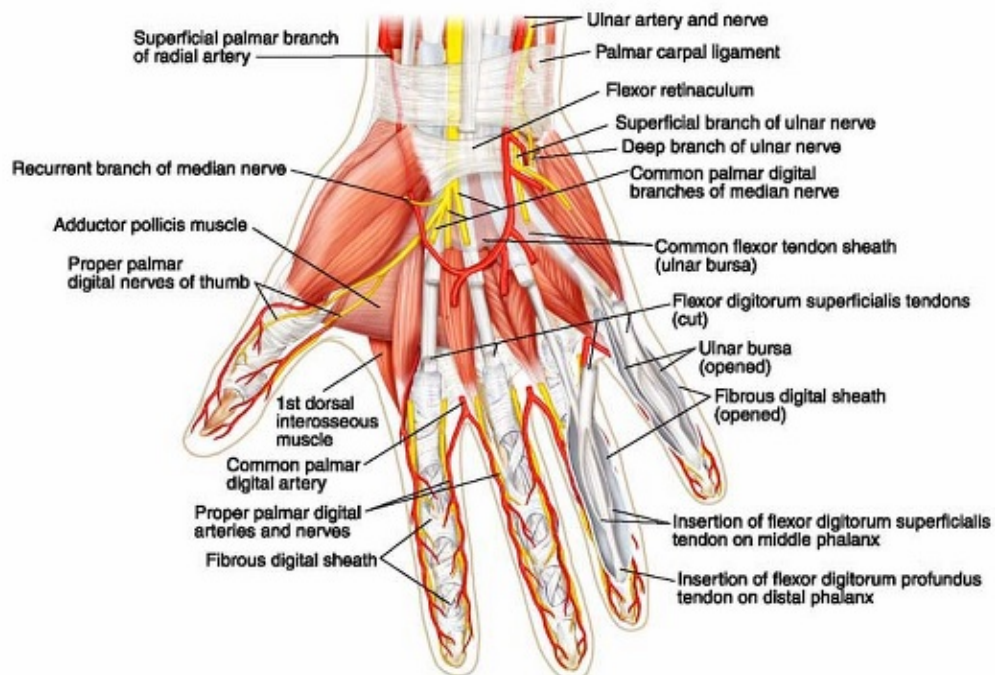
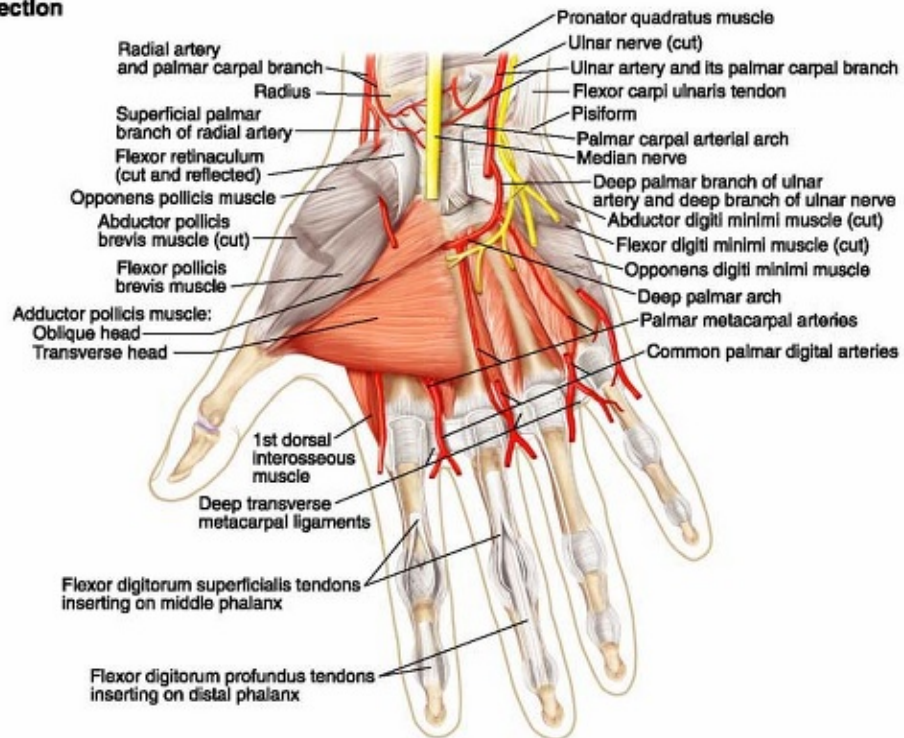
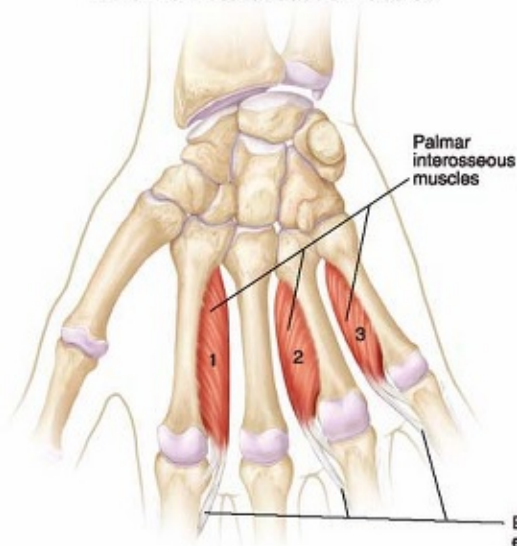


Plate 2-34 Wrist and Palm of the Hand I

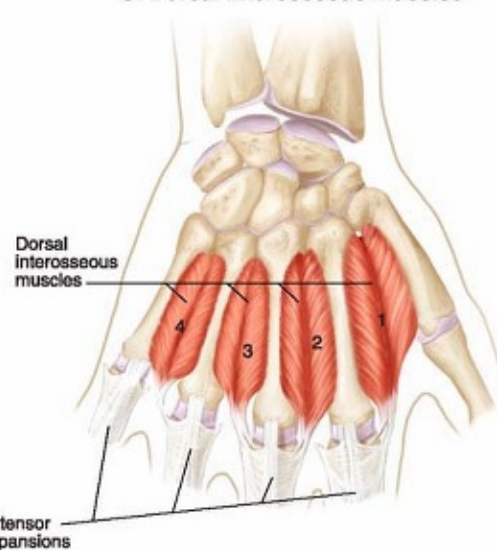
A. Deep dissection

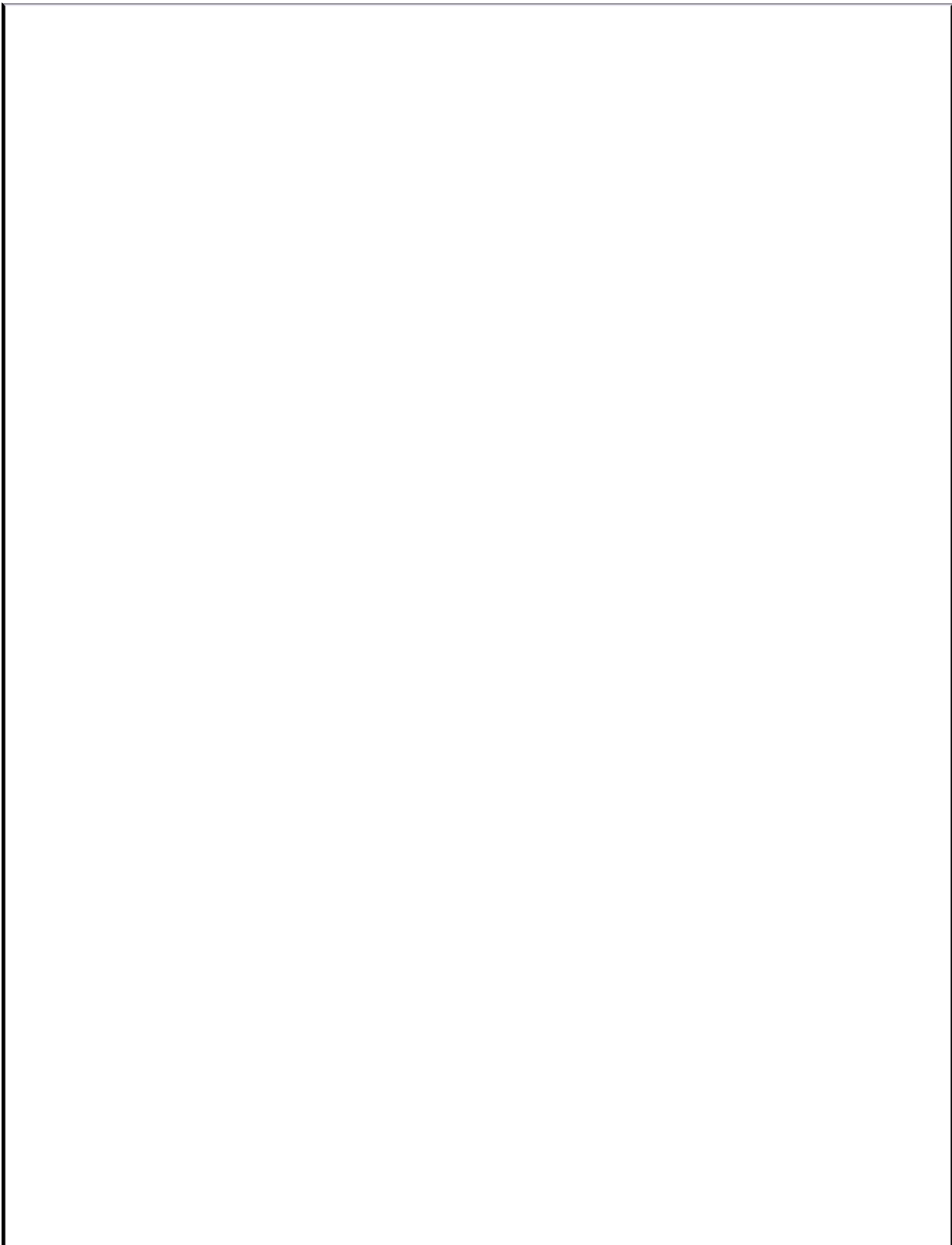
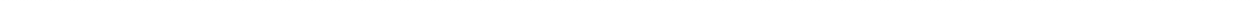


B. Palmar Interosseous muscles

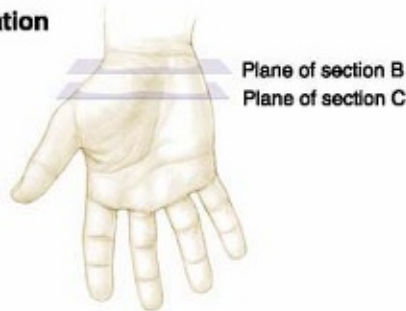


C. Dorsal Interosseous muscles

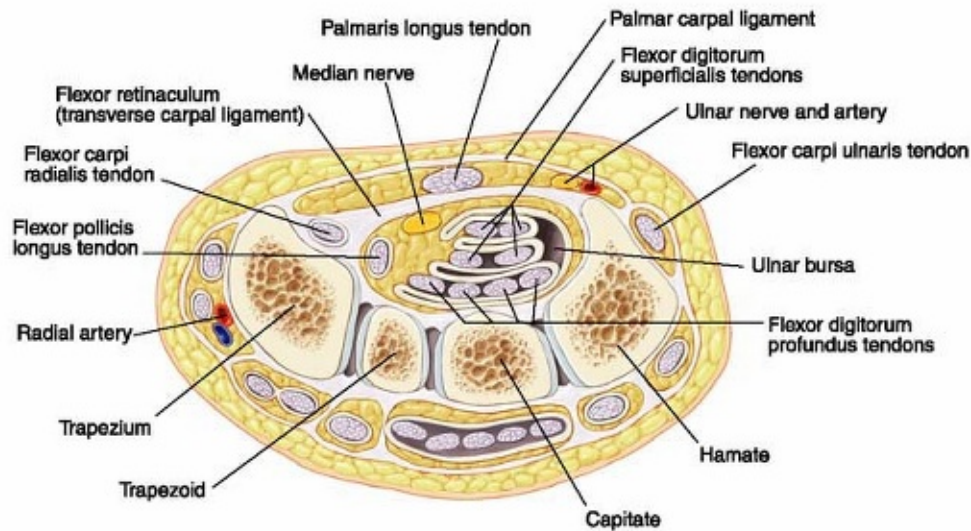




A. Orientation



B. Wrist



C. Palm

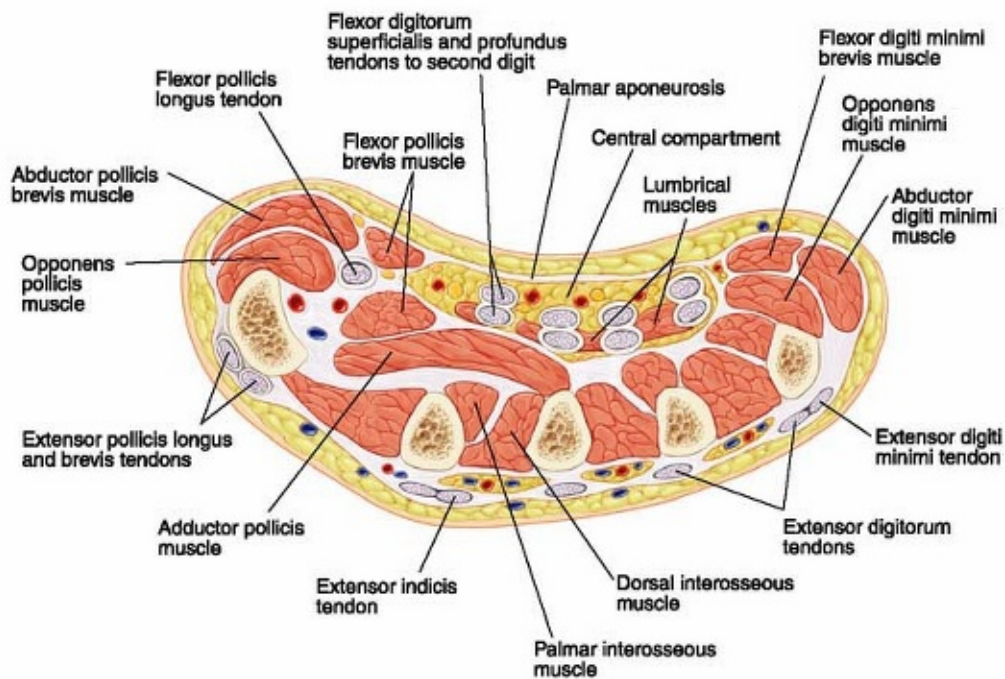
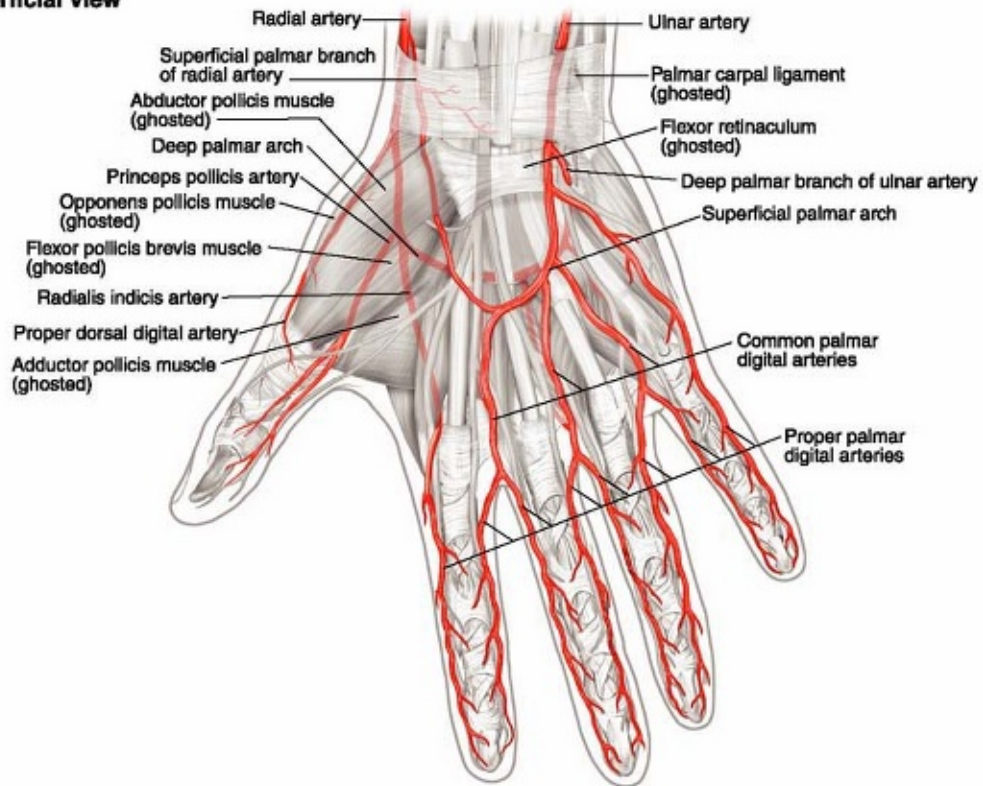


Plate 2-36 Cross Sections Through the Wrist and Palm of the Hand

A. Superficial view



B. Deep view

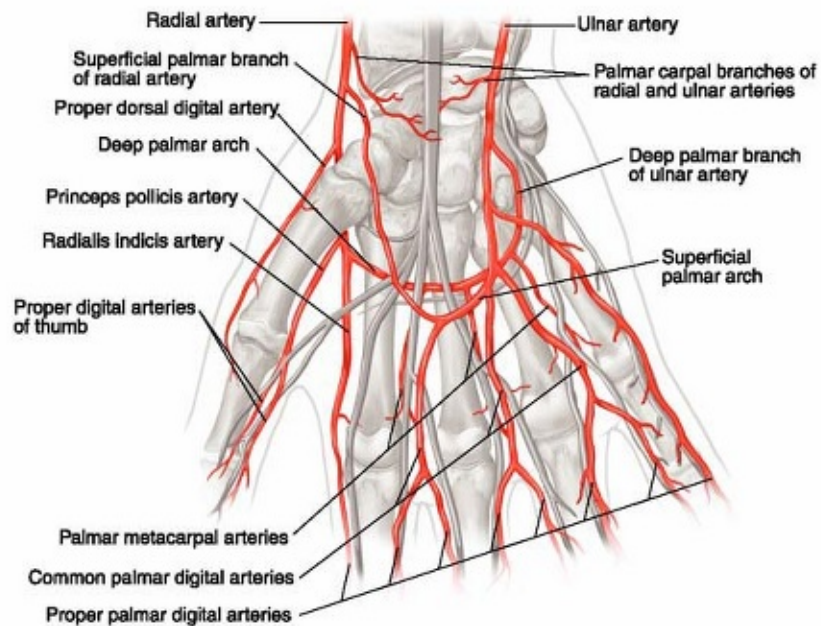
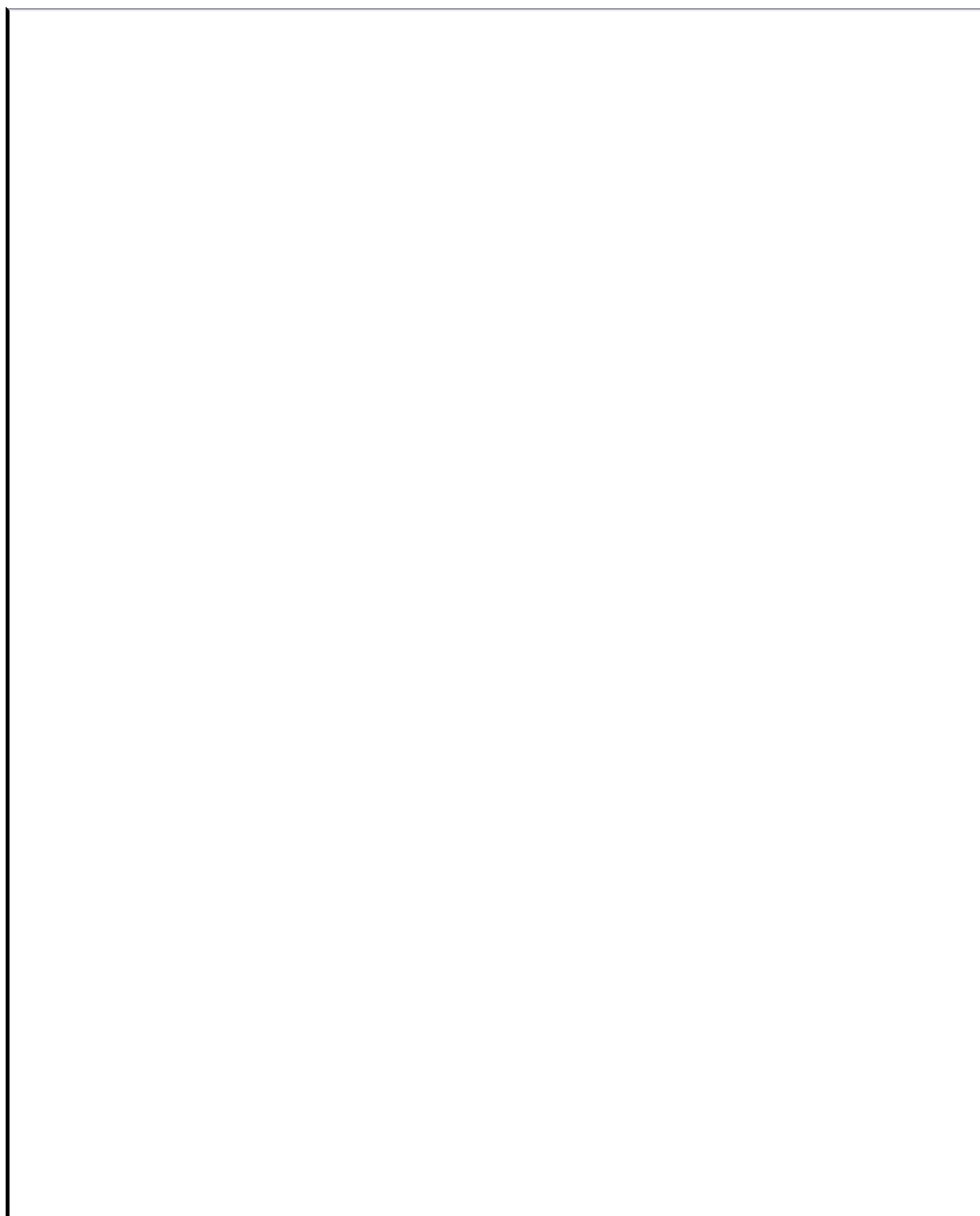
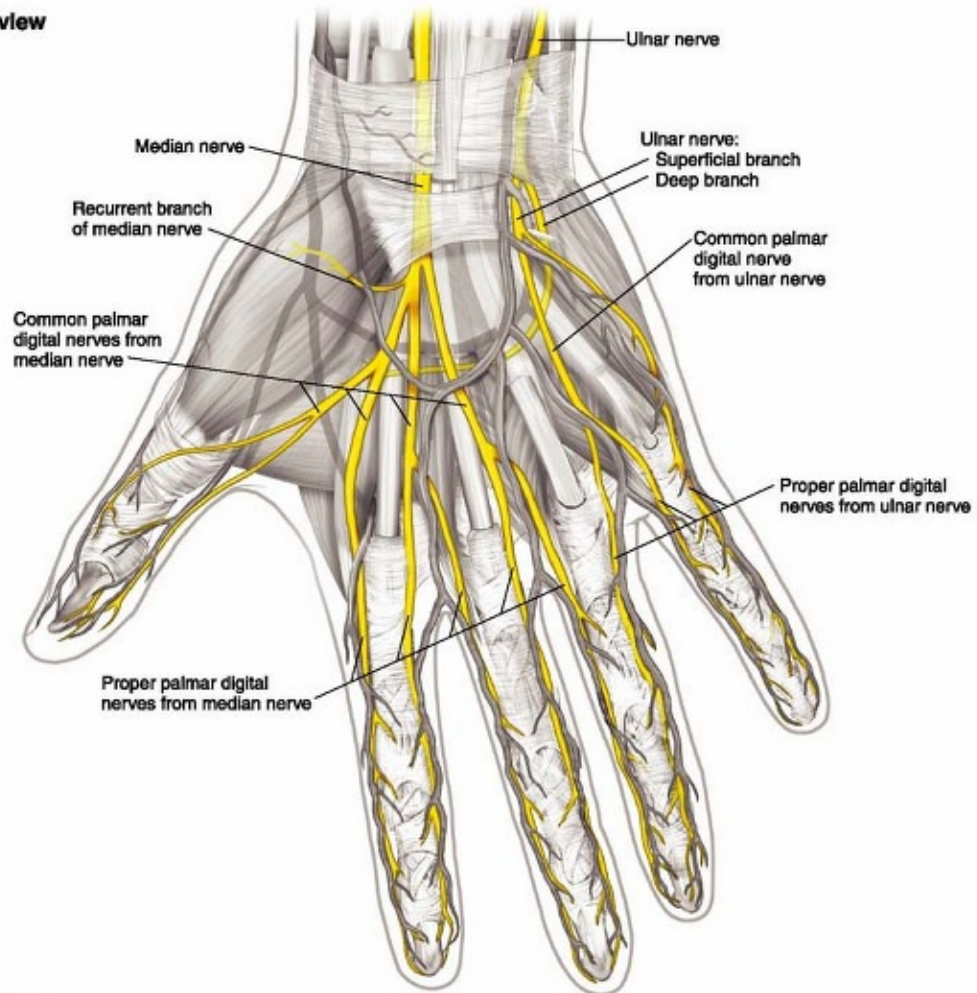


Plate 2-37 Arteries of the Hand, Anterior View



A. Anterior view



B. Lateral view

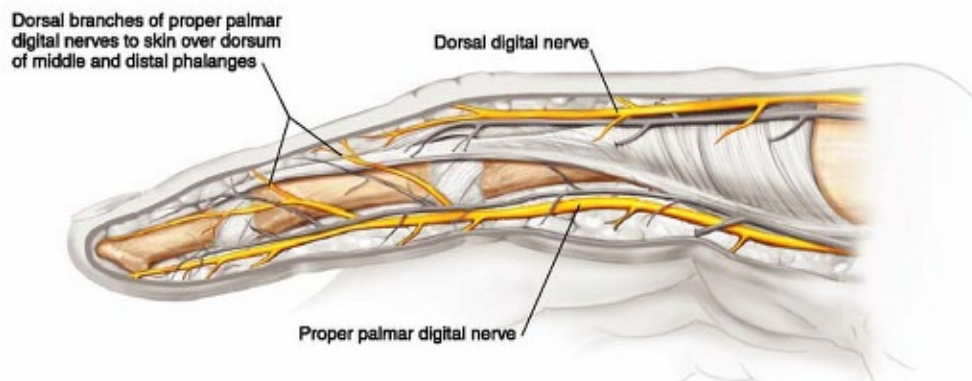
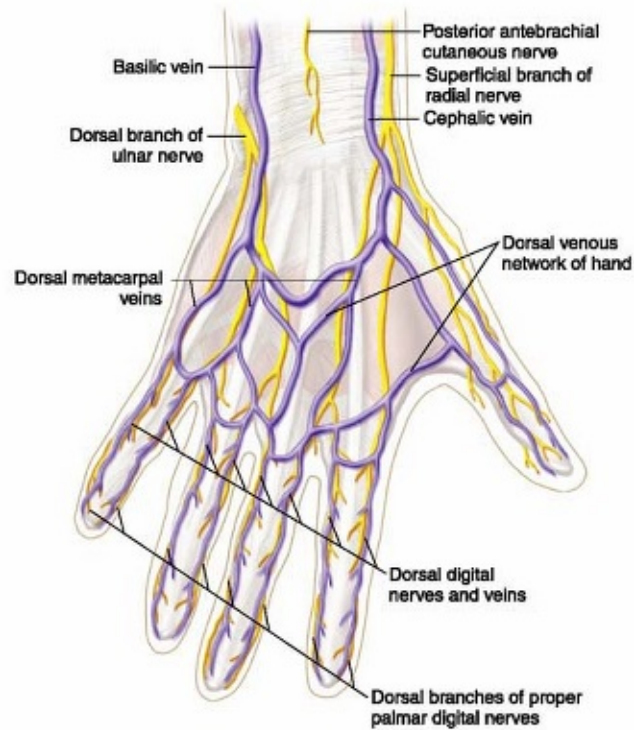


Plate 2-38 Nerves of the Hand

A. Dissection



B. Nerve territories

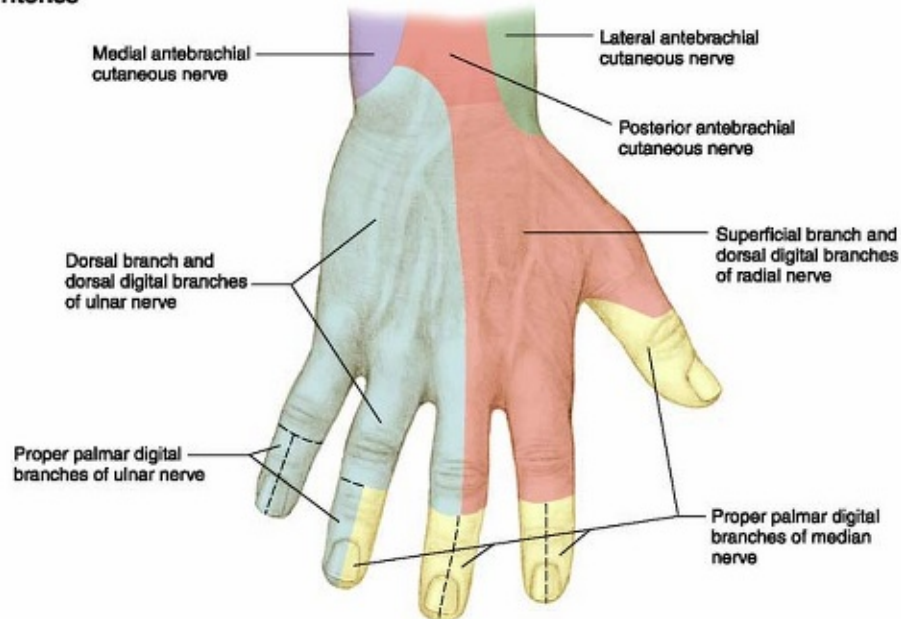
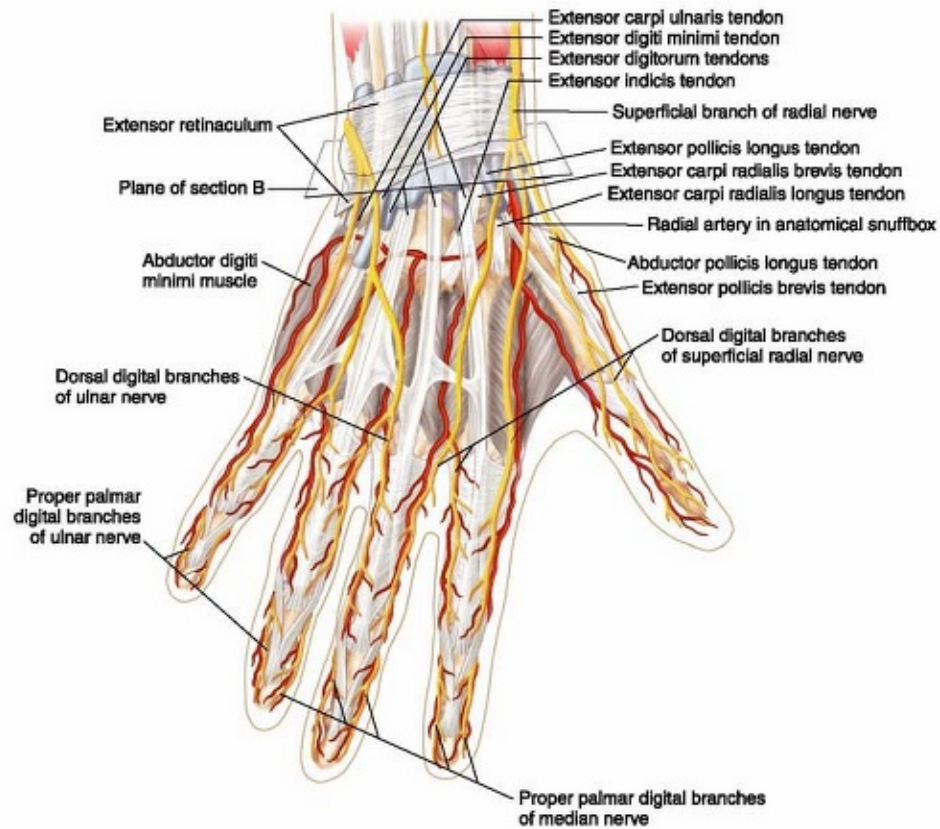


Plate 2-39 Cutaneous Nerves and Superficial Veins of the Hand, Posterior View

A. Dissection



B. Cross section through the wrist

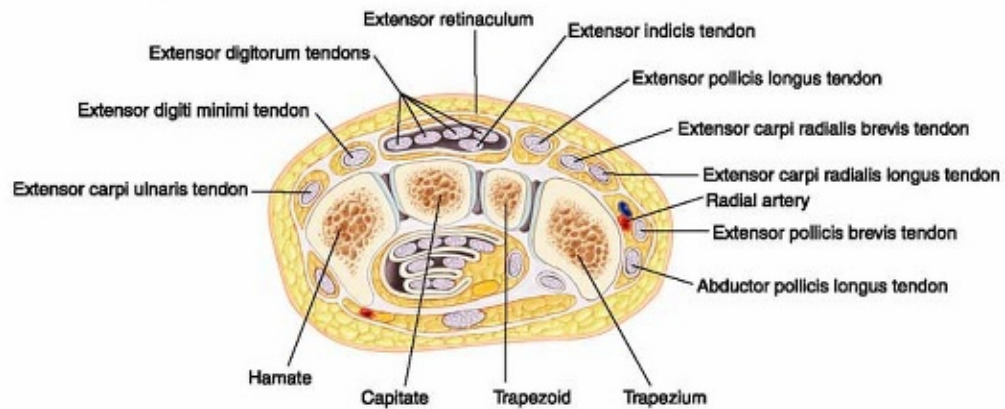
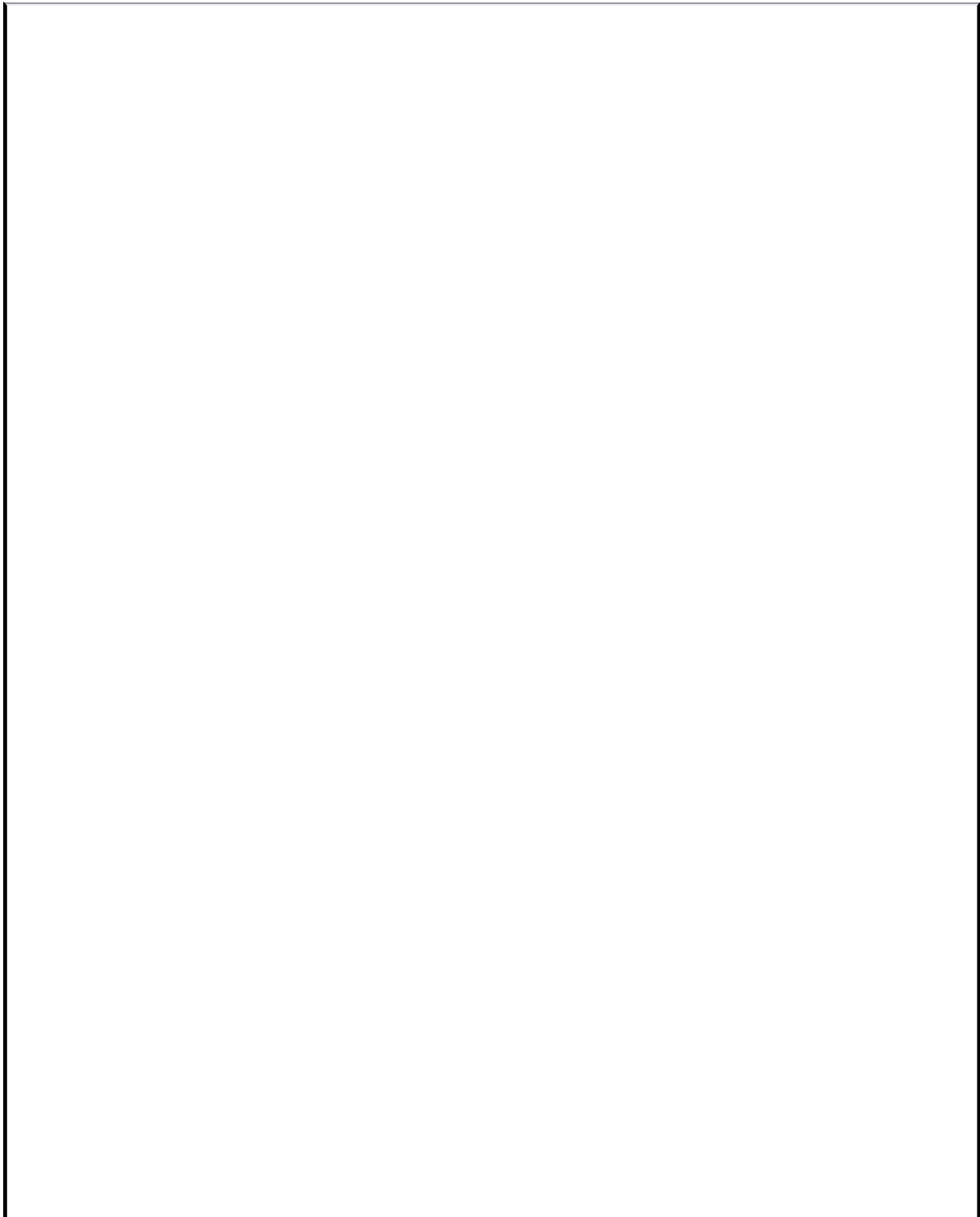
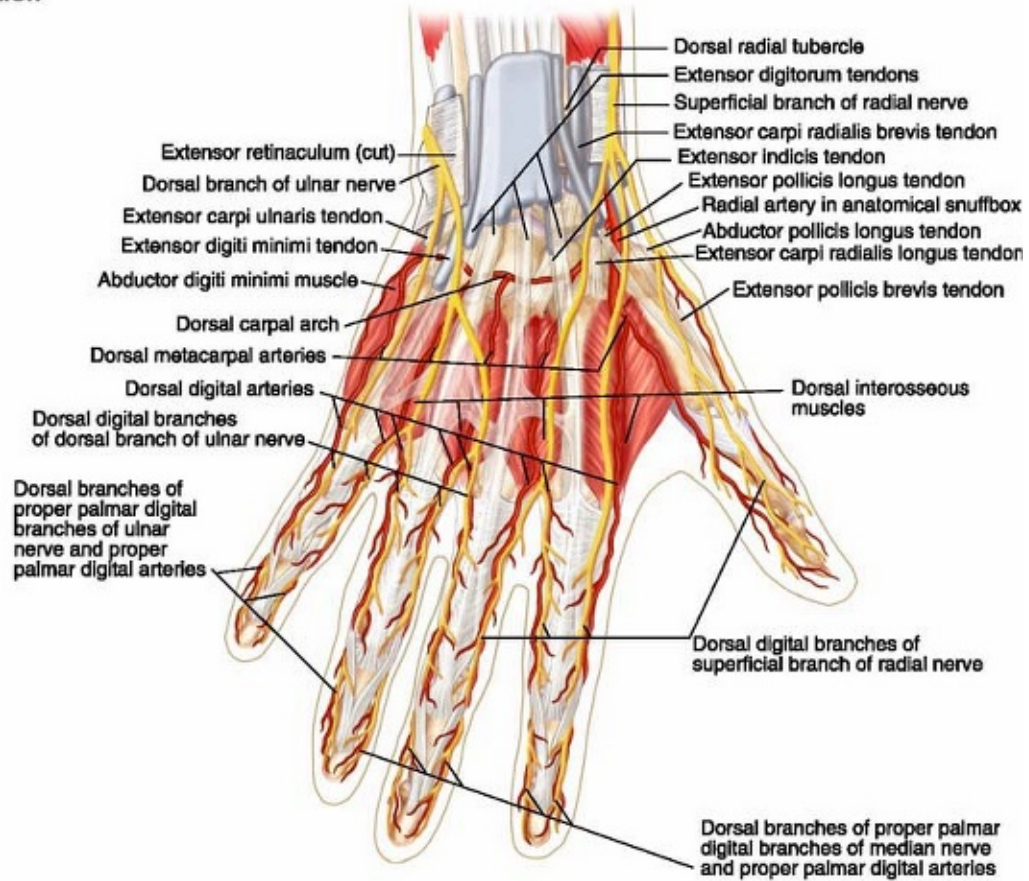


Plate 2-40 Dorsum of the Wrist and Hand, Superficial Dissection



A. Dissection



B. Extensor expansion, right index finger

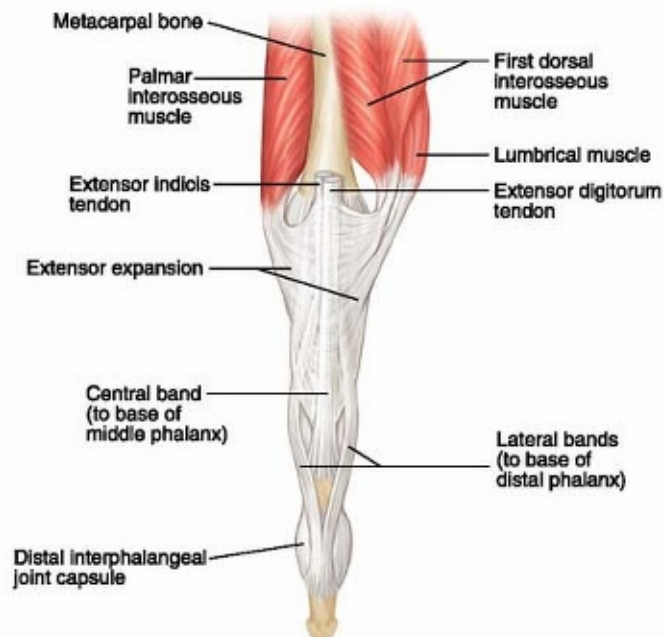
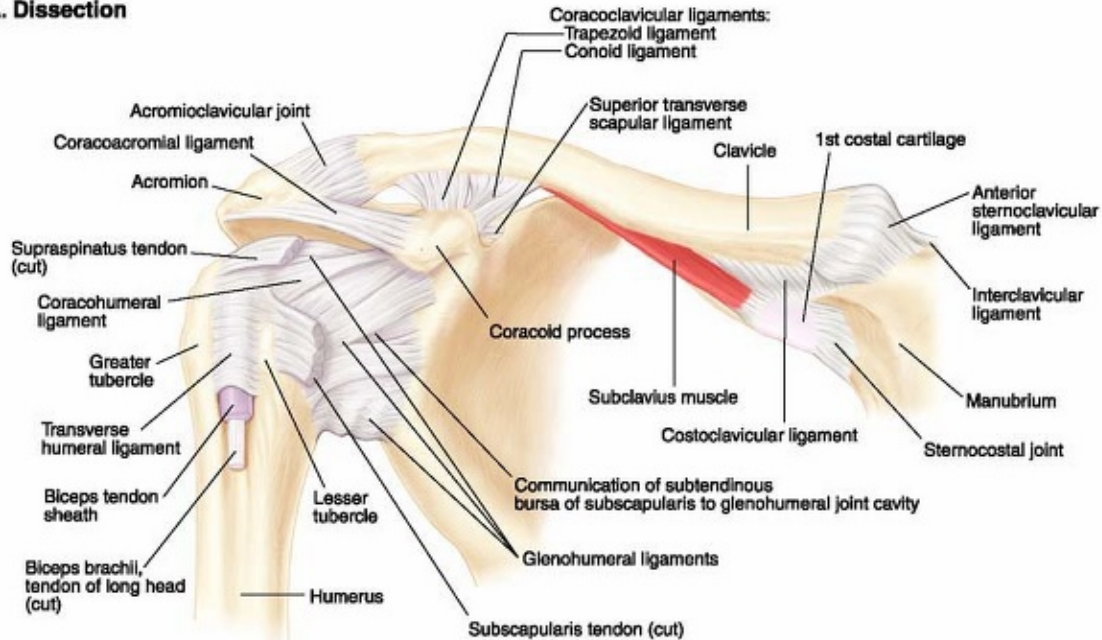
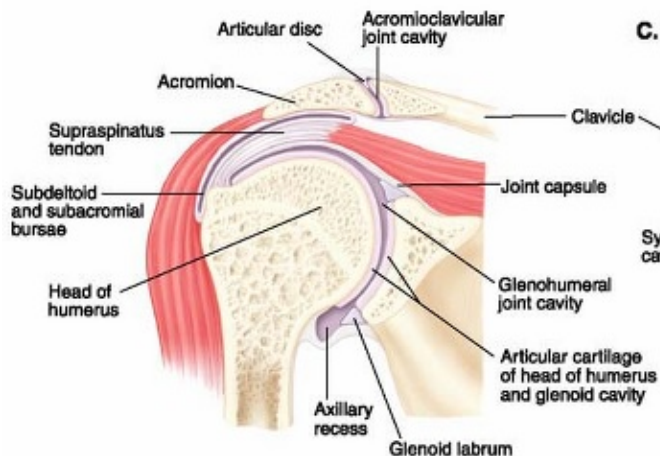


Plate 2-41 Dorsum of the Wrist and Hand, Deep Dissection

A. Dissection



B. Shoulder joint, coronal section



C. Sternoclavicular joint, coronal section

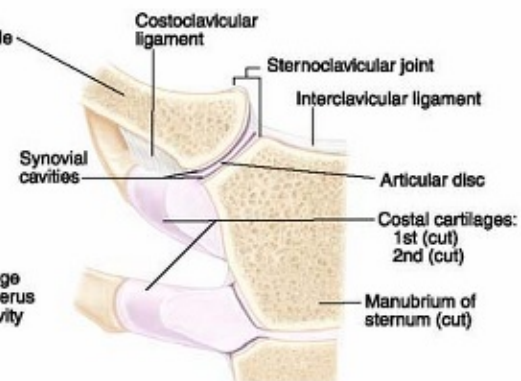
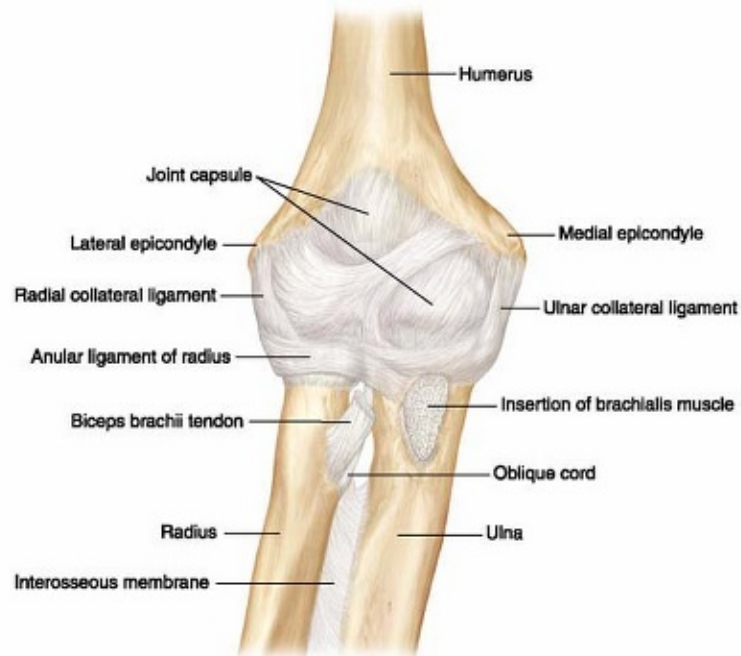
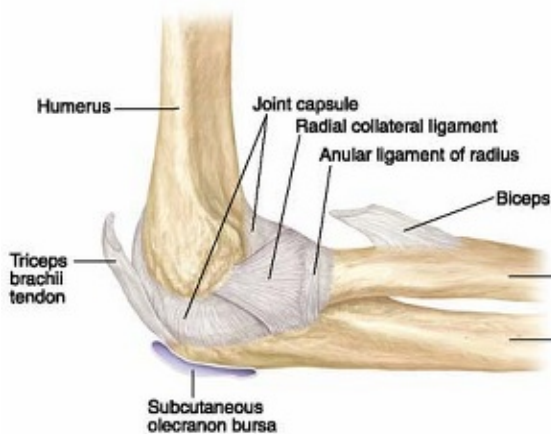


Plate 2-42 Joints of the Proximal Upper Limb

A. Anterior view



B. Lateral view



C. Medial view

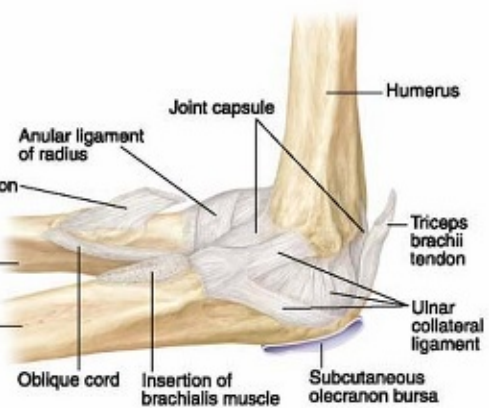
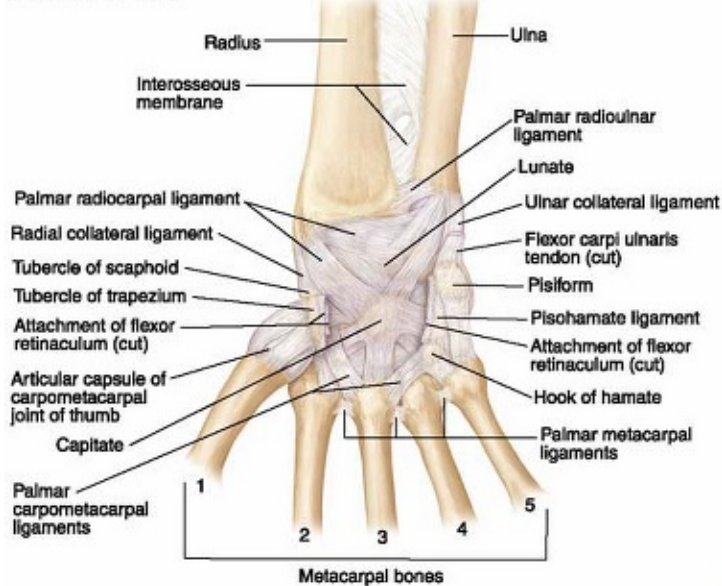
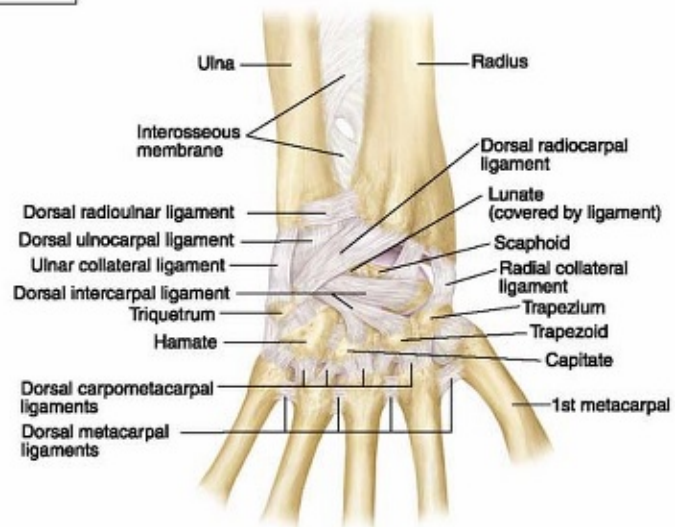


Plate 2-43 Elbow Joint

A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view



C. Coronal section, posterior view

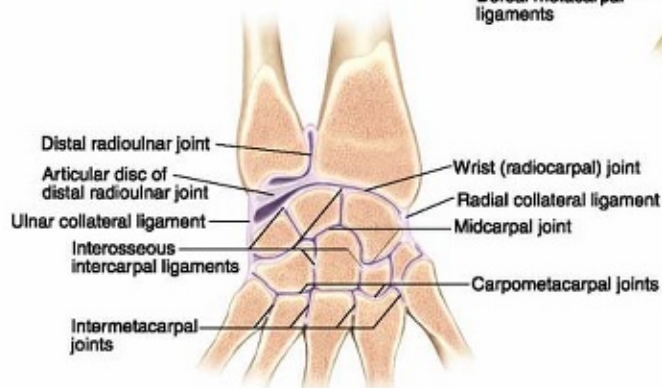
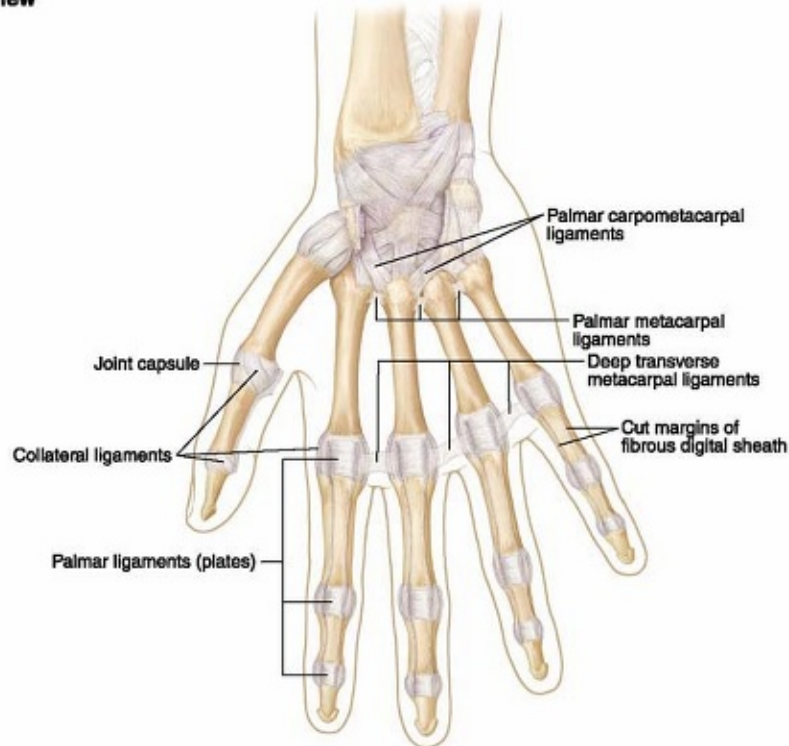
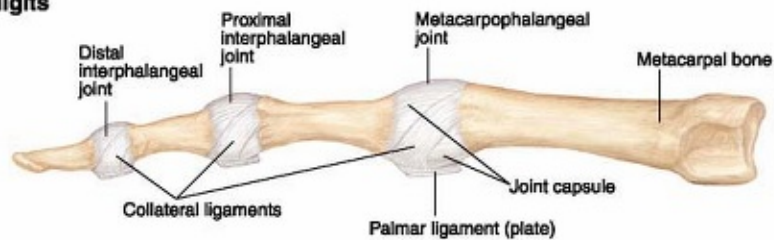


Plate 2-44 Joints of the Wrist

A. Anterior view



B. Joints of the digits



C. Extensor expansion

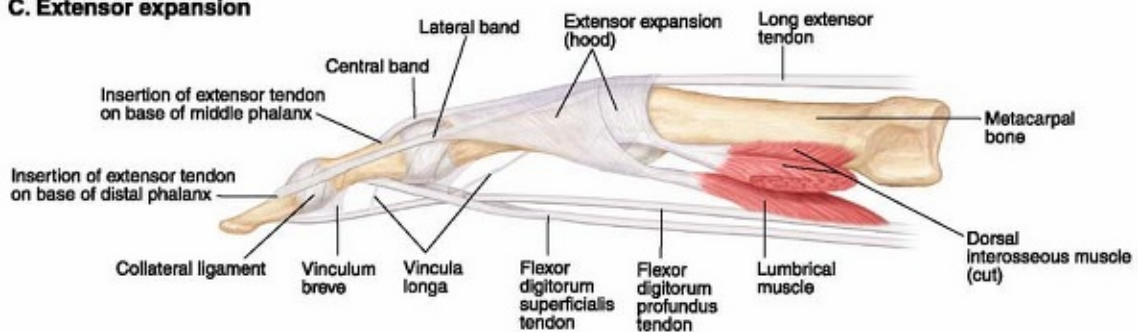
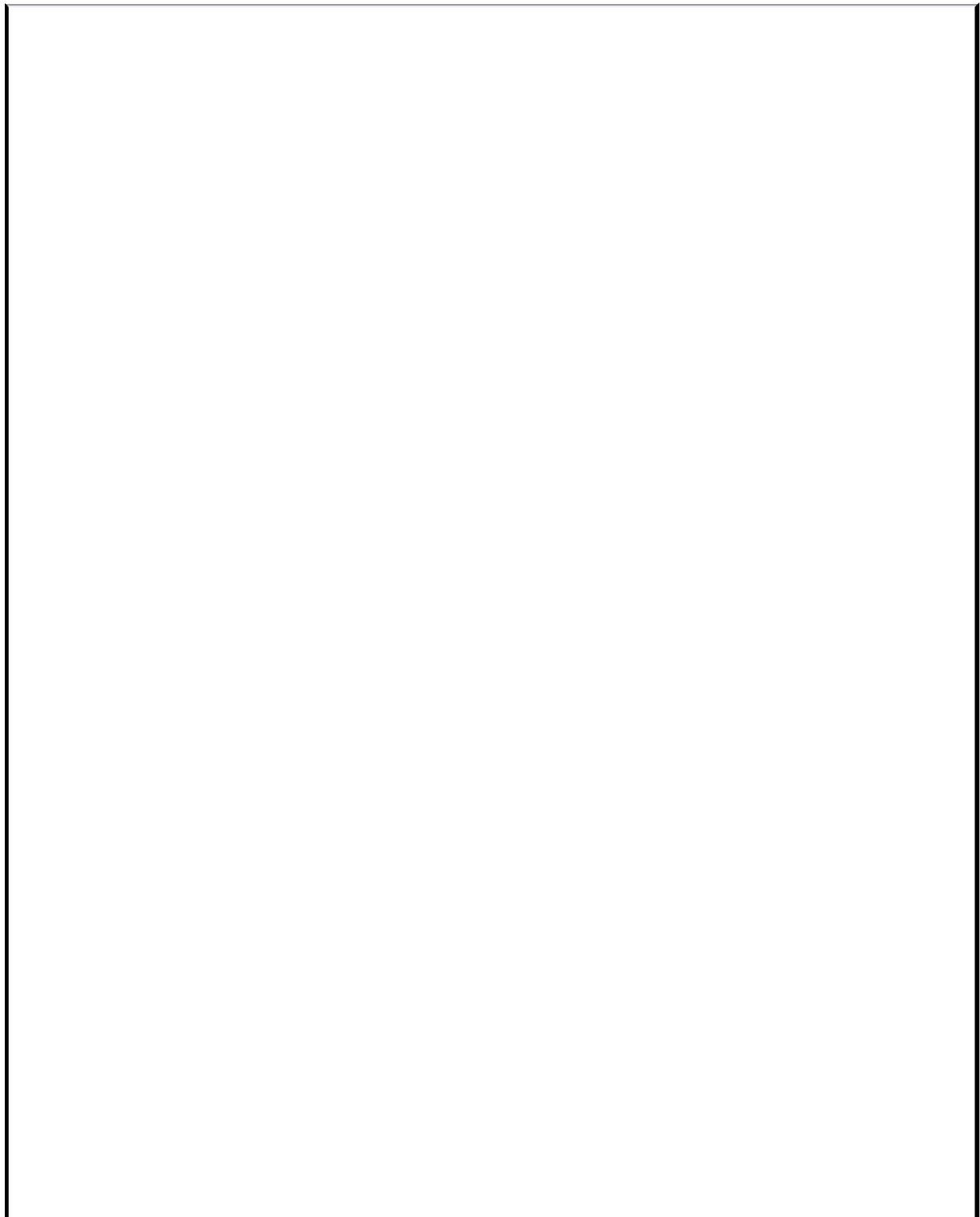


Plate 2-45 Joints of the Hand and Digits



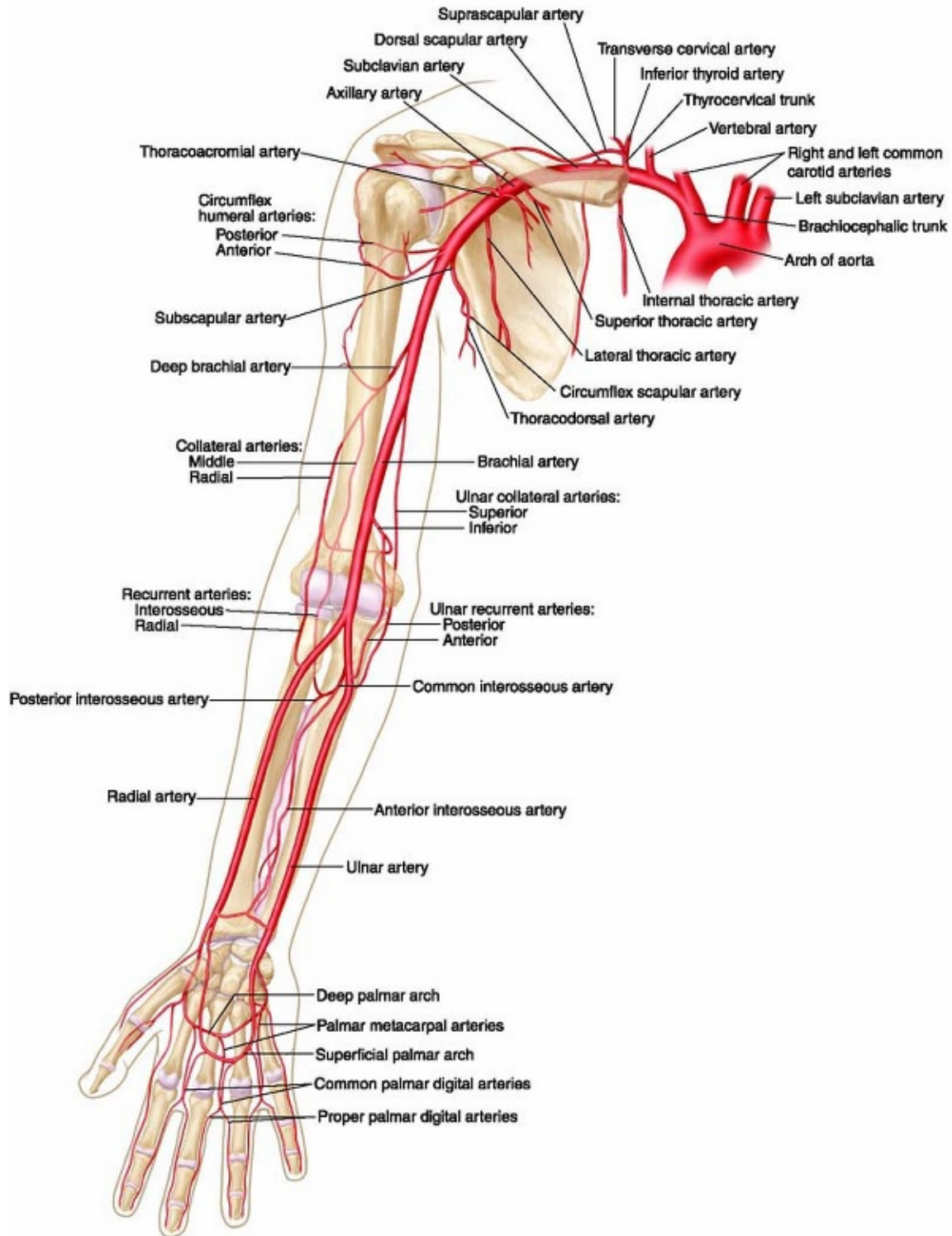


Plate 2-46 Arteries of the Upper Limb

A. Anterior view

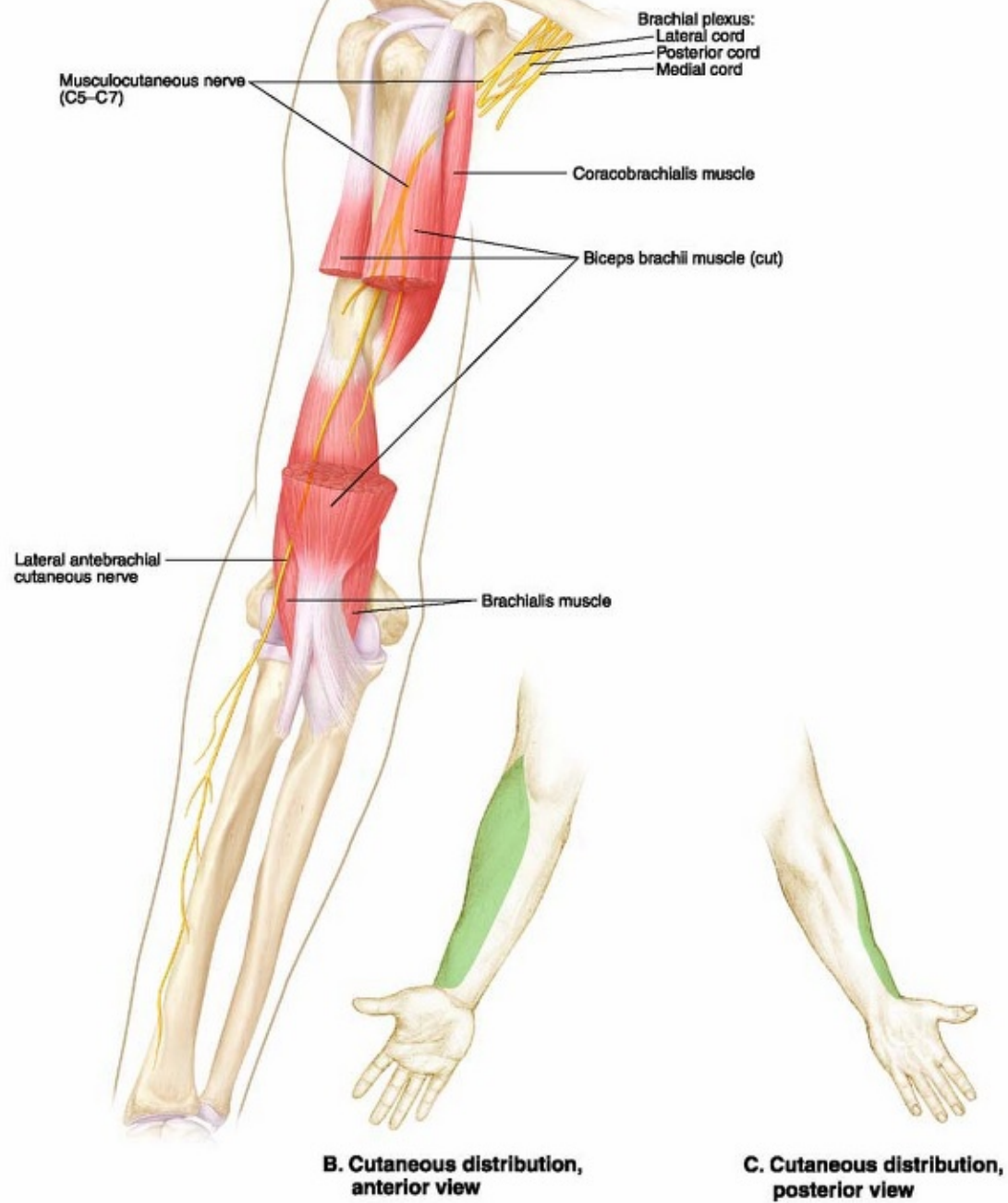


Plate 2-47 Musculocutaneous Nerve

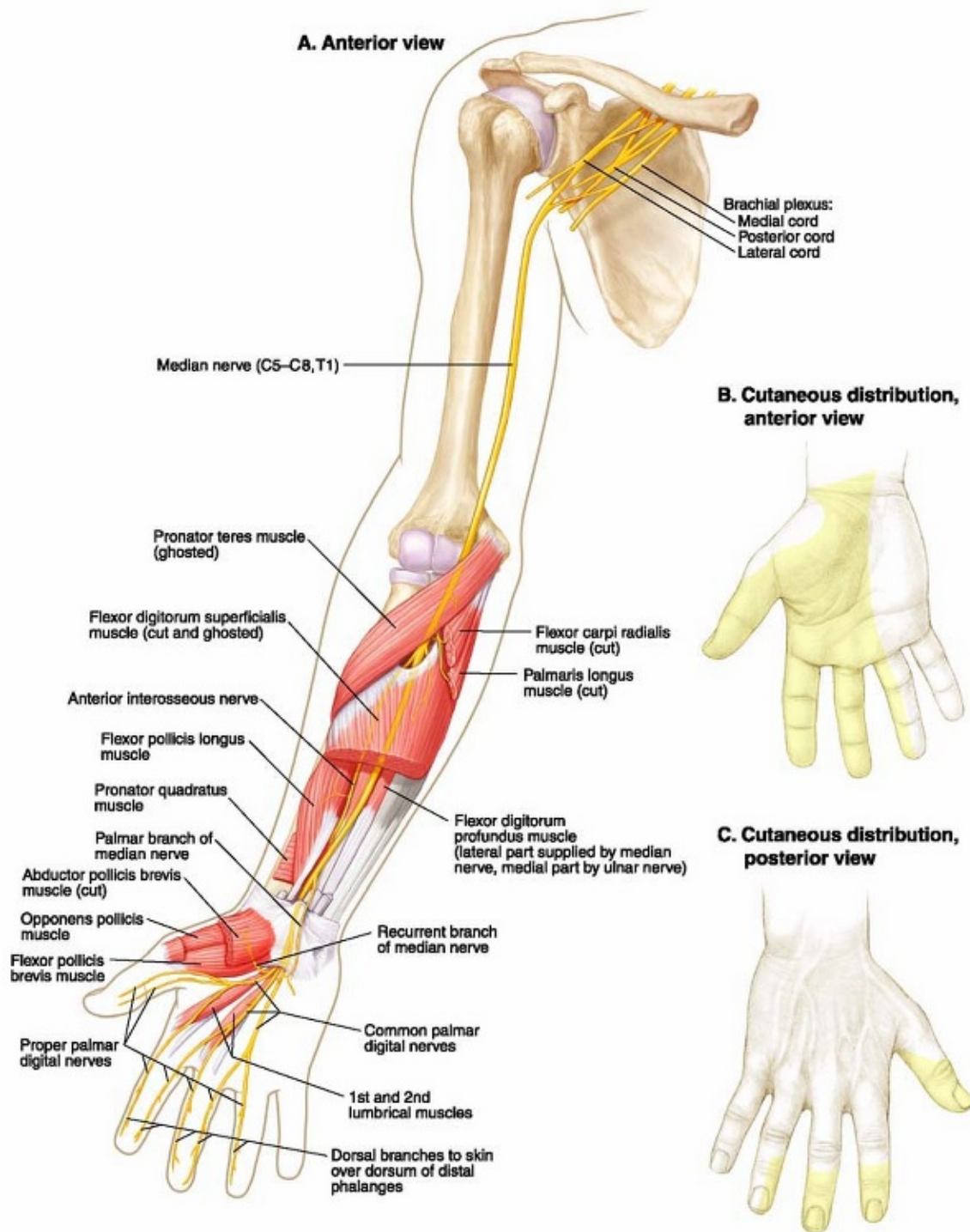
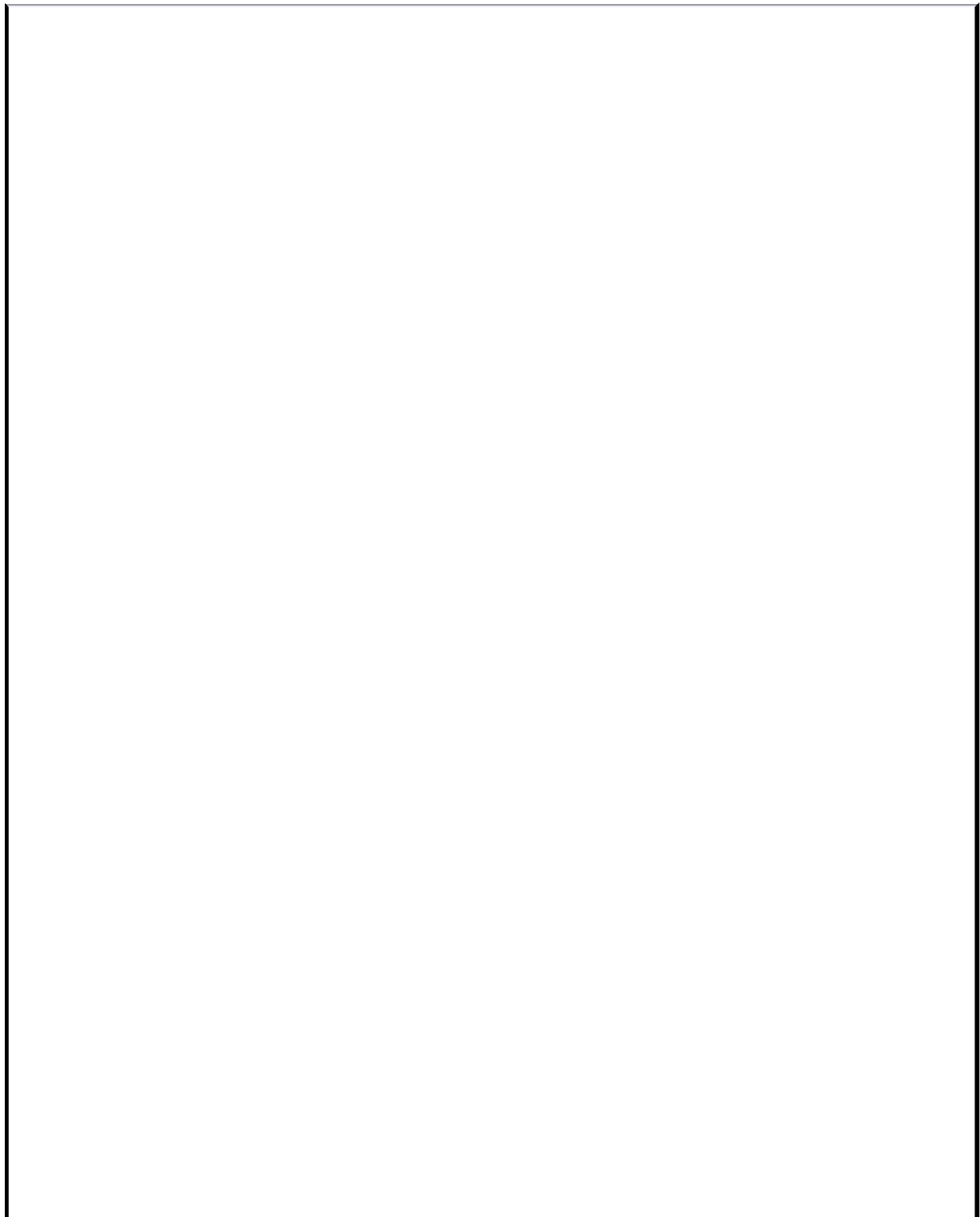


Plate 2-48 Median Nerve



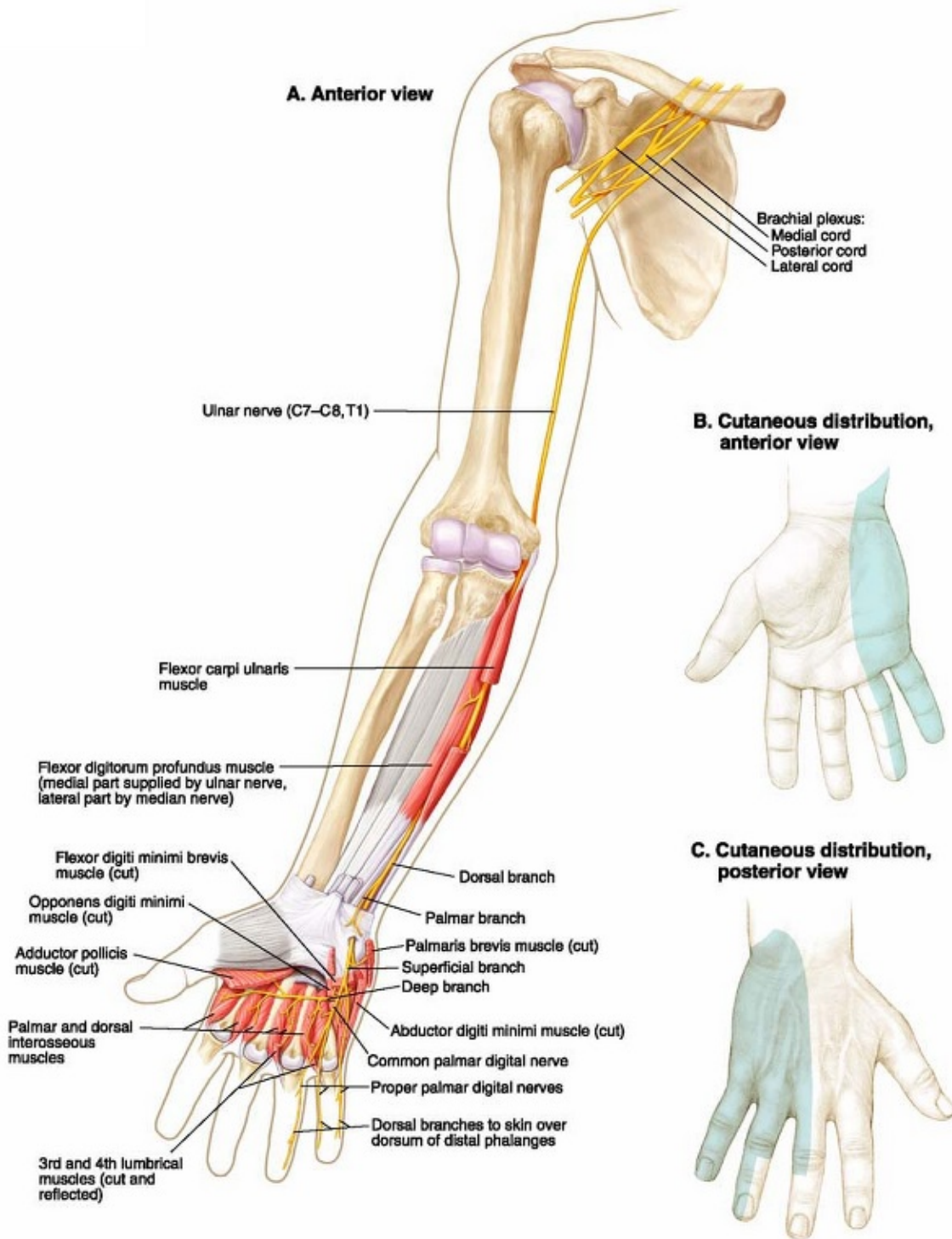
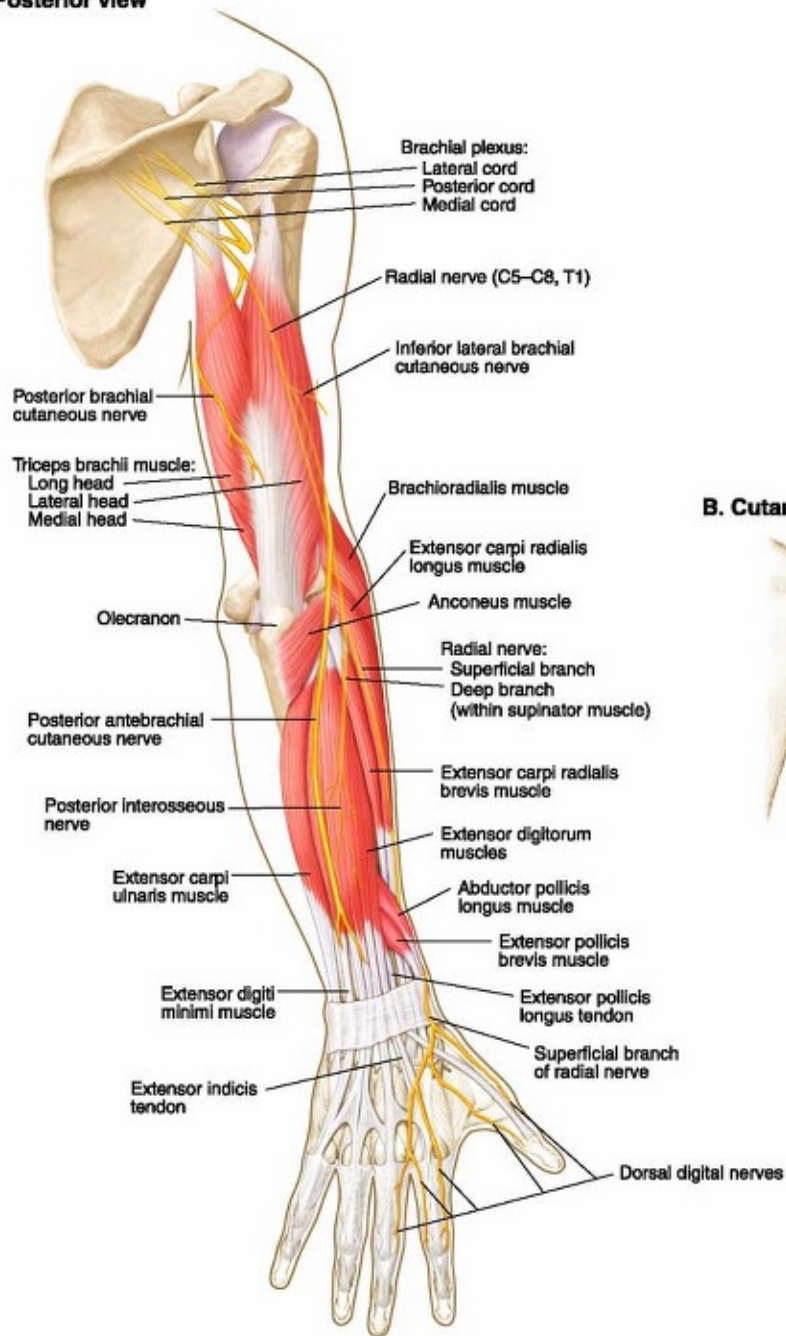


Plate 2-49 Ulnar Nerve

A. Posterior view

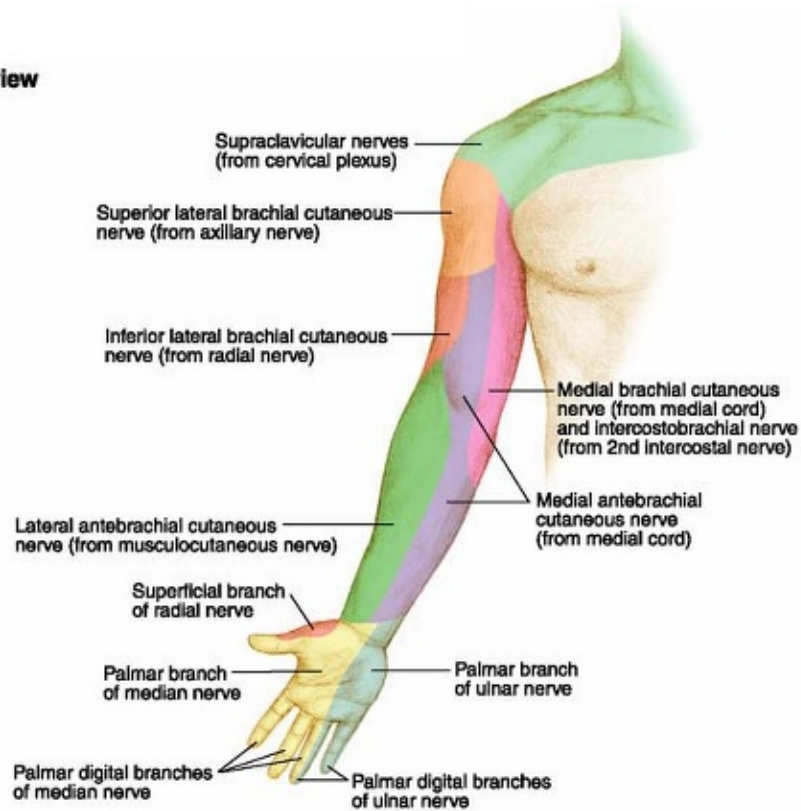


B. Cutaneous distribution



Plate 2-50 Radial Nerve

A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view

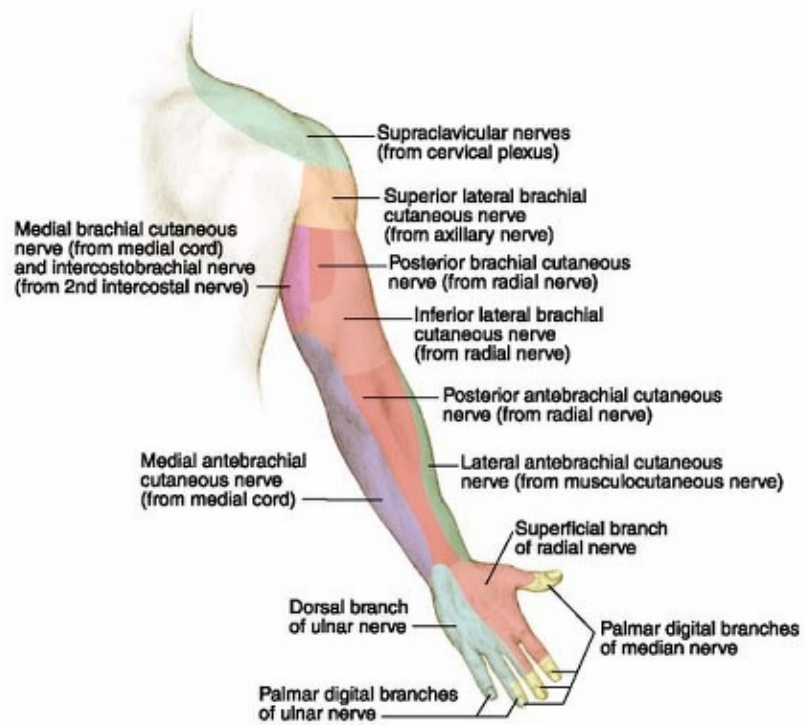
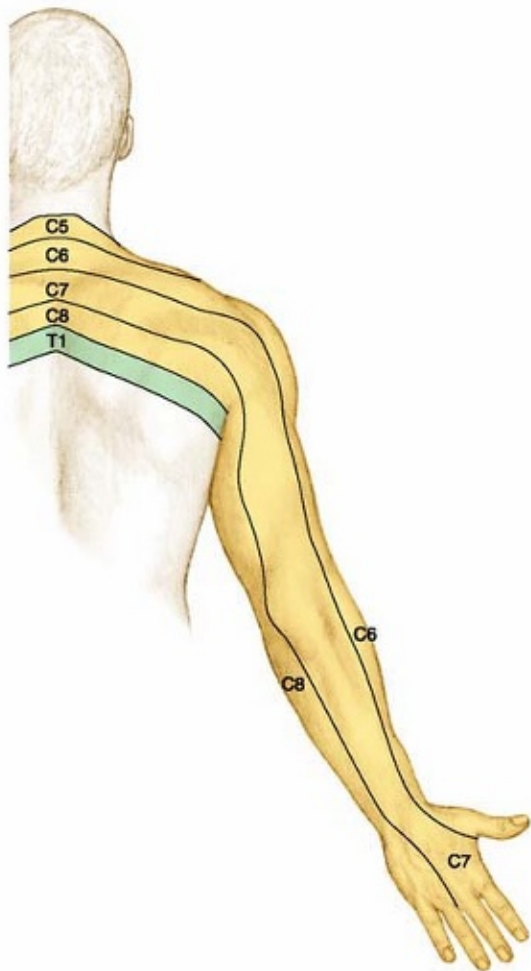


Plate 2-51 Cutaneous Innervation of the Upper Limb, Summary

A. Posterior view



B. Anterior view

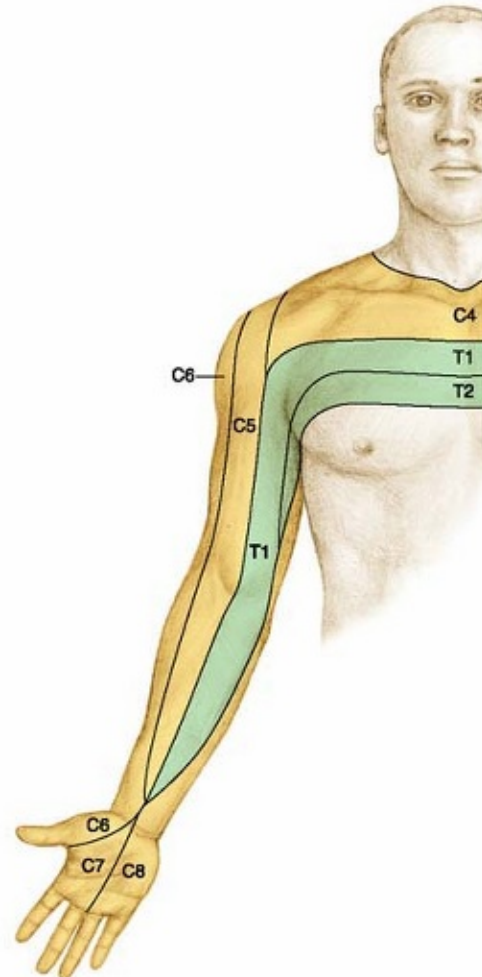


Plate 2-52 Dermatomes of the Upper Limb

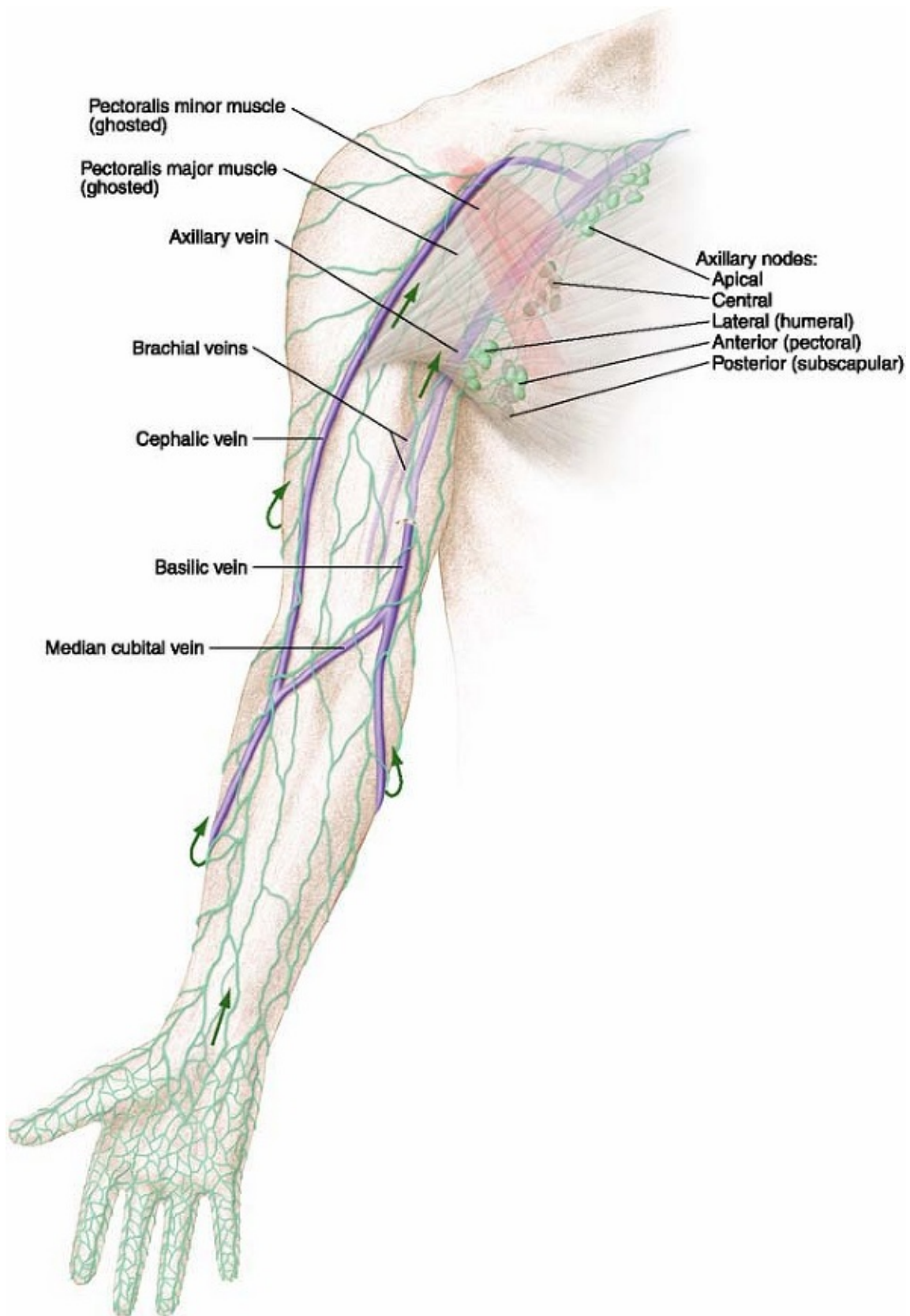


Plate 2-53 Lymphatics of the Upper Limb

Authors: Tank, Patrick W.; Gest, Thomas R.

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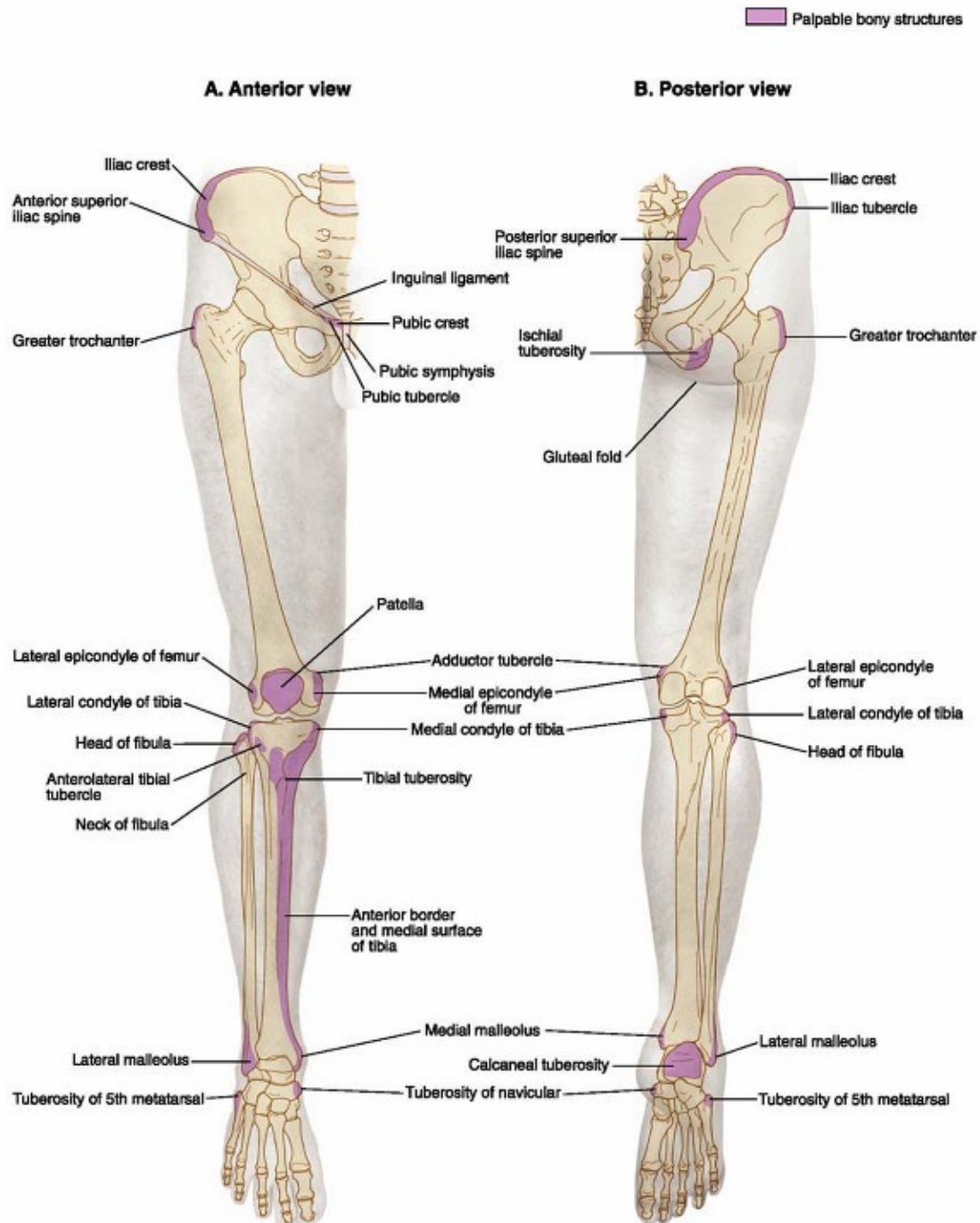


Plate 3-01 Palpable Features of the Lower Limb

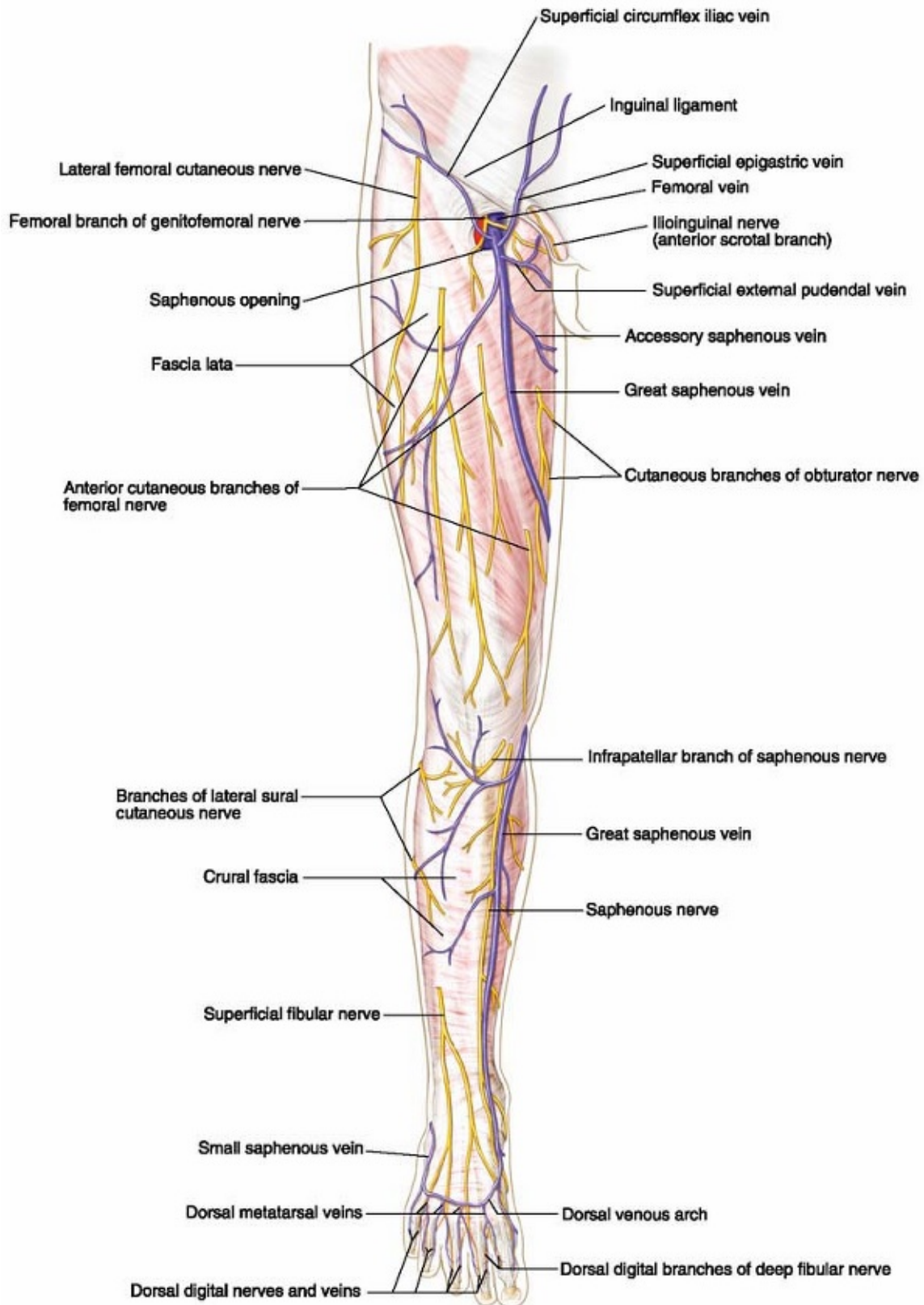
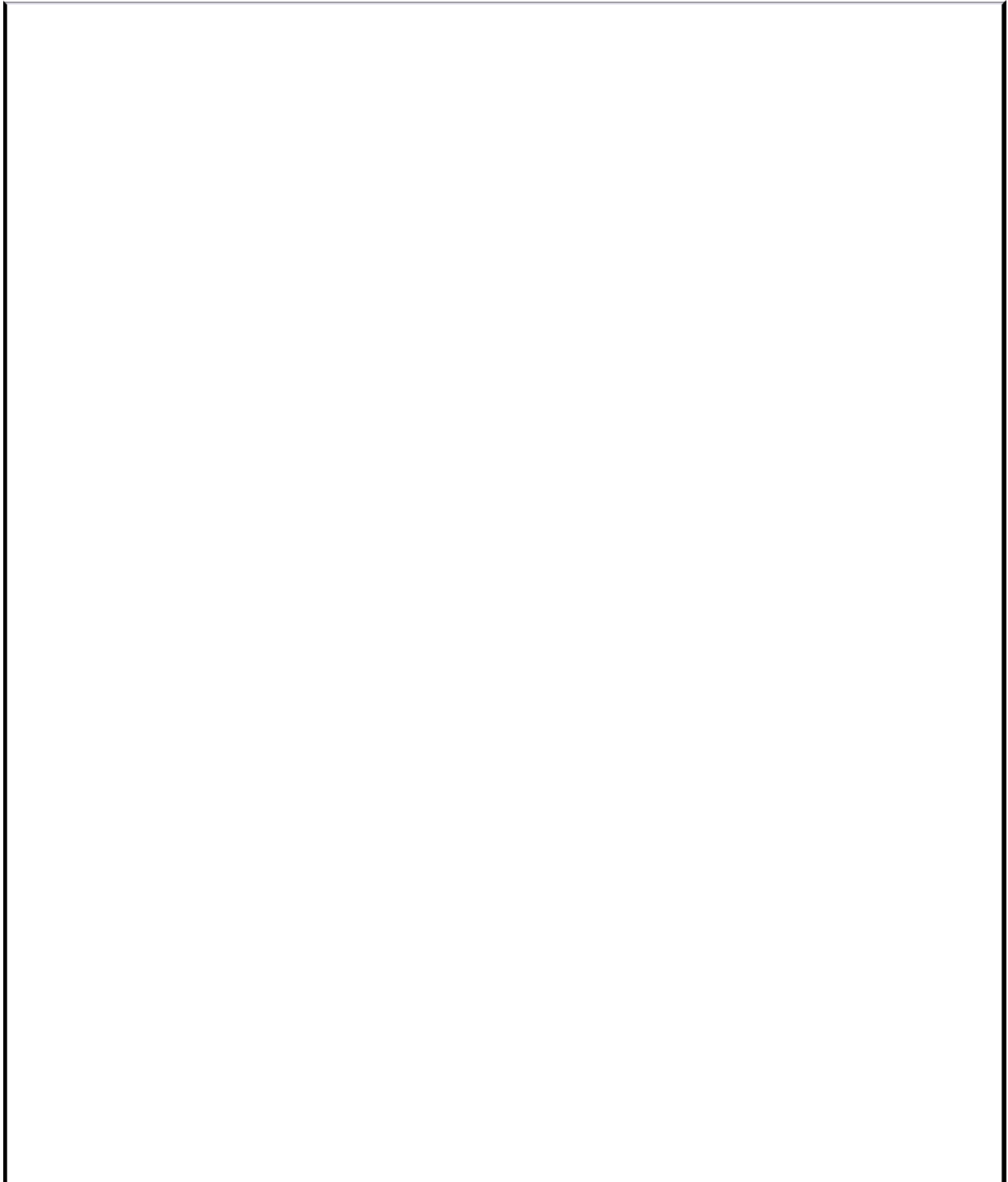


Plate 3-02 Cutaneous Nerves and Superficial Veins of the Lower Limb, Anterior View



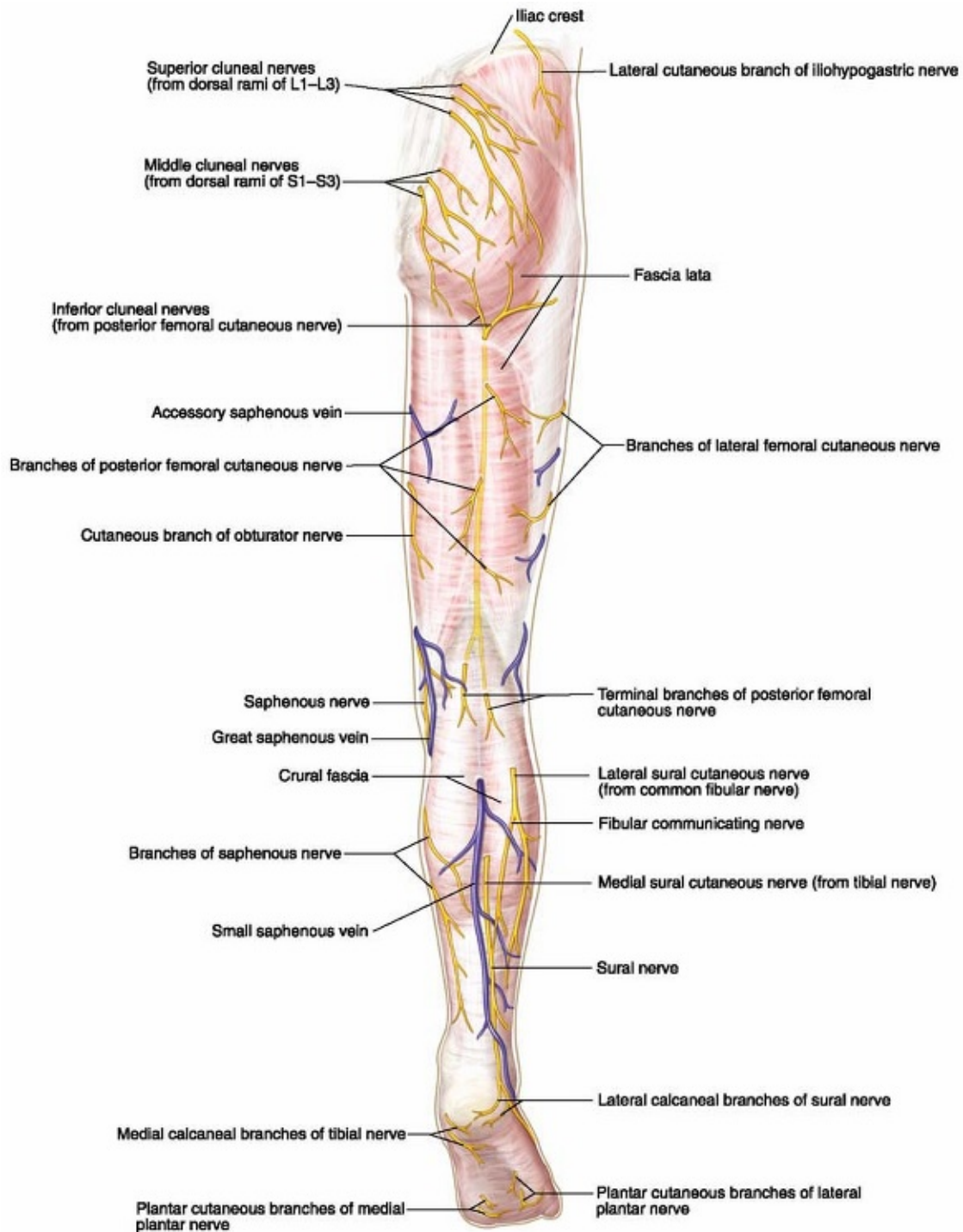
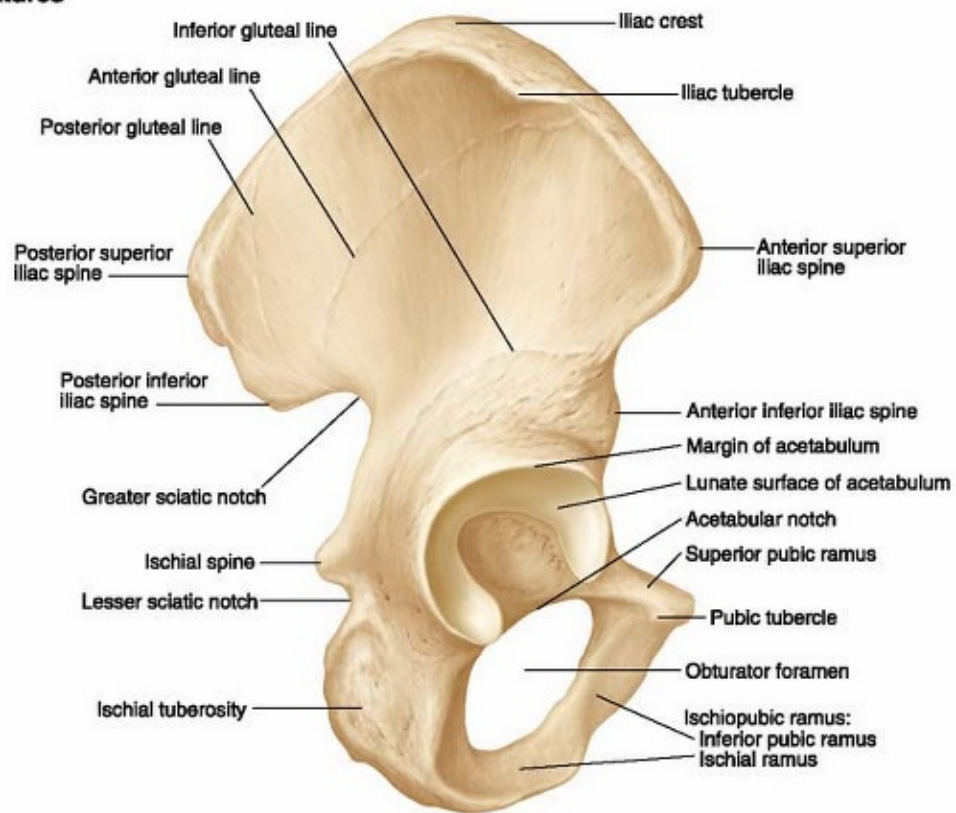


Plate 3-03 Cutaneous Nerves and Superficial Veins of the Lower Limb, Posterior View

A. Bony features



B. Parts of os coxae

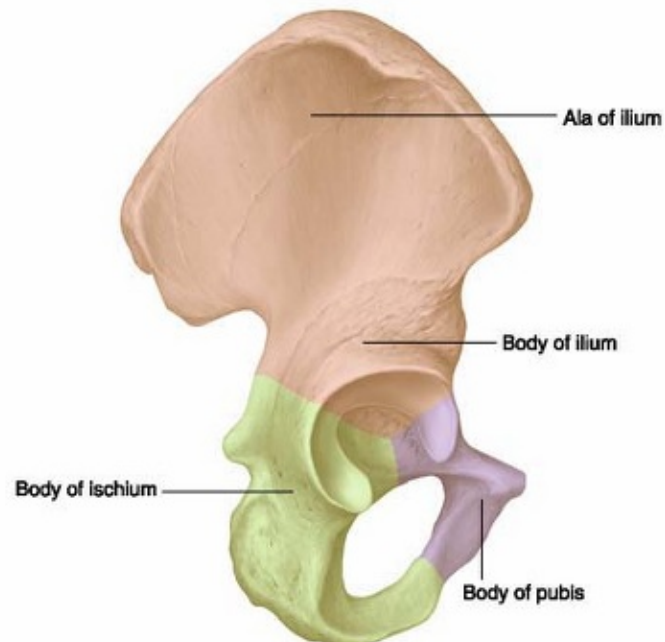
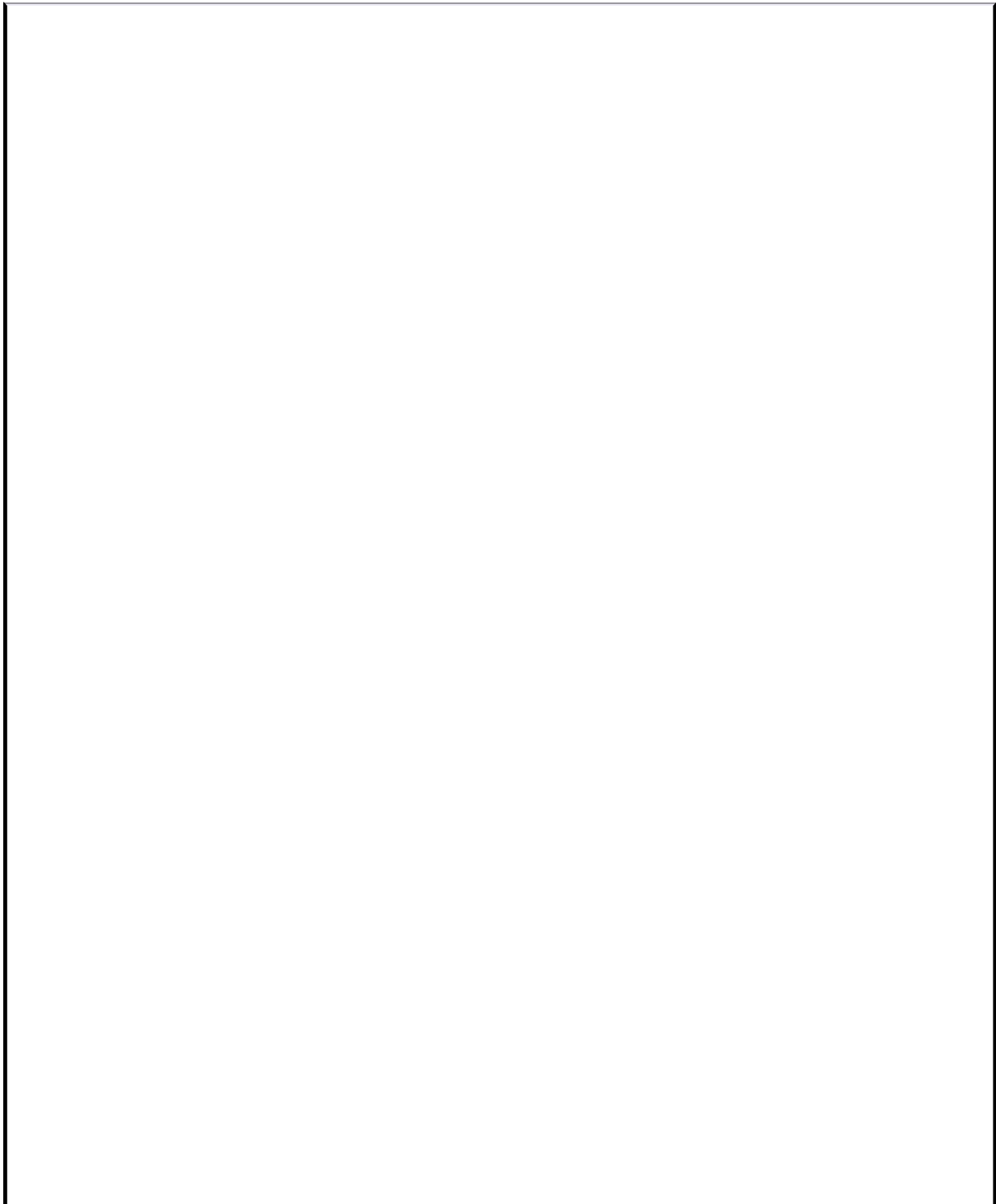
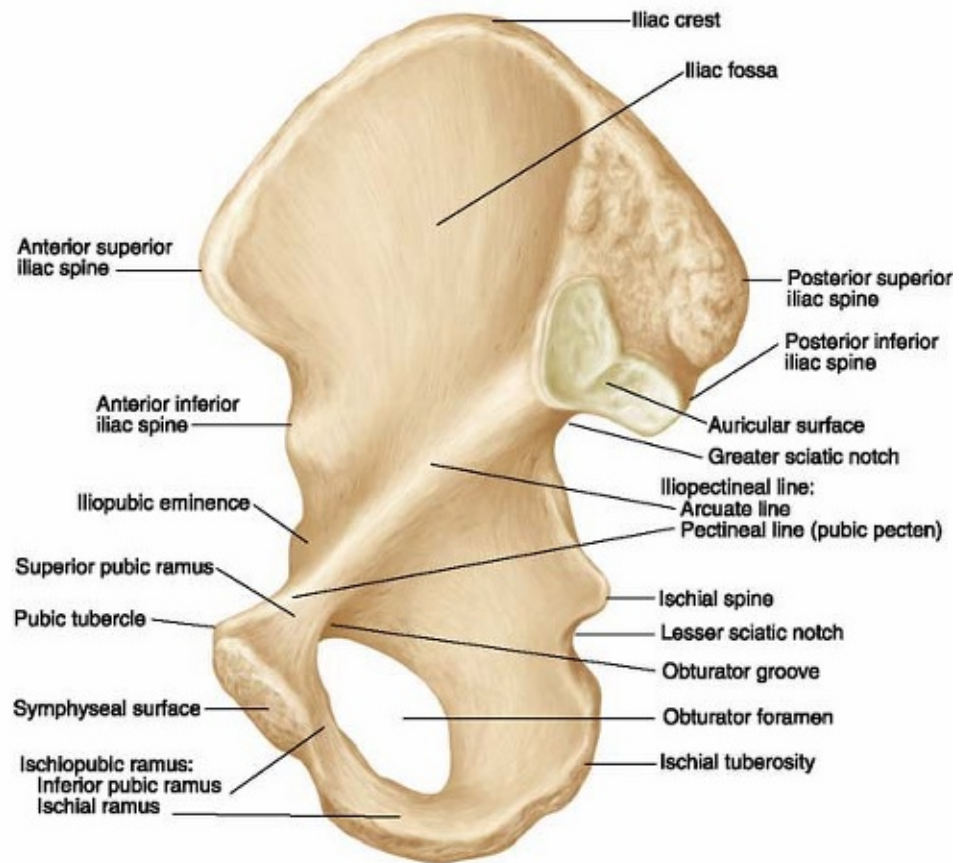


Plate 3-04 Skeleton of the Hip (Os Coxae Bone), Lateral View



A. Bony features



B. Parts of os coxae

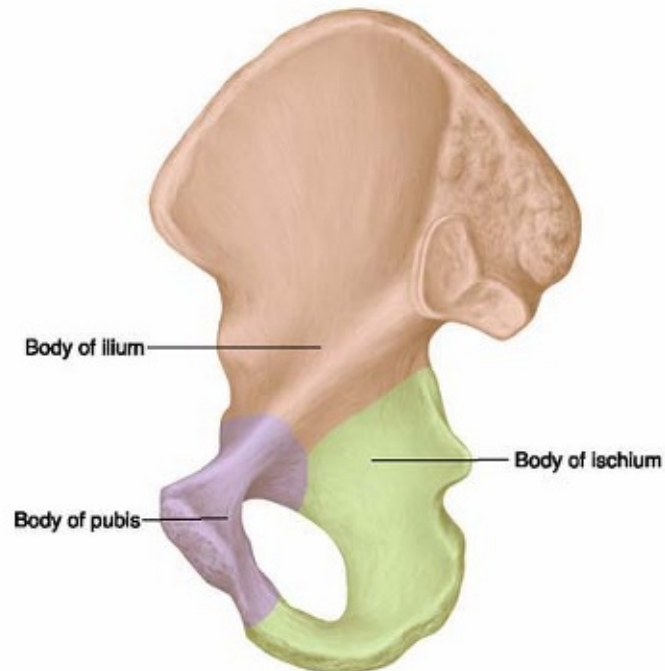
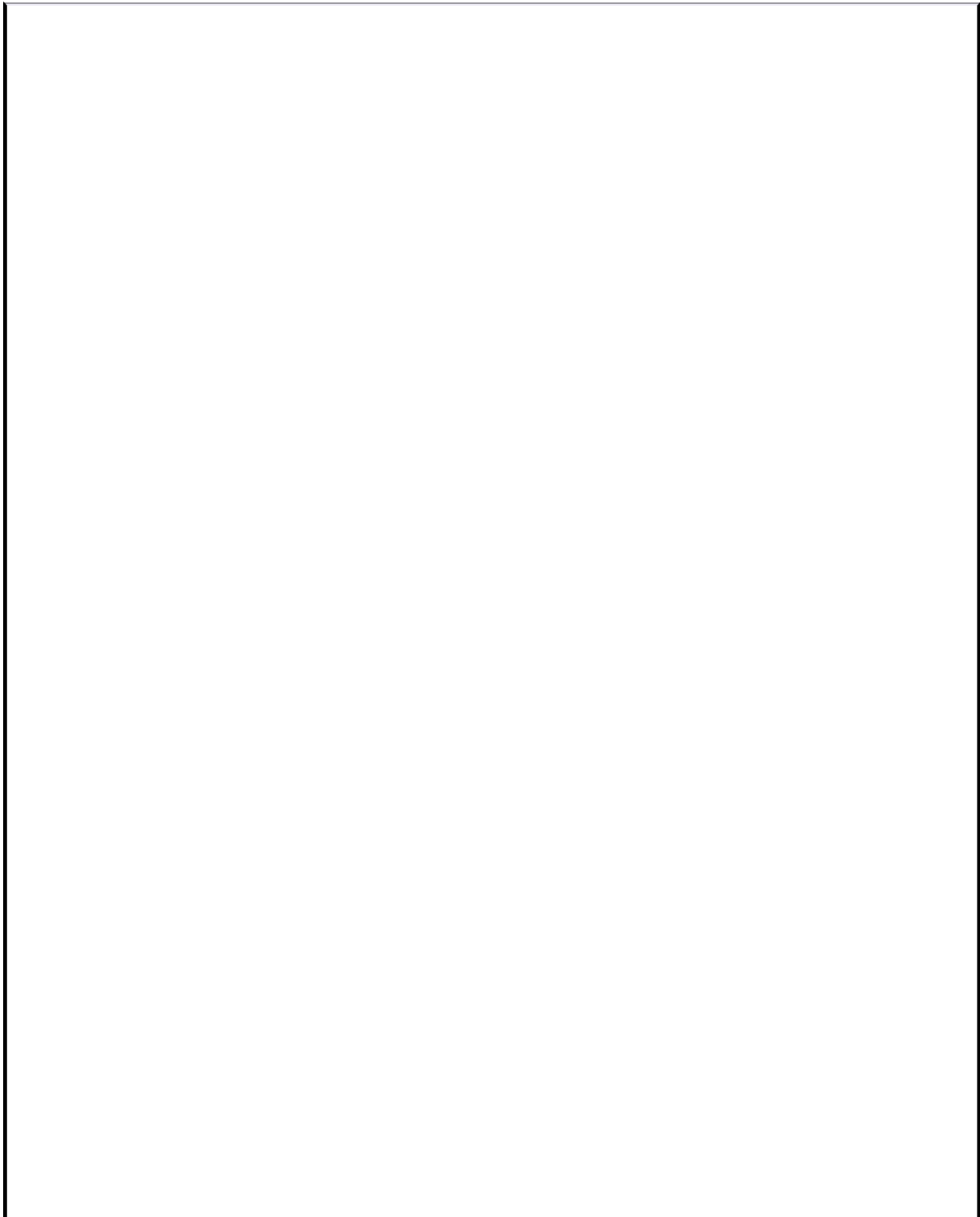


Plate 3-05 Skeleton of the Hip (Os Coxae Bone), Medial View



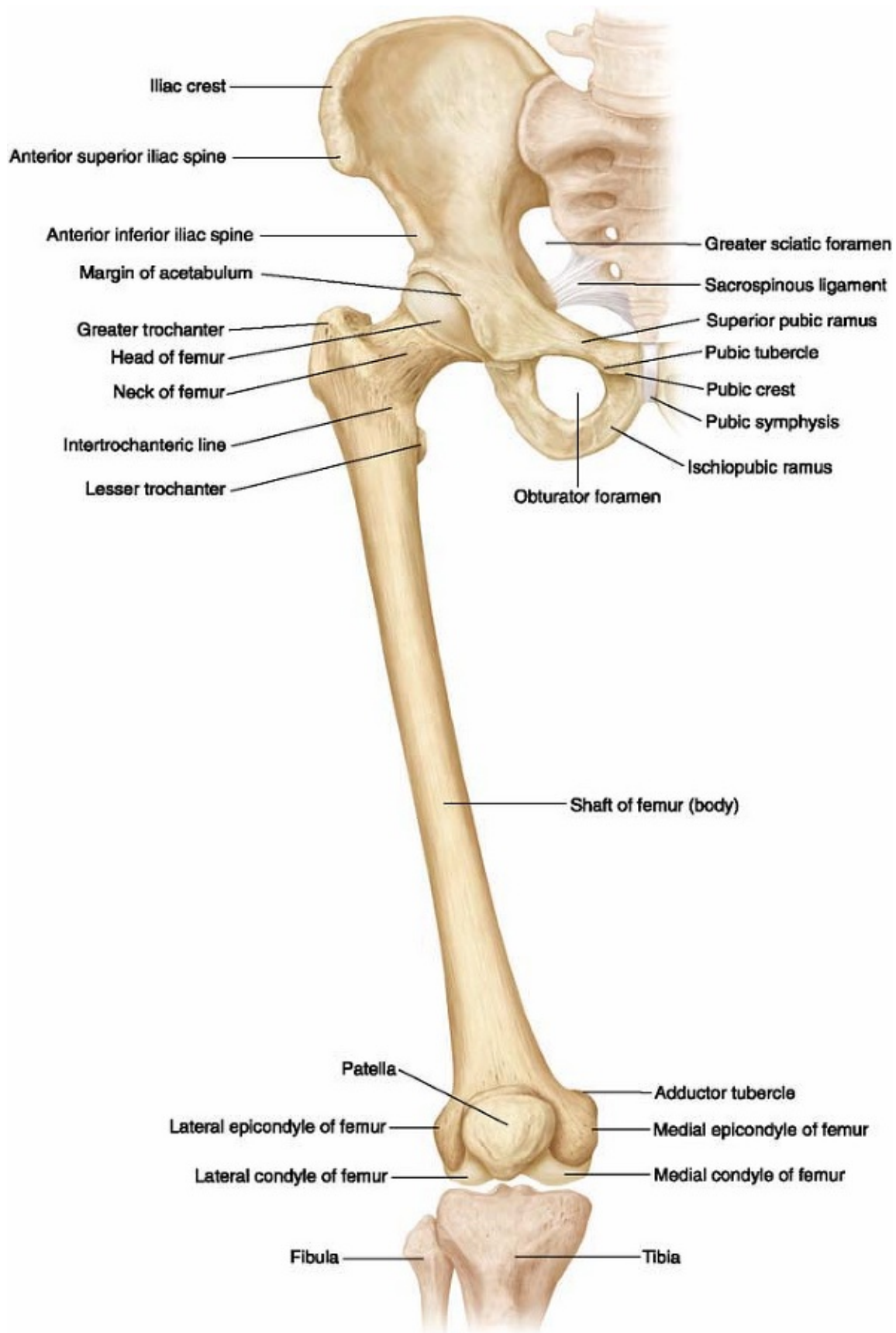
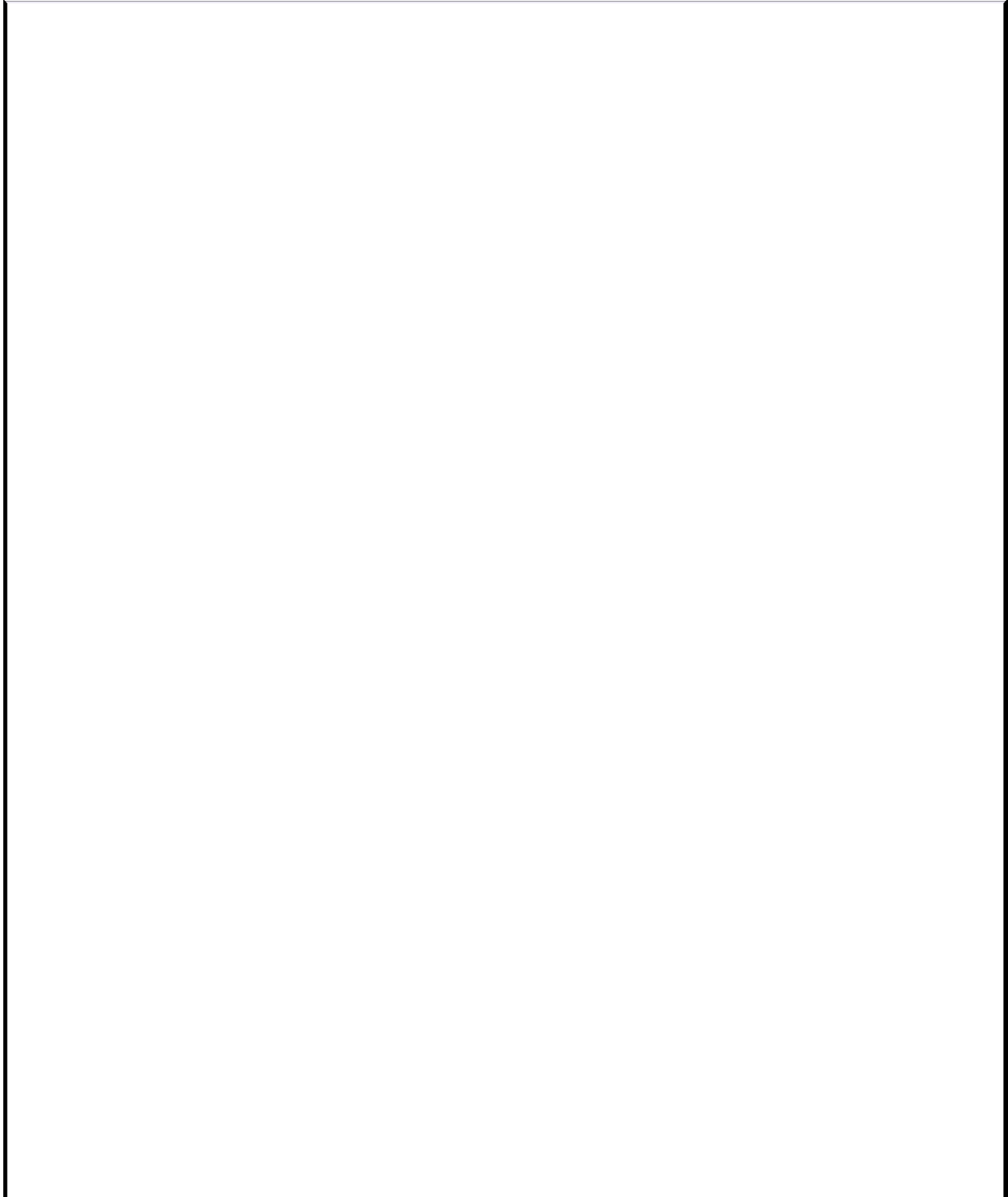


Plate 3-06 Skeleton of the Proximal Lower Limb, Anterior View



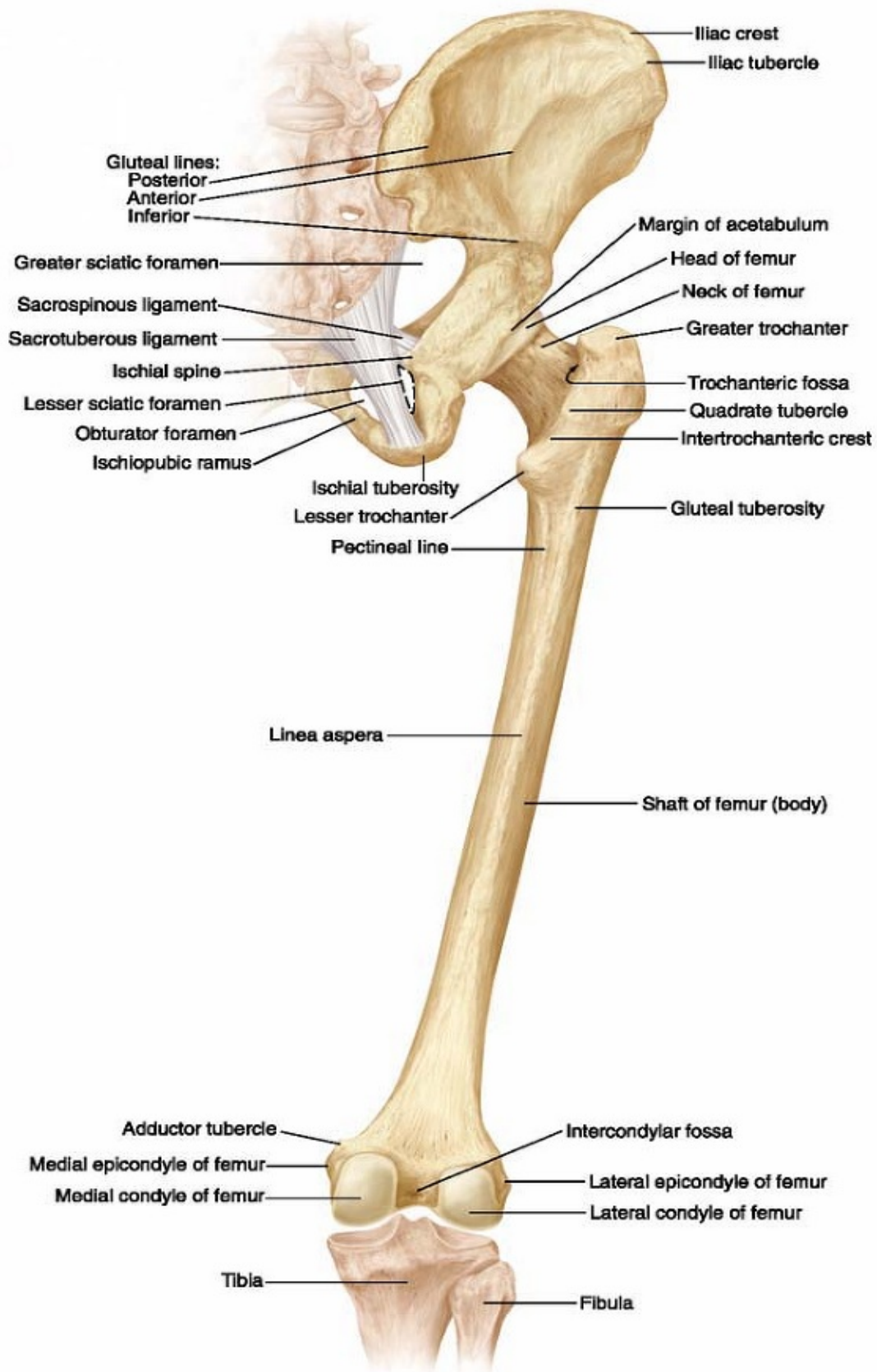
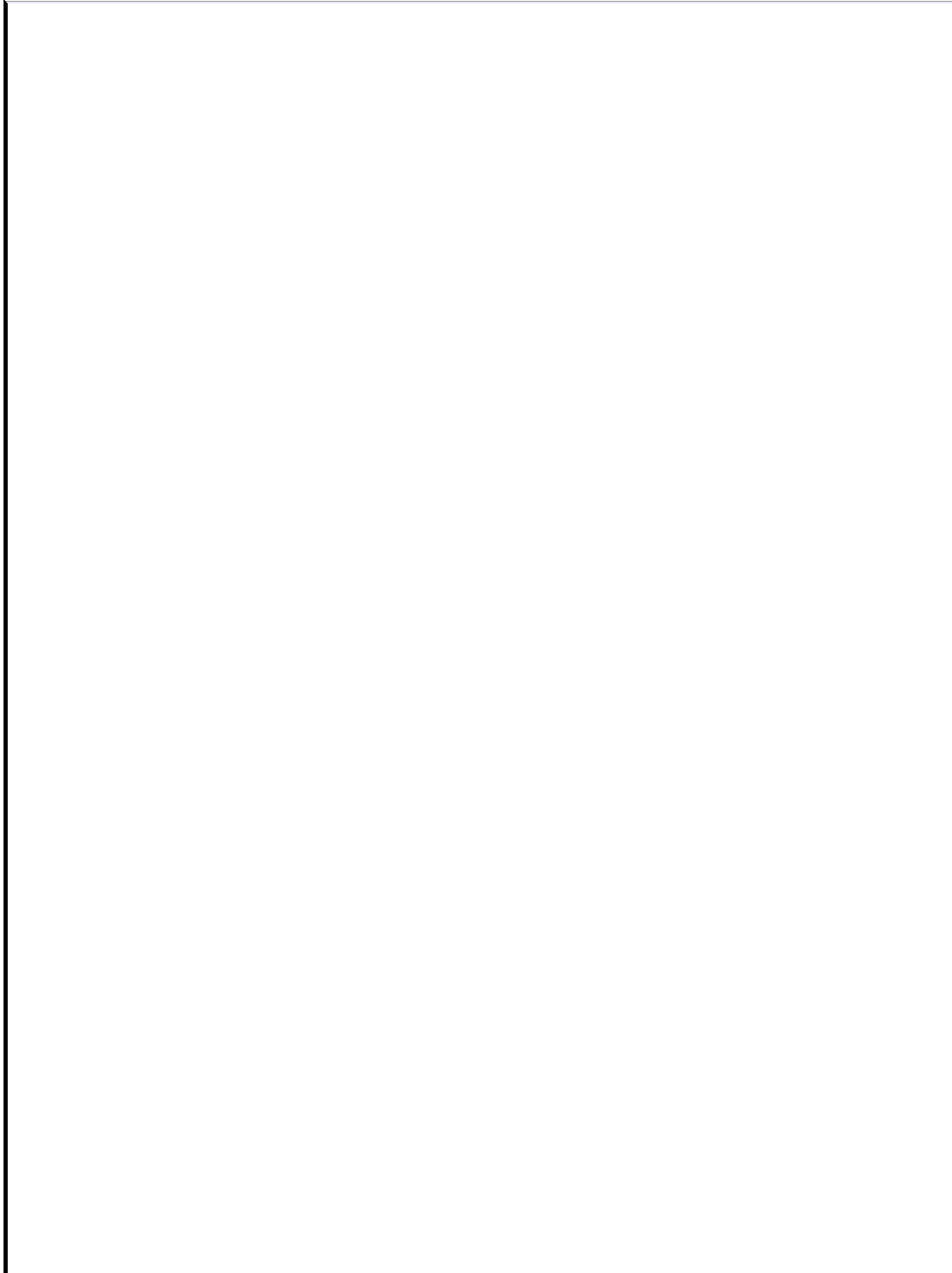


Plate 3-07 Skeleton of the Proximal Lower Limb, Posterior View



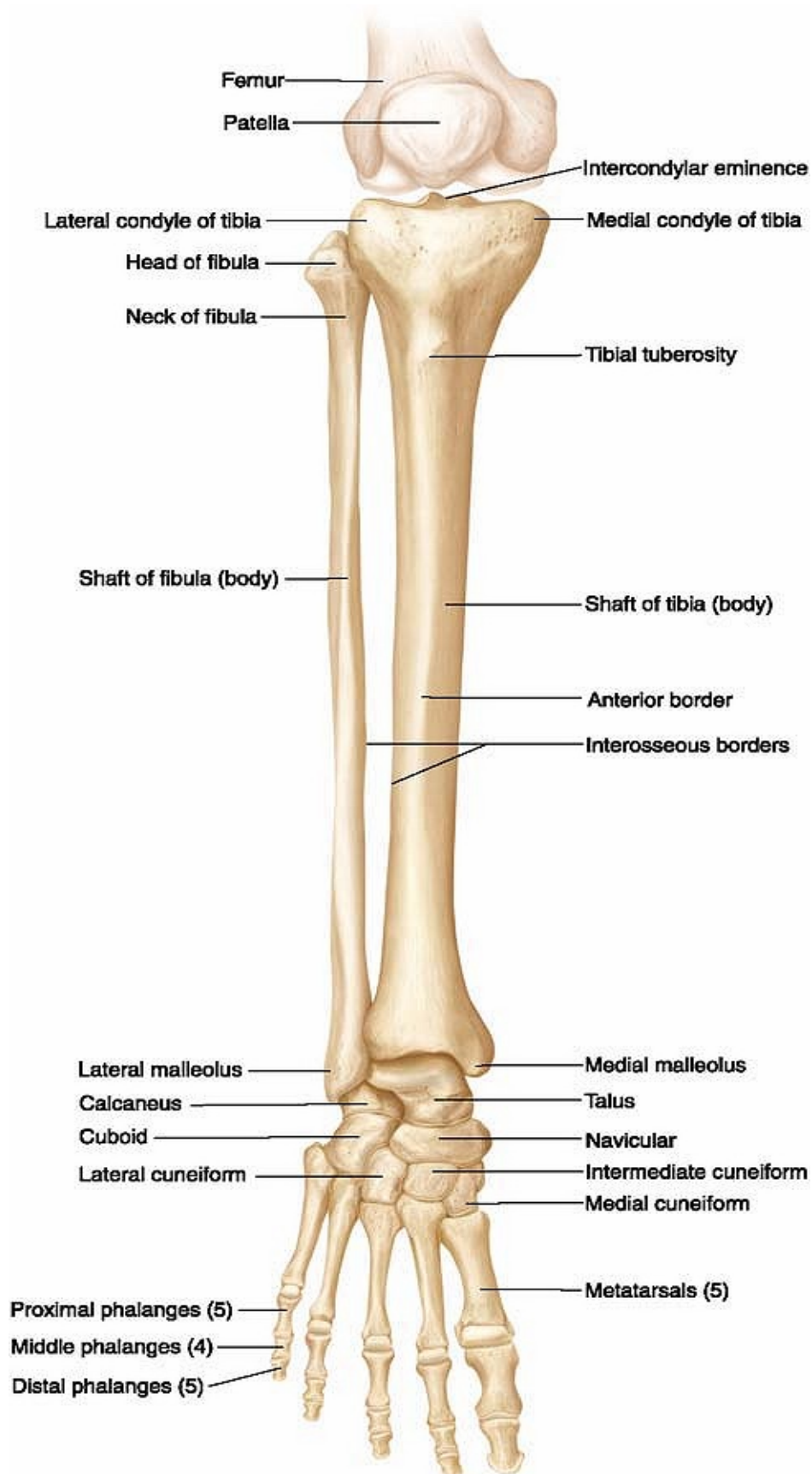
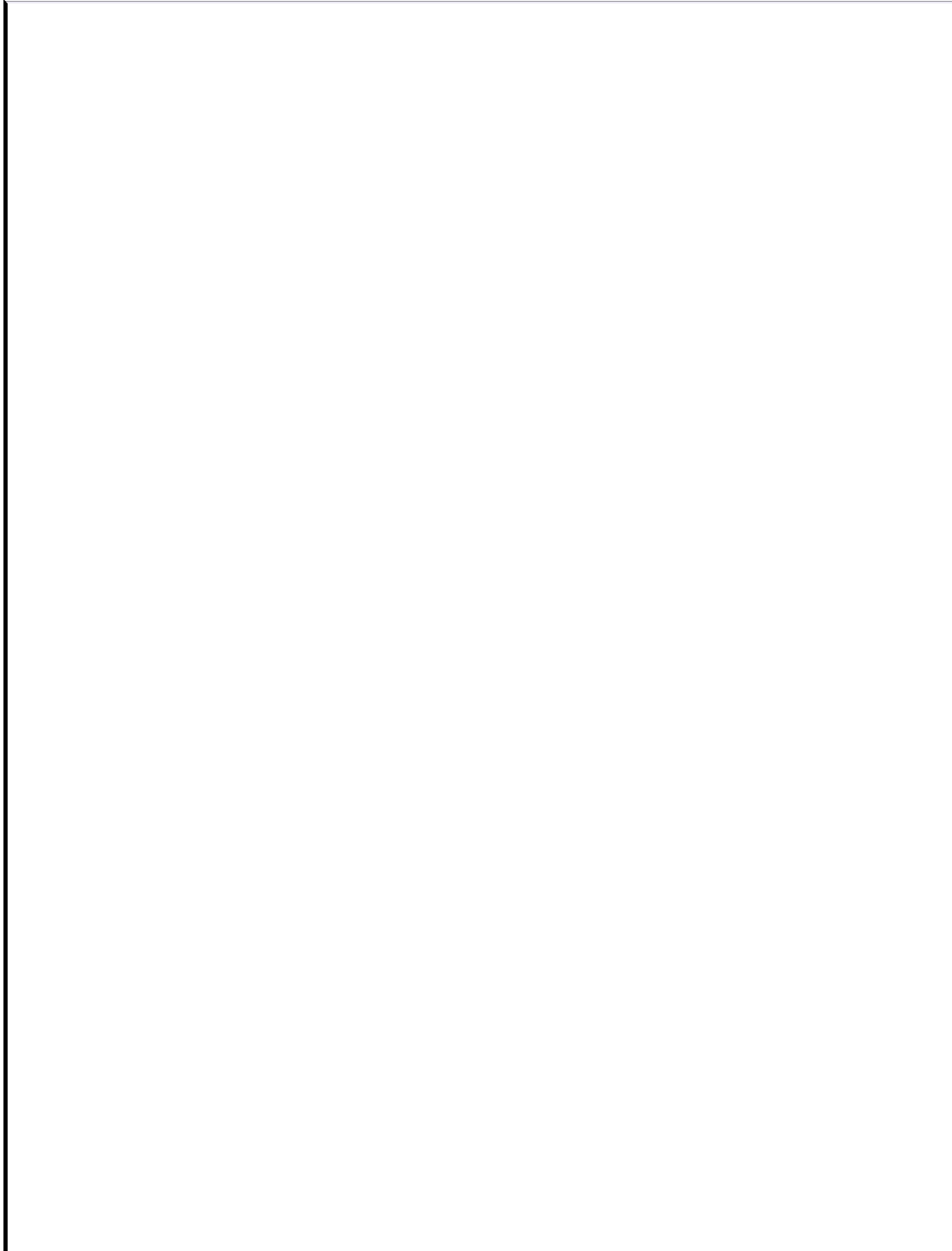


Plate 3-08 Skeleton of the Distal Lower Limb, Anterior View



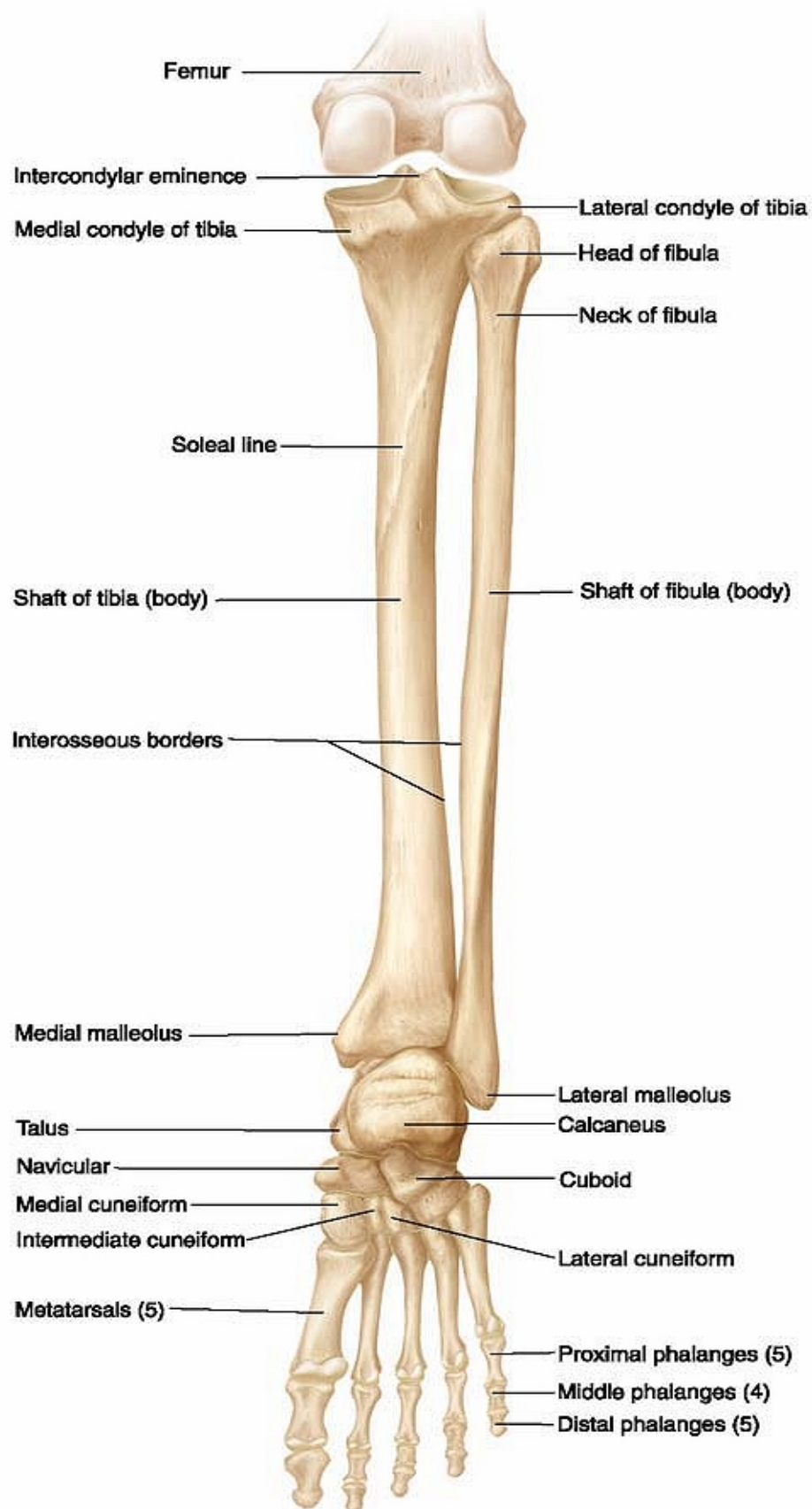
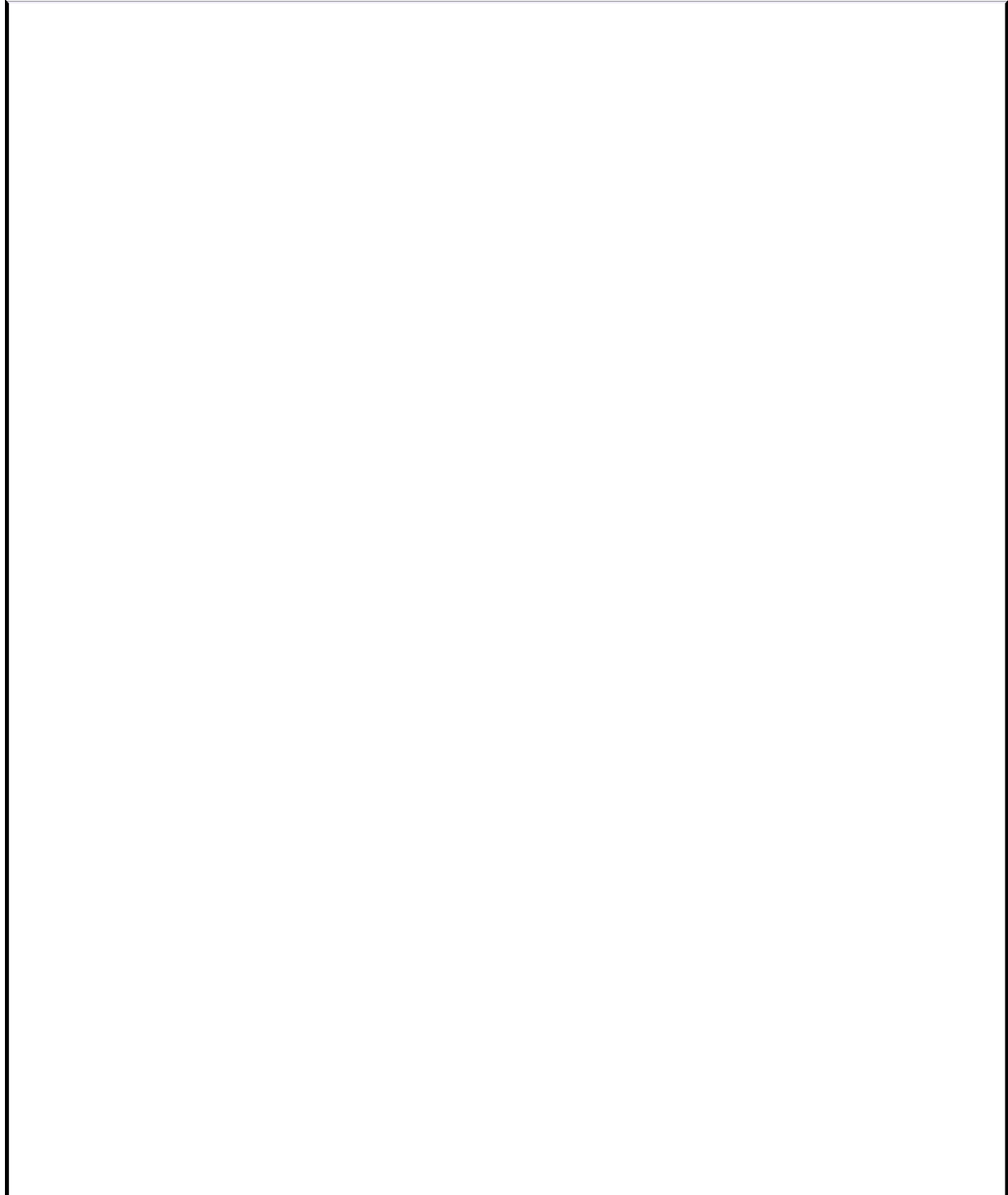
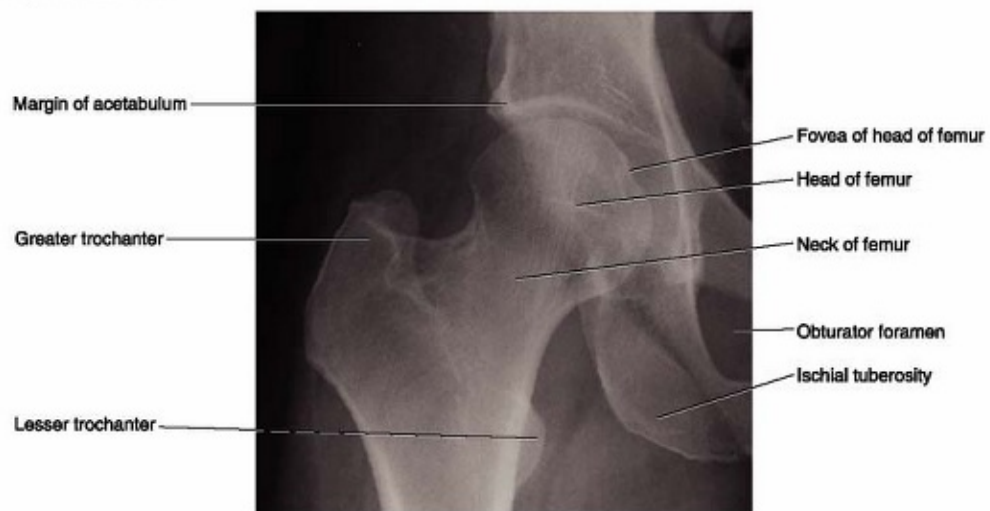


Plate 3-09 Skeleton of the Distal Lower Limb, Posterior View



A. Hip joint, anterior view



B. Knee joint, anterior view

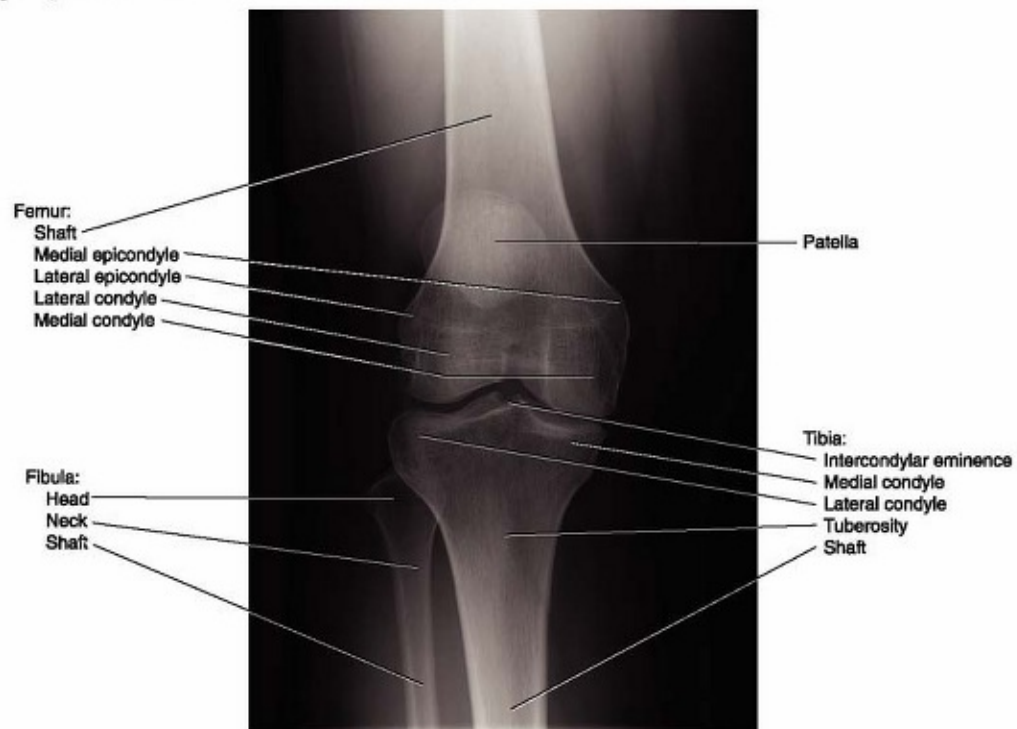
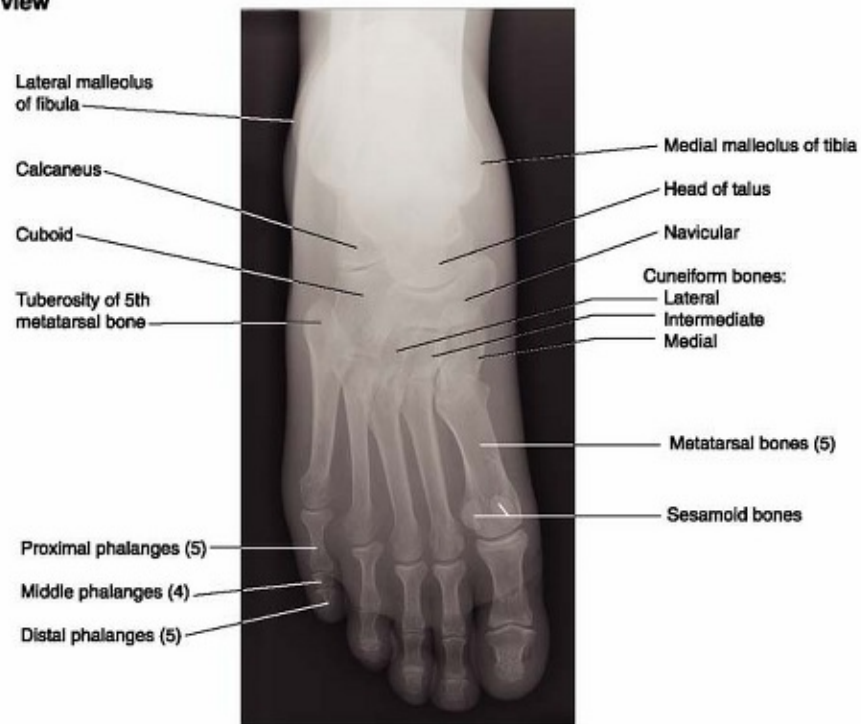


Plate 3-10 Radiographs of the Lower Limb

A. Anterior view



B. Lateral view

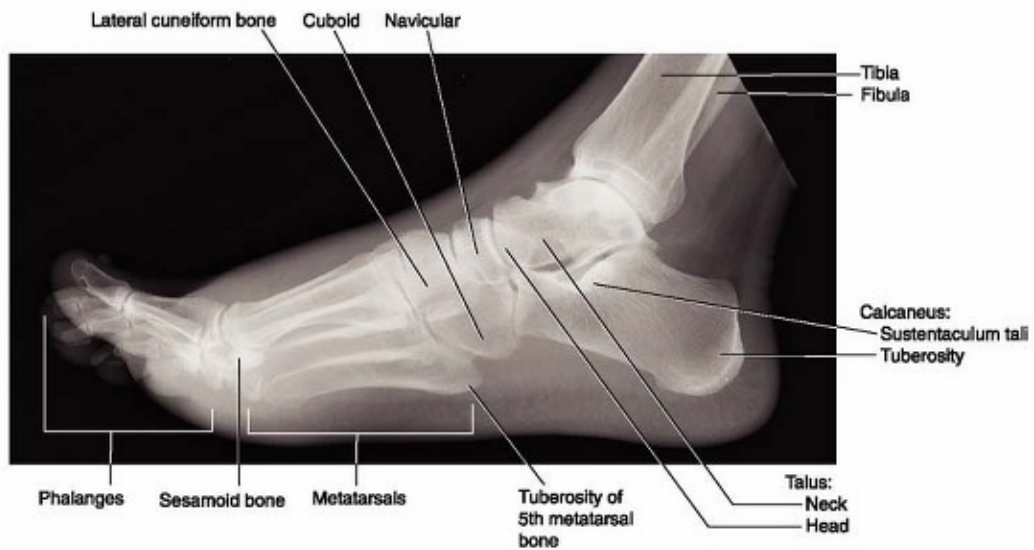


Plate 3-11 Radiographs of the Foot and Ankle

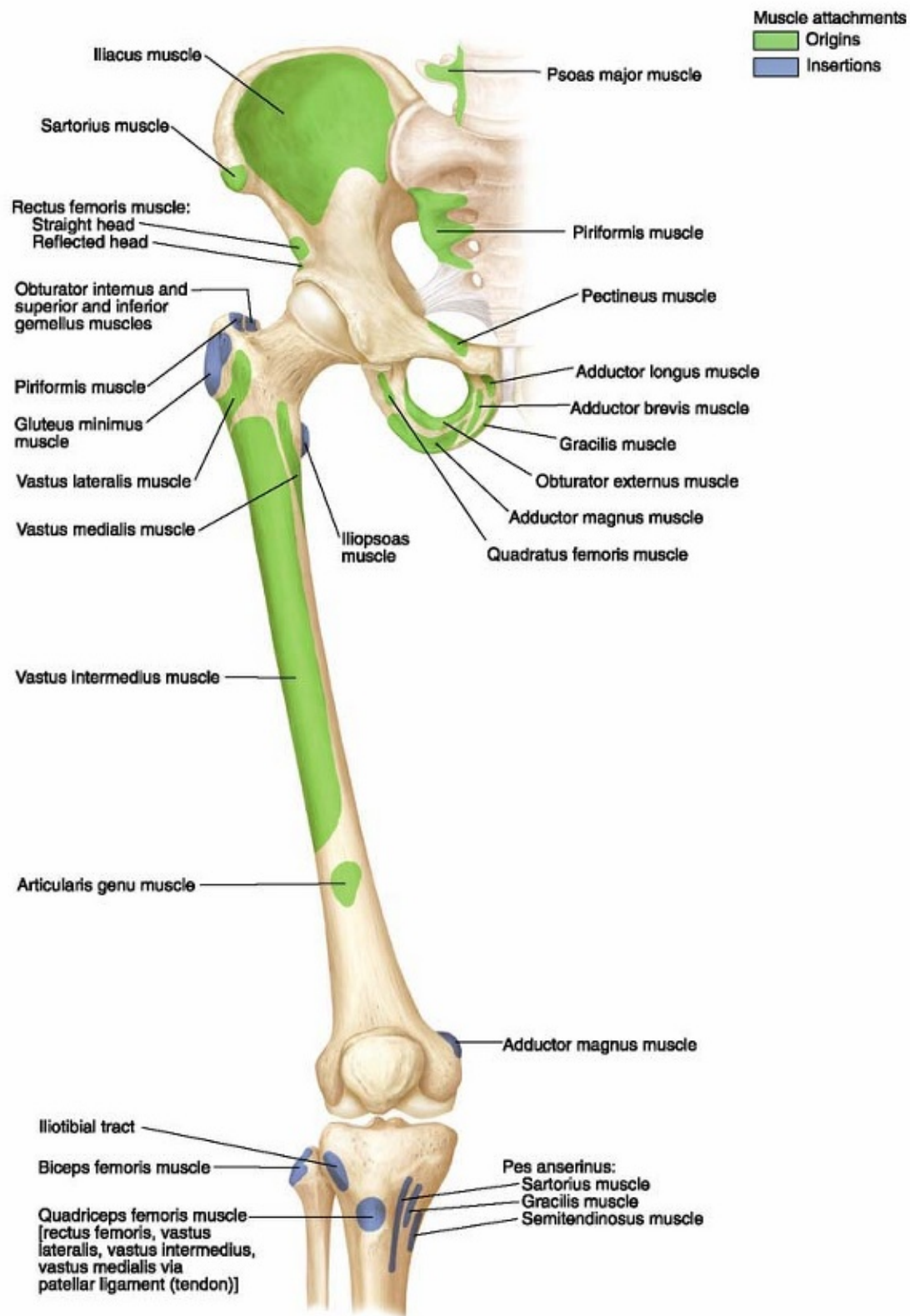
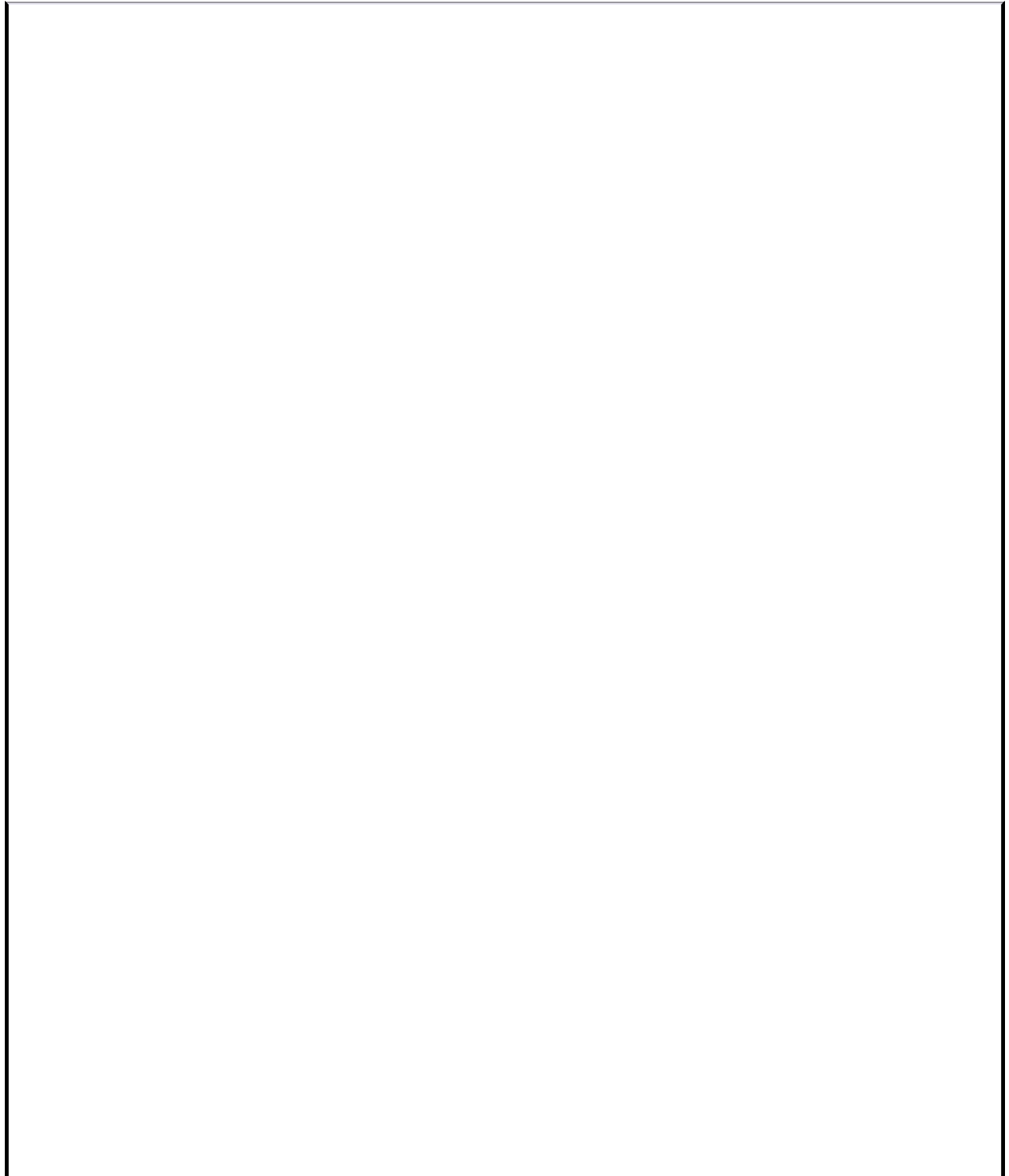


Plate 3-12 Muscle Attachments of the Proximal Lower Limb, Anterior View



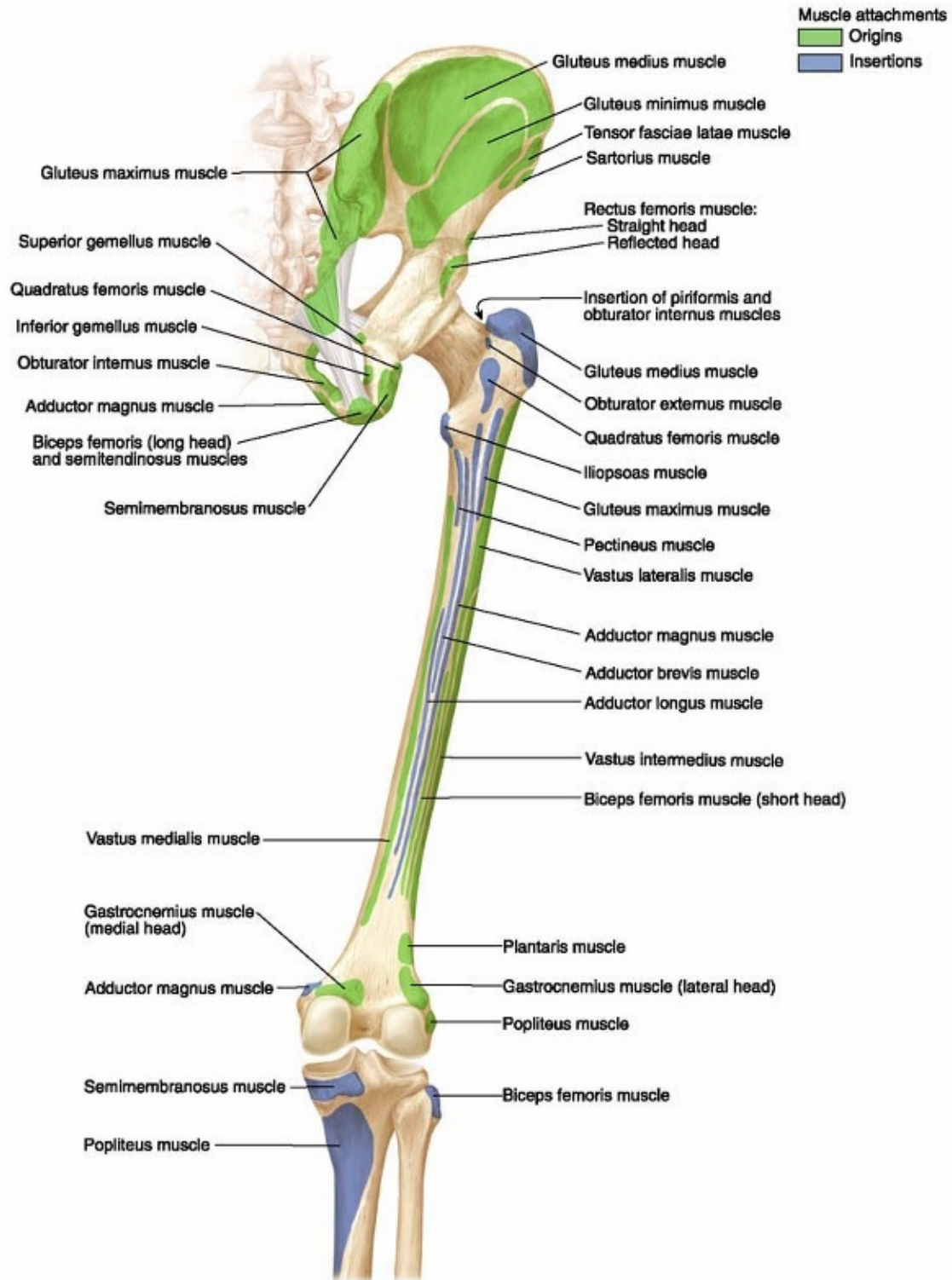


Plate 3-13 Muscle Attachments of the Proximal Lower Limb, Posterior View

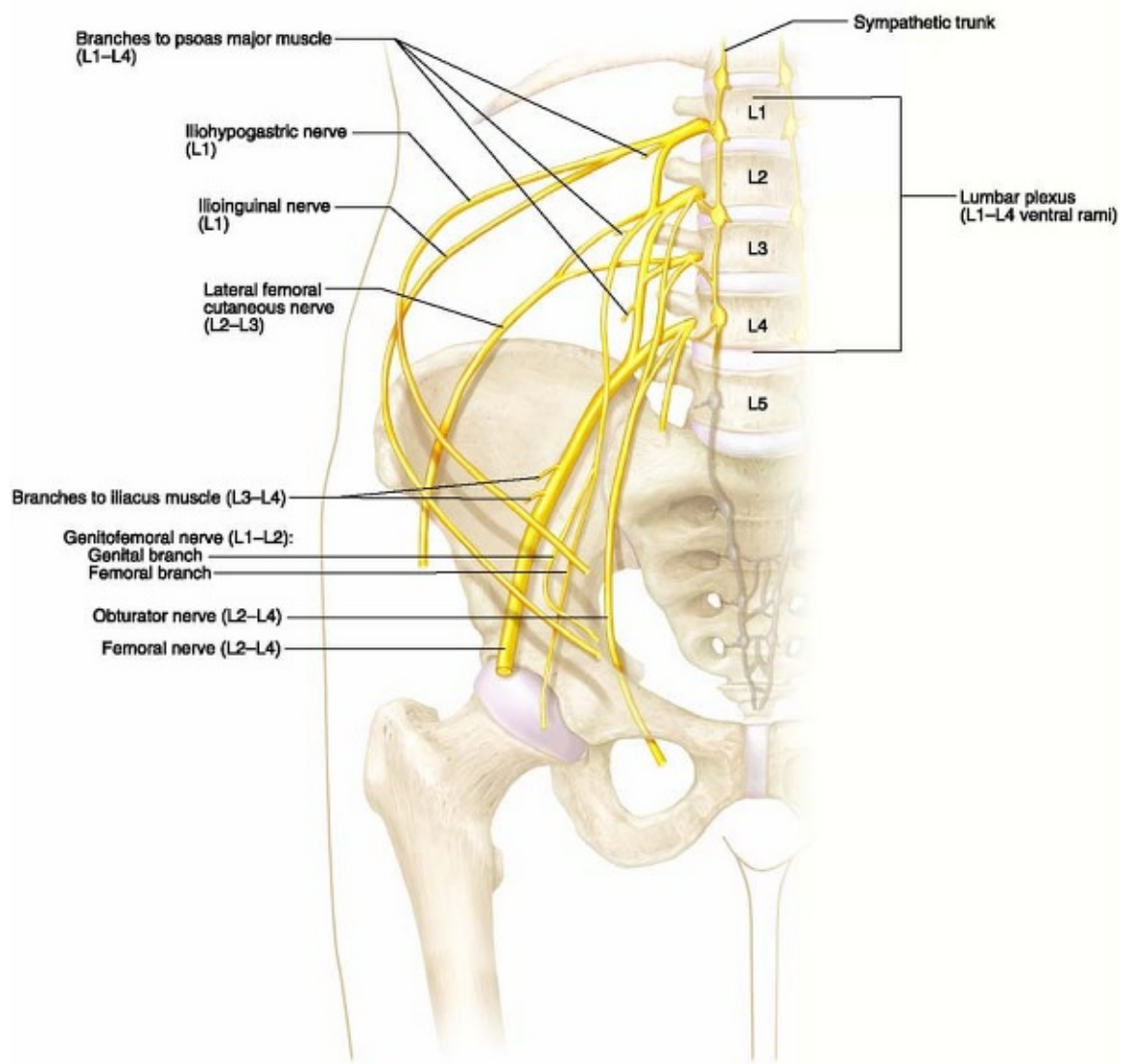
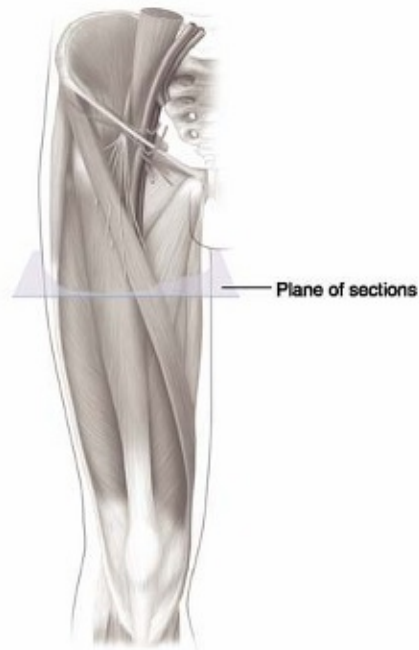
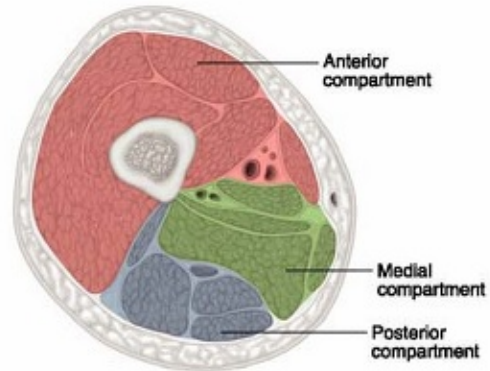


Plate 3-14 Lumbar Plexus

A. Orientation



B. Compartments of the thigh



C. Cross section

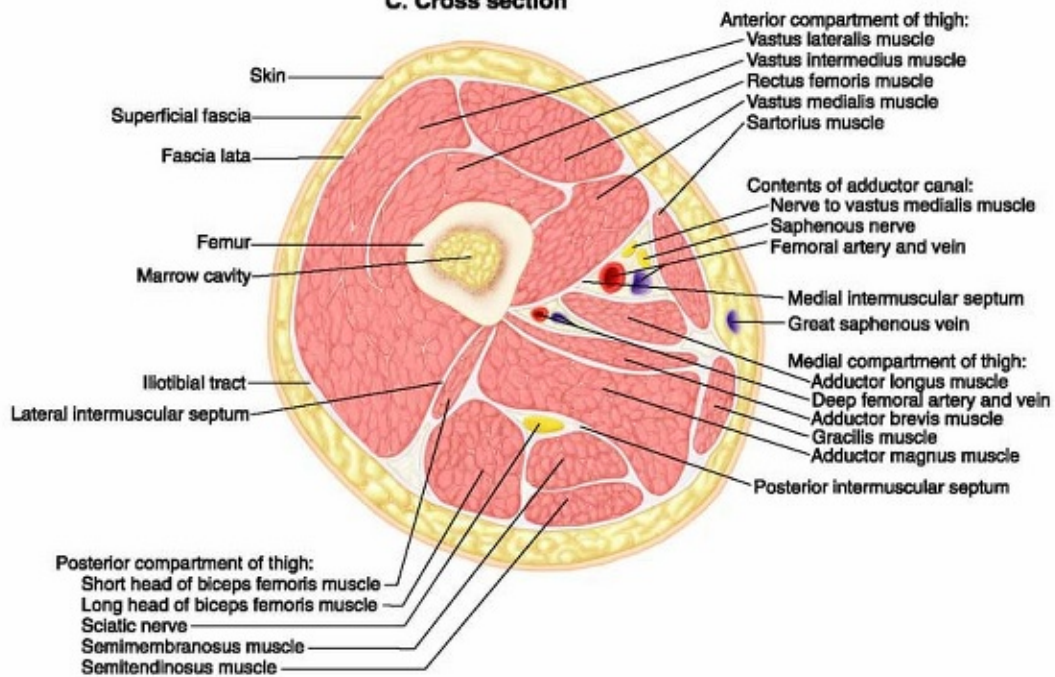


Plate 3-15 Compartmental Organization of the Thigh

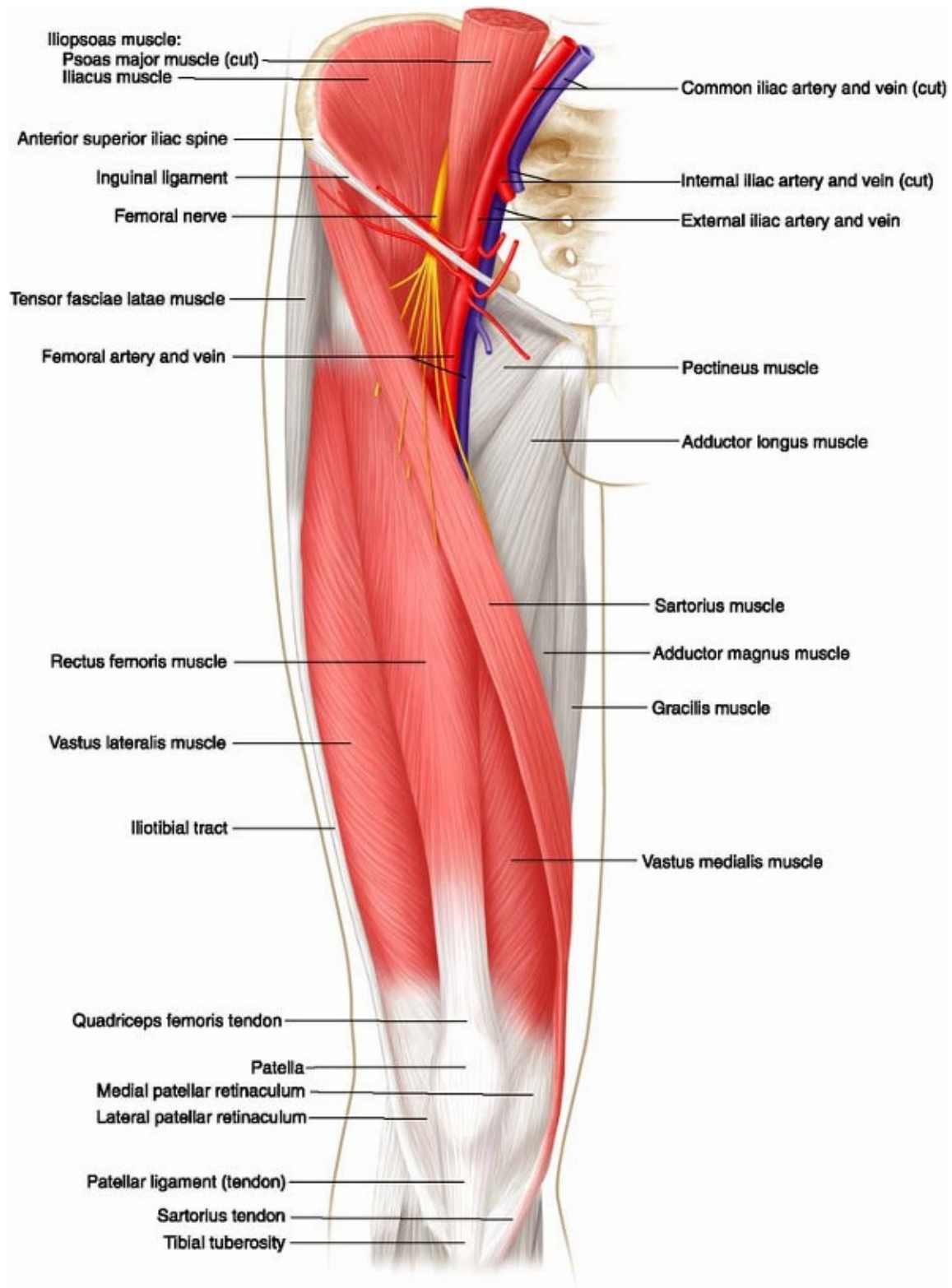
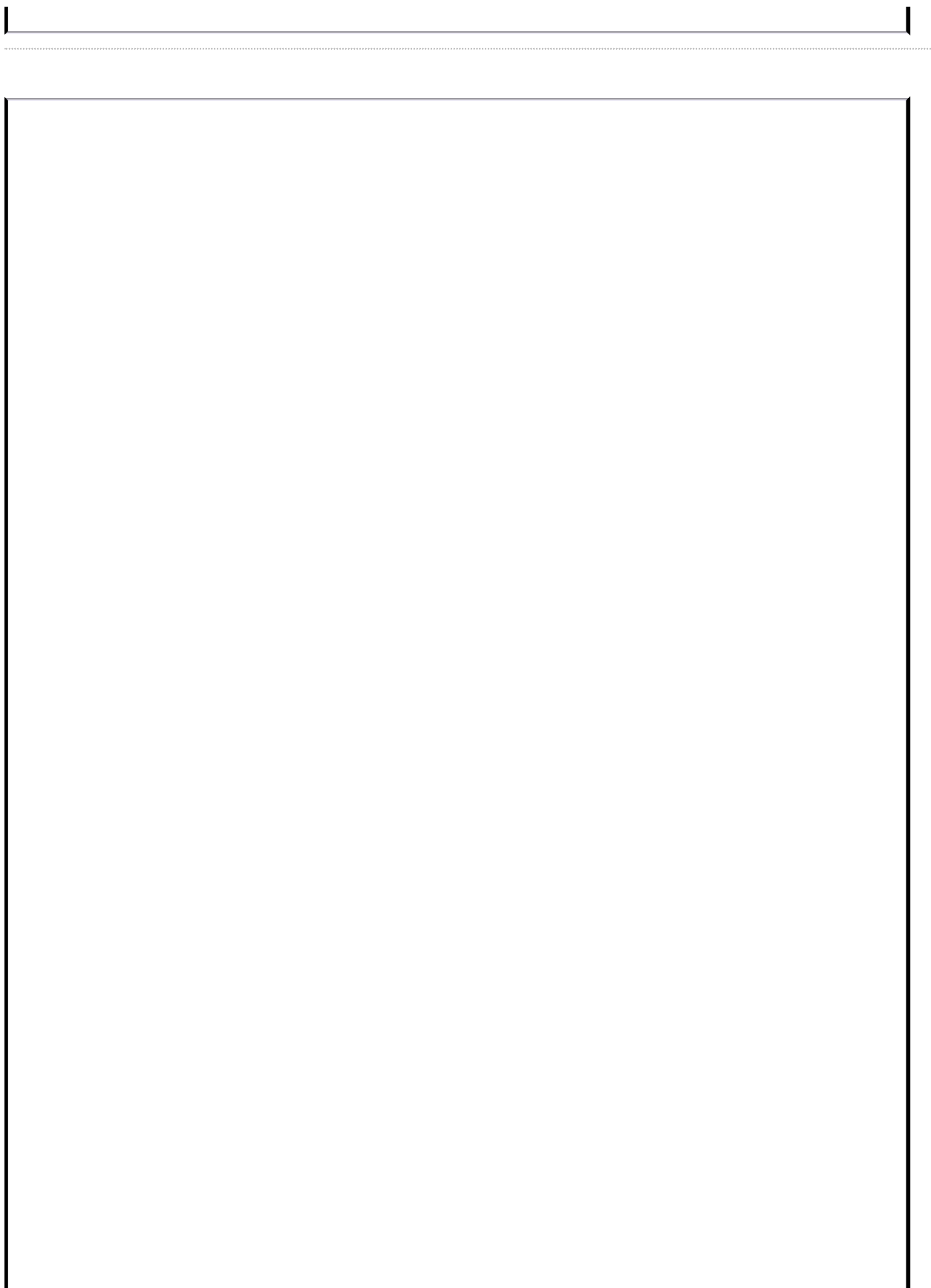


Plate 3-16 Muscles of the Anterior Thigh, Superficial Dissection



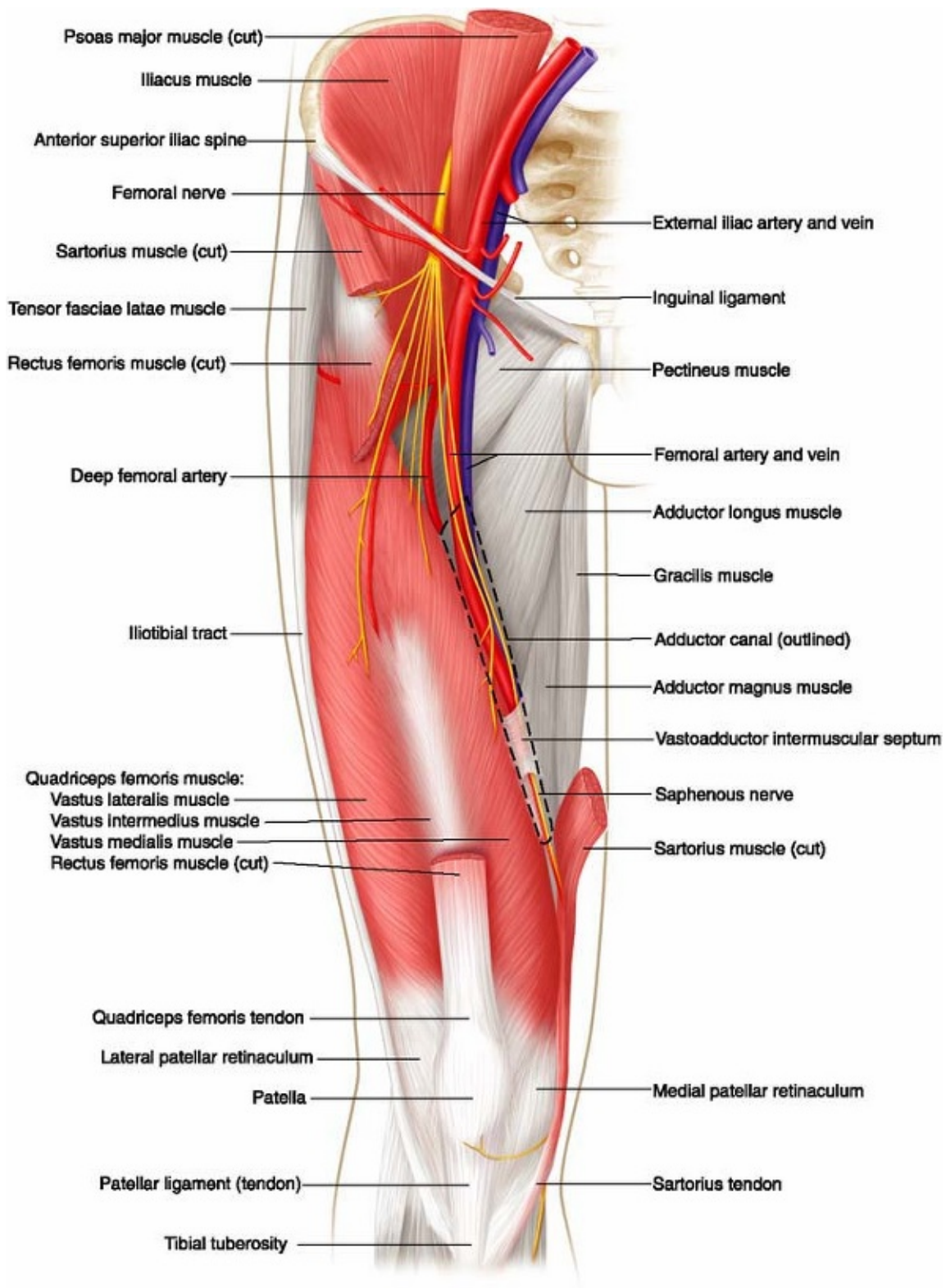
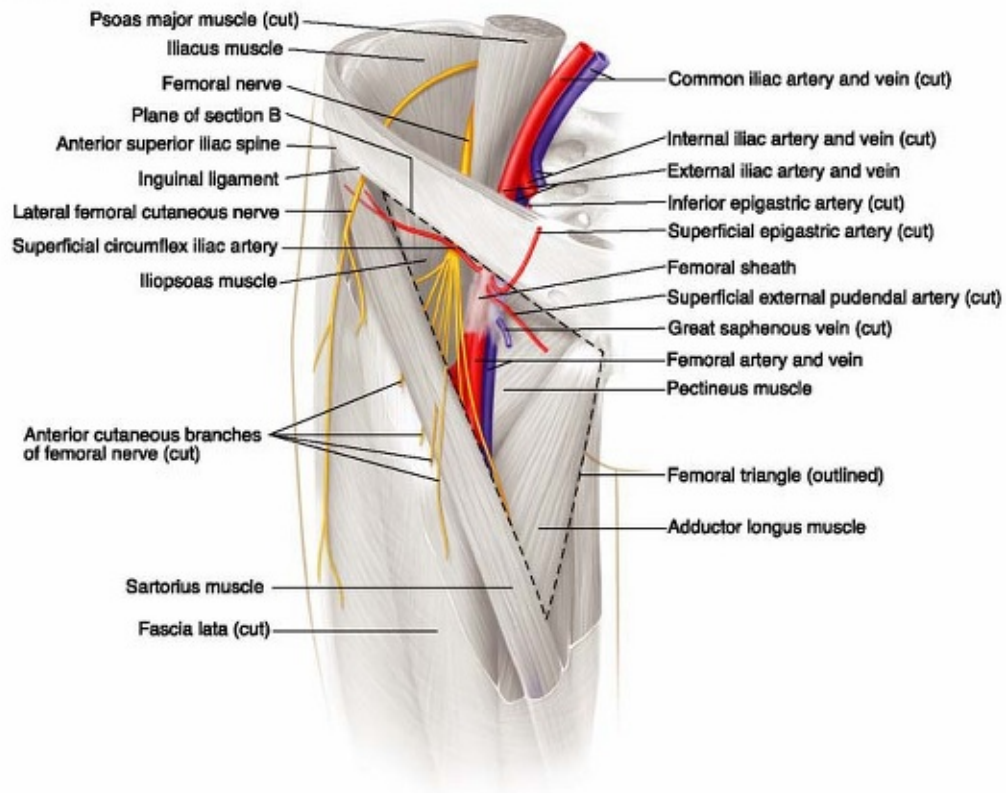


Plate 3-17 Muscles of the Anterior Thigh, Deep Dissection

A. Anterior view



B. Section through the femoral sheath

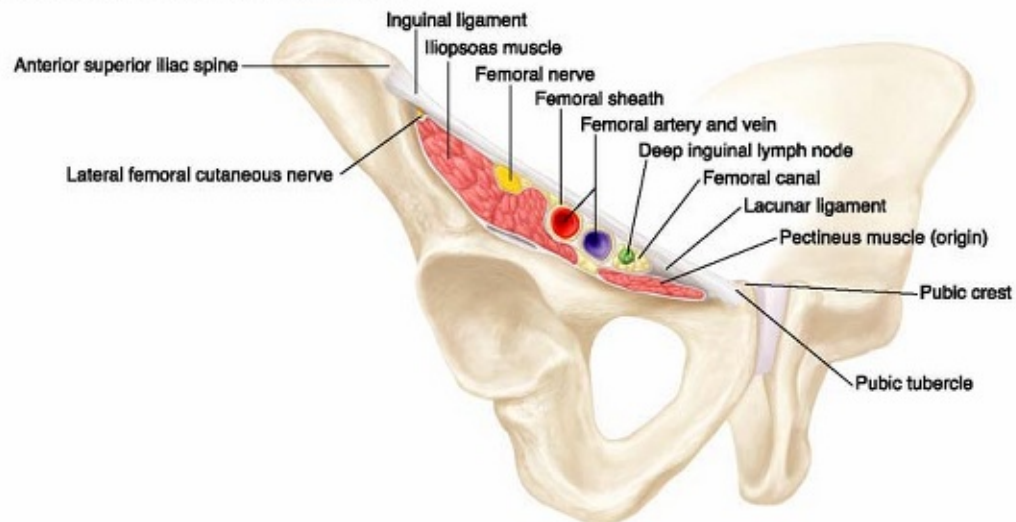


Plate 3-18 Femoral Triangle

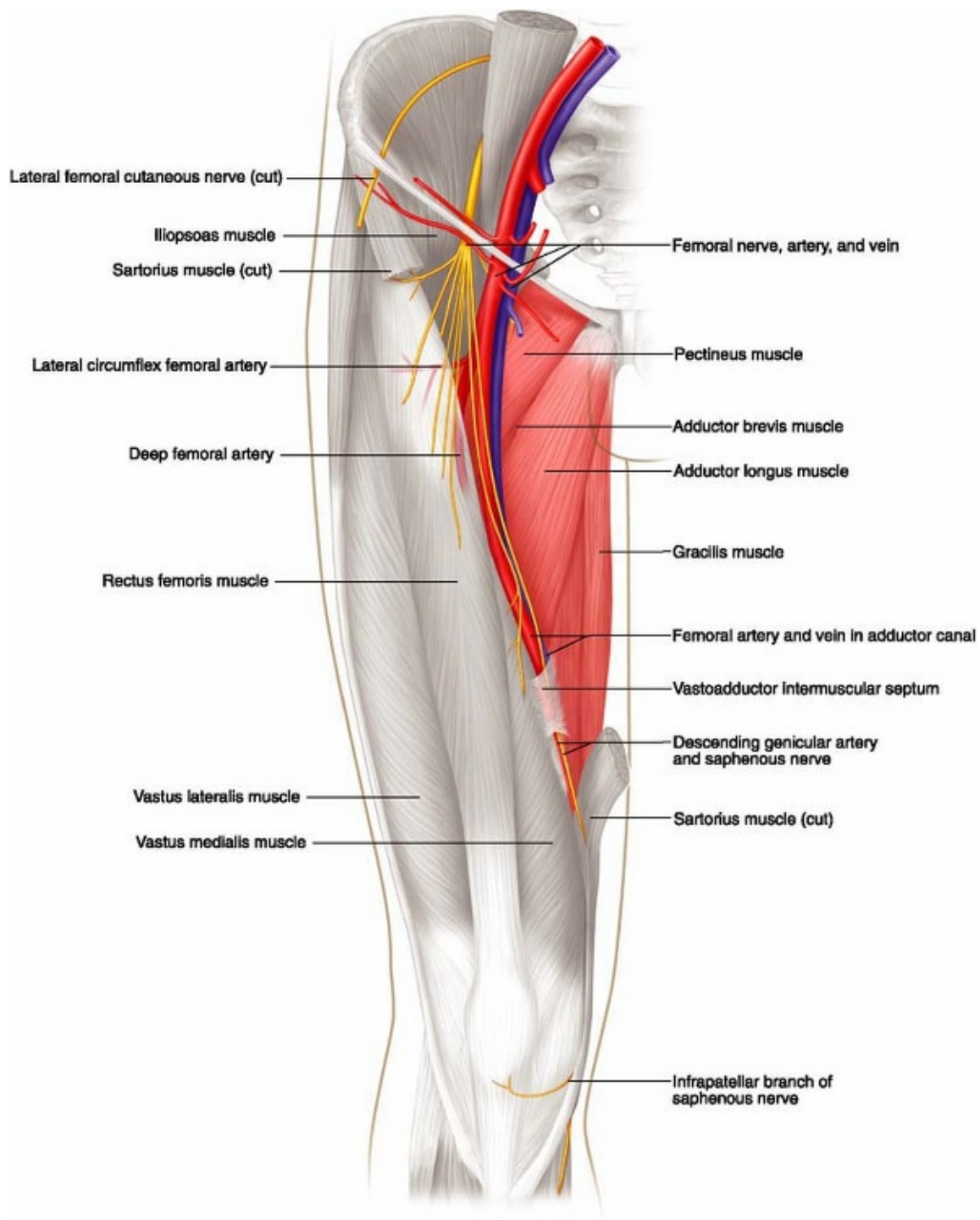


Plate 3-19 Muscles of the Medial Thigh, Superficial Dissection

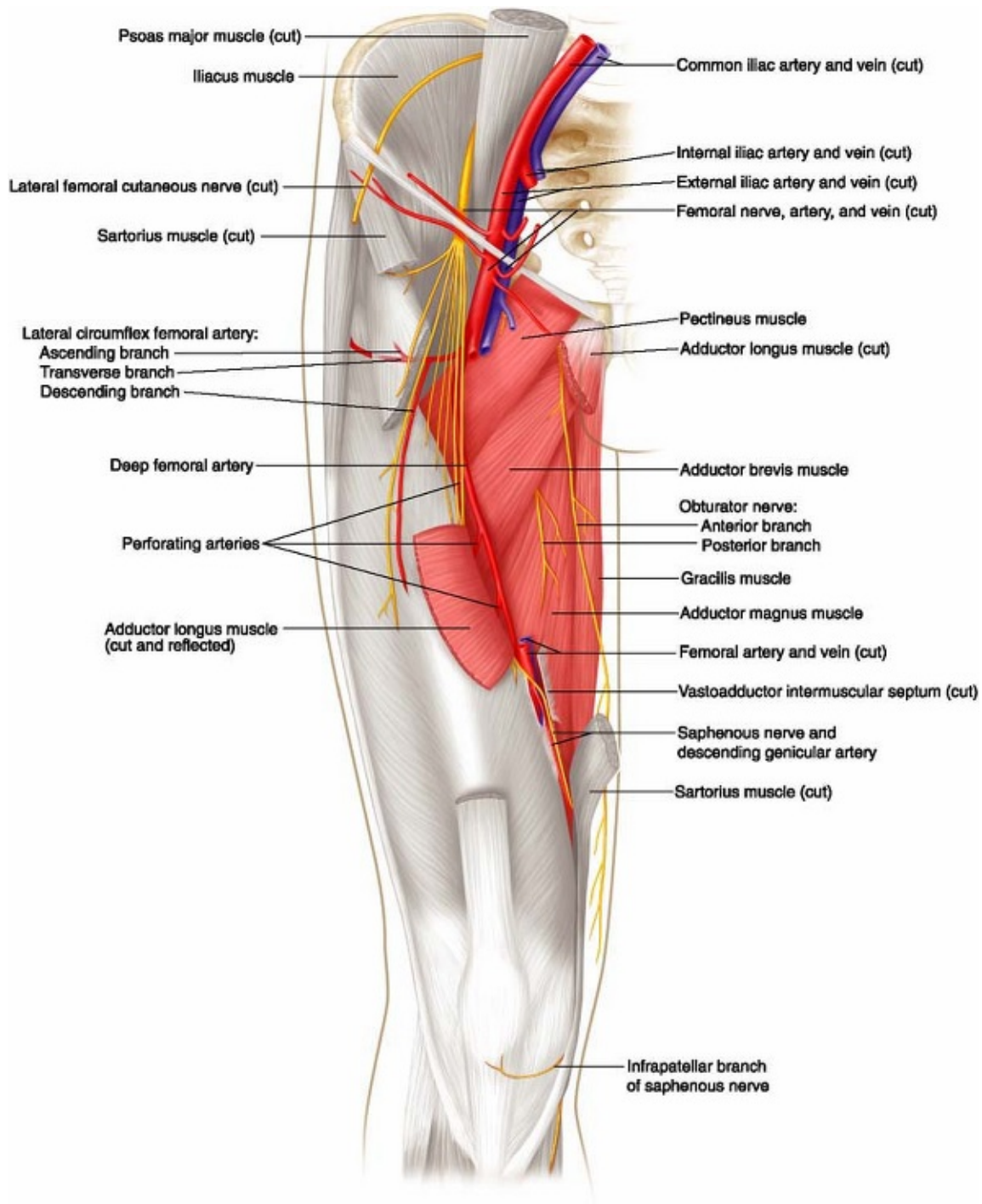


Plate 3-20 Muscles of the Medial Thigh, Intermediate Dissection

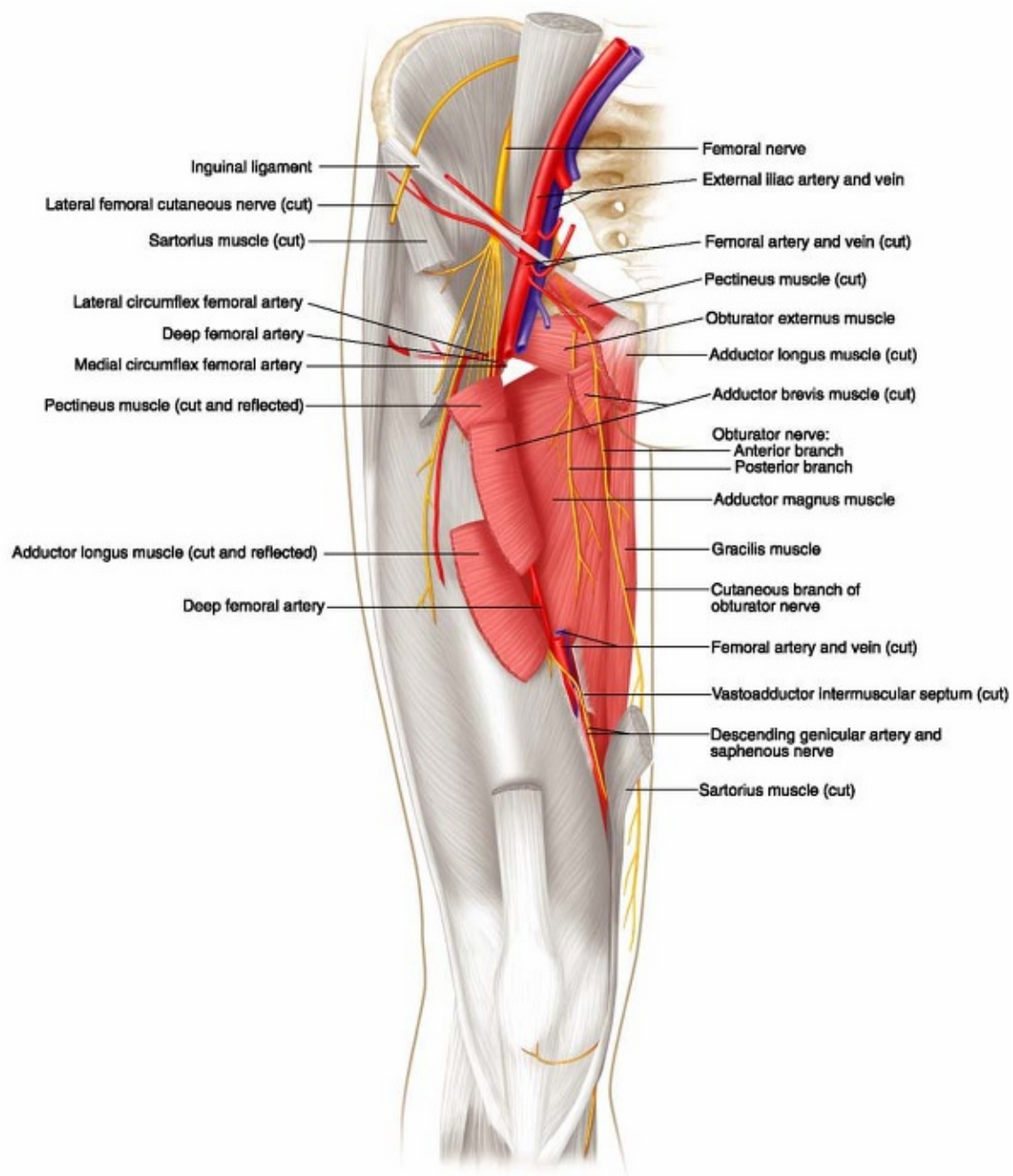


Plate 3-21 Muscles of the Medial Thigh, Deep Dissection

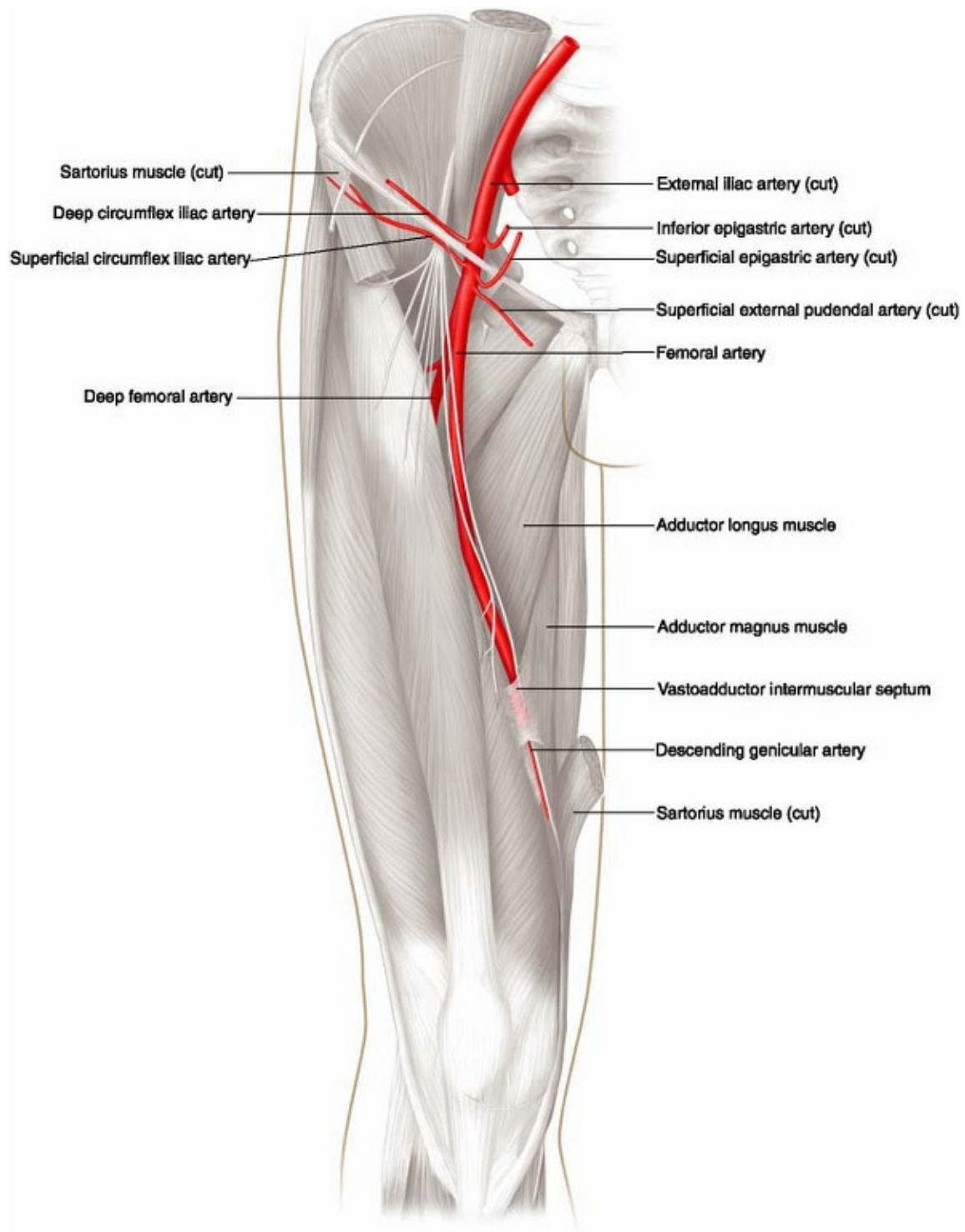


Plate 3-22 Arteries of the Anterior and Medial Thigh, Superficial

Dissection

Date	Time	Location	Weather	Remarks

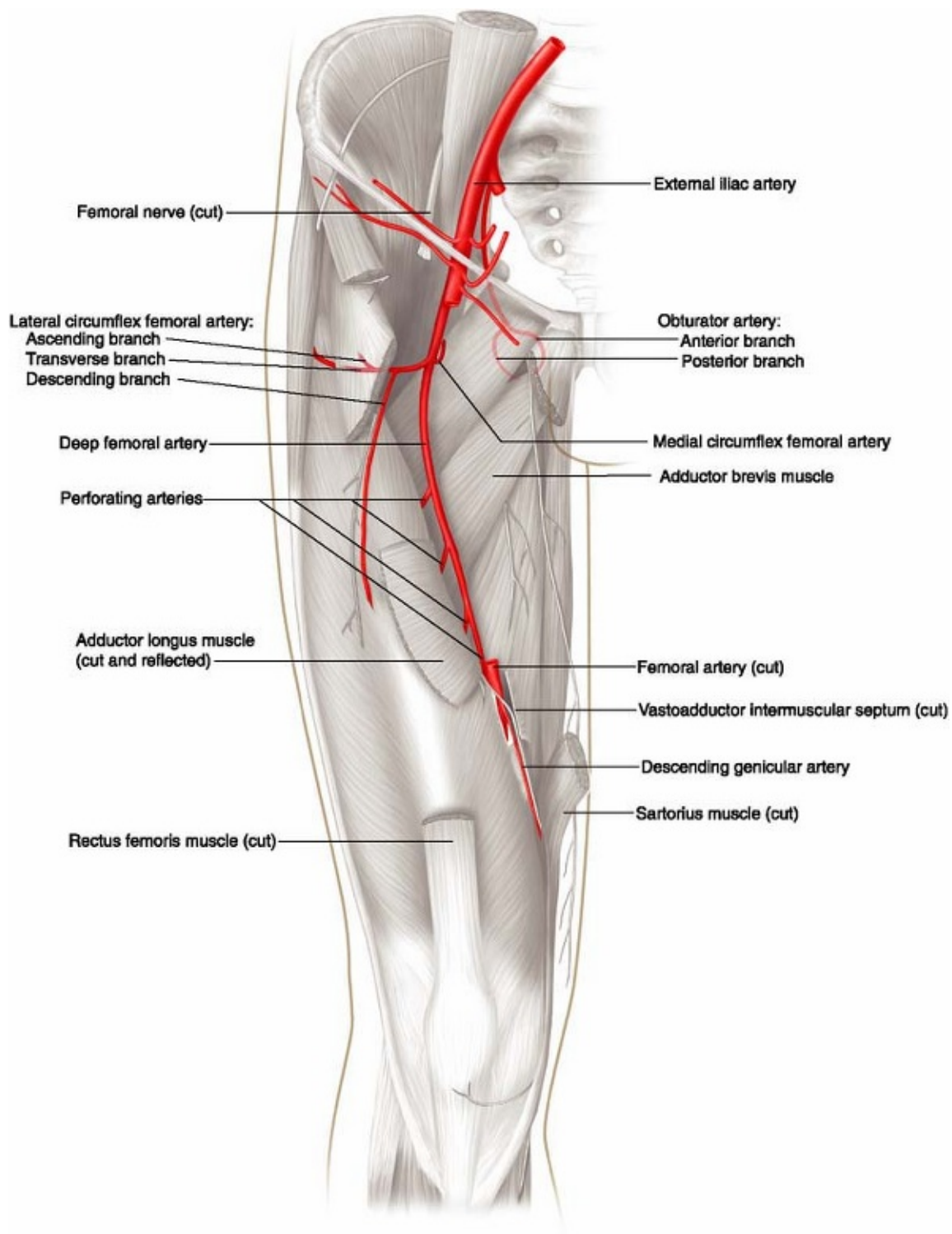


Plate 3-23 Arteries of the Anterior and Medial Thigh, Deep Dissection

A. Superficial dissection

B. Deep dissection

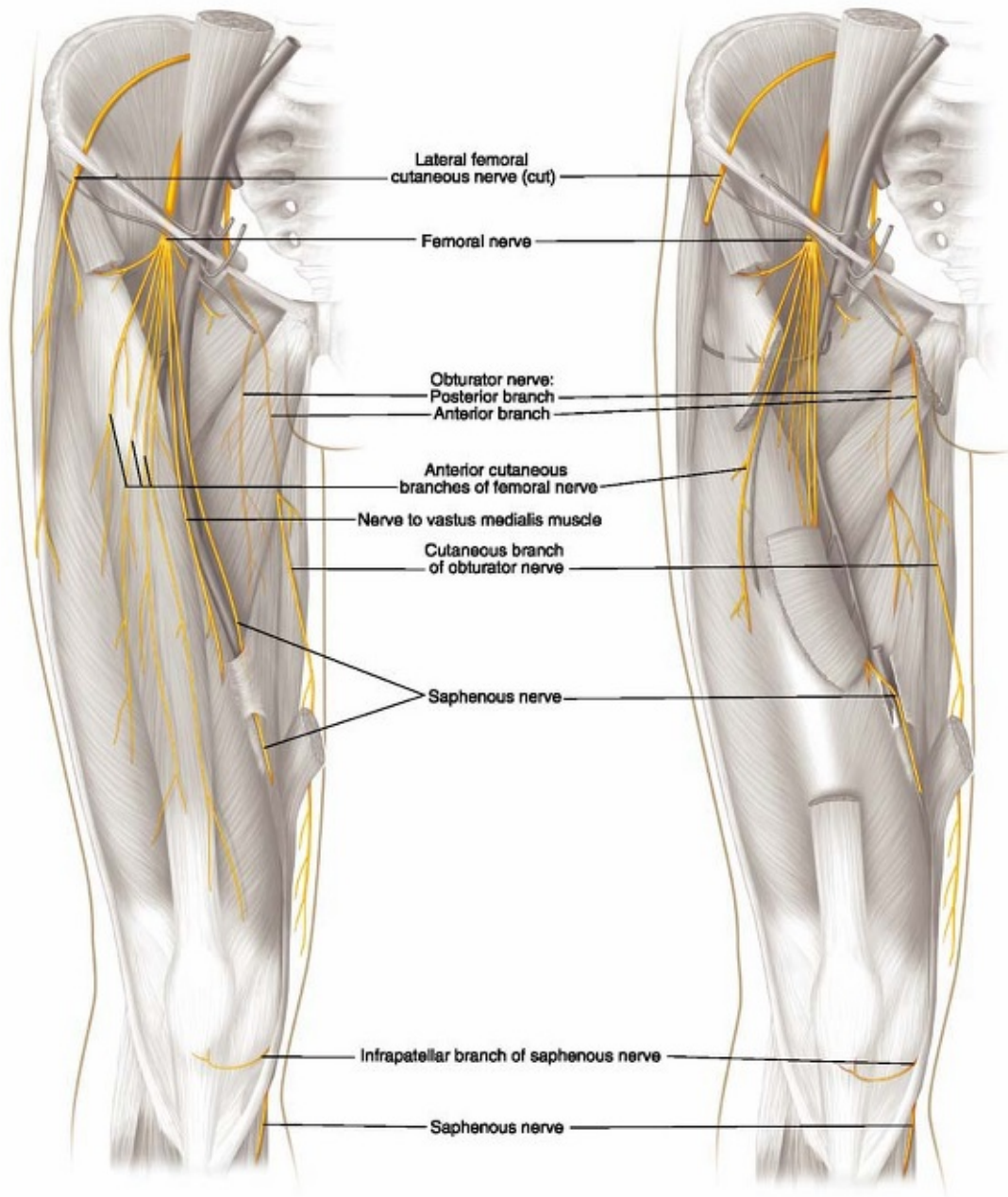
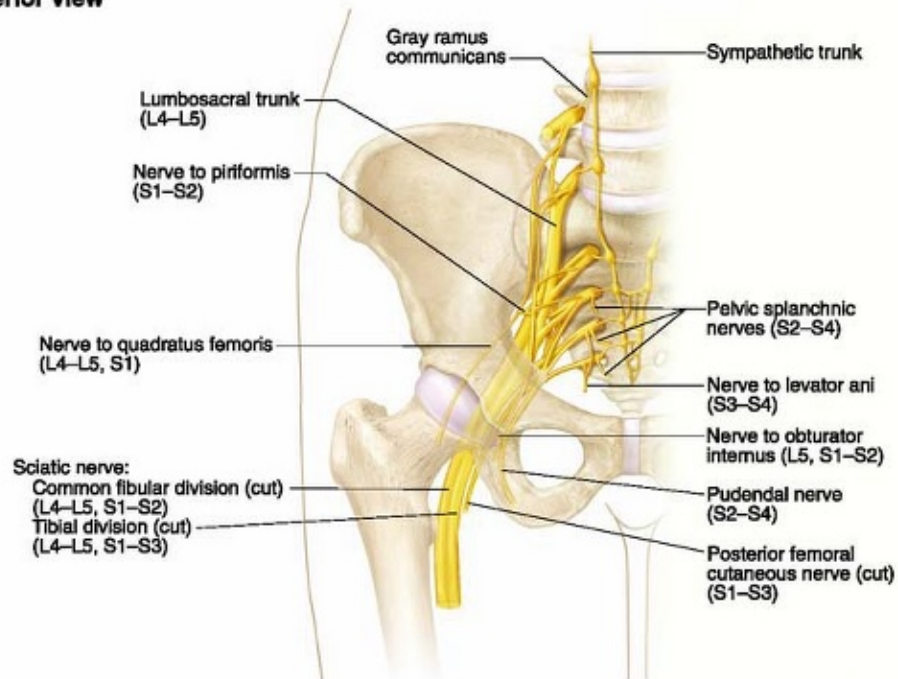


Plate 3-24 Nerves of the Anterior and Medial Thigh

A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view

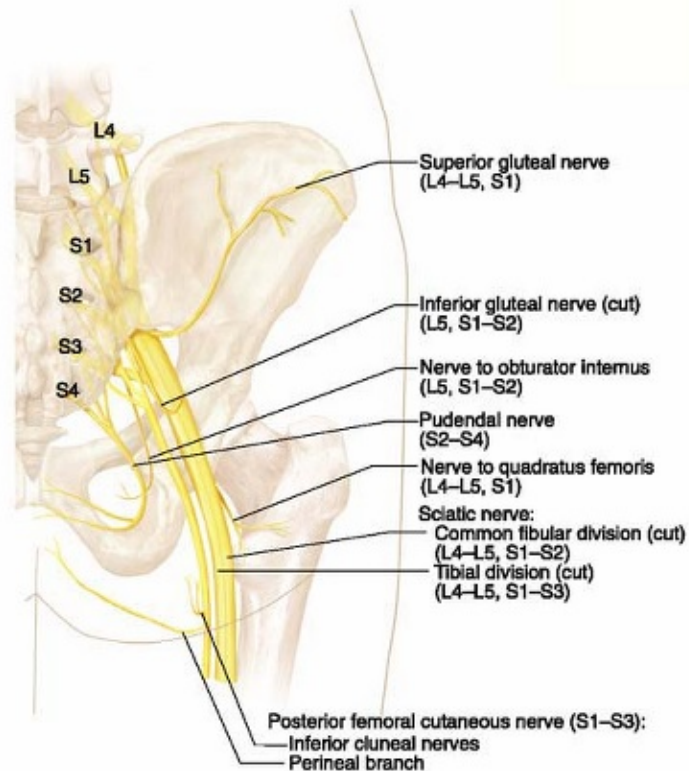
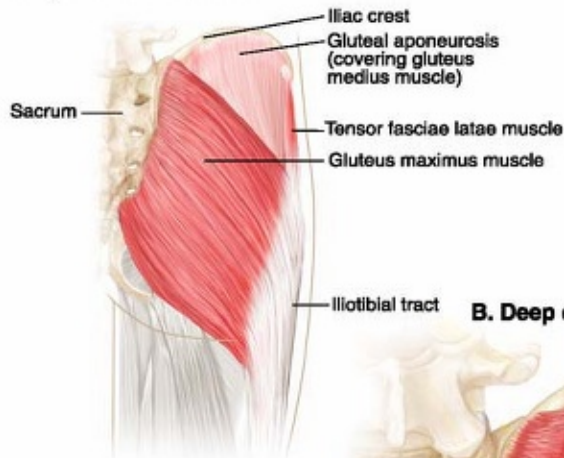


Plate 3-25 Sacral Plexus

A. Superficial dissection



B. Deep dissection

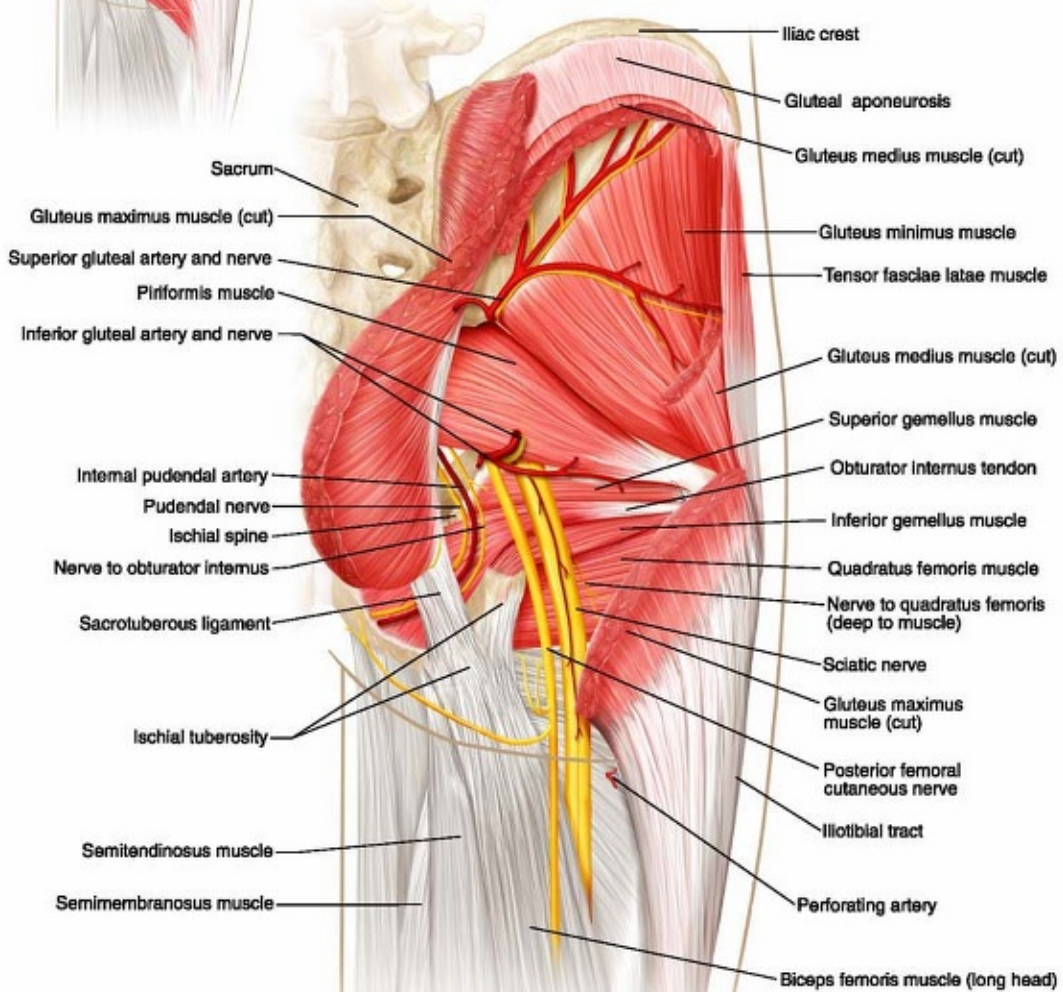
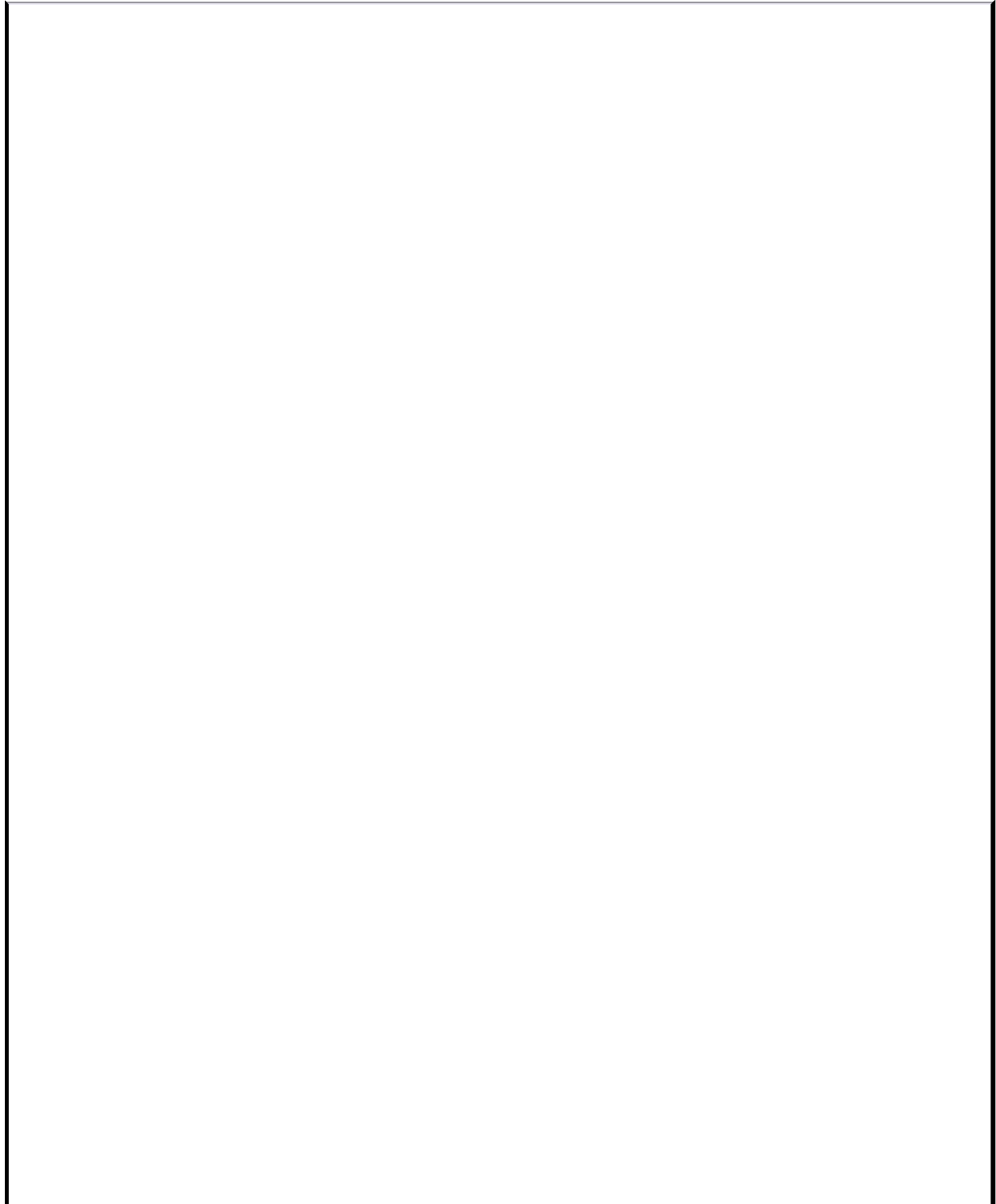
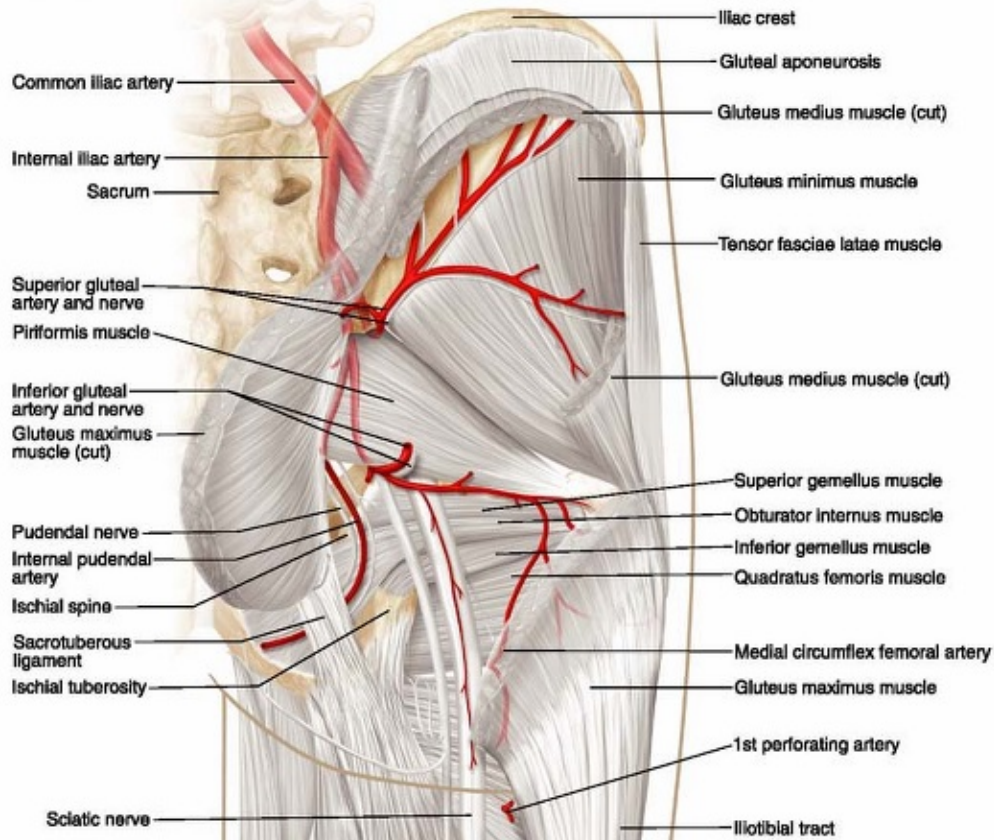


Plate 3-26 Muscles of the Gluteal Region



A. Arteries



B. Cruciate anastomosis

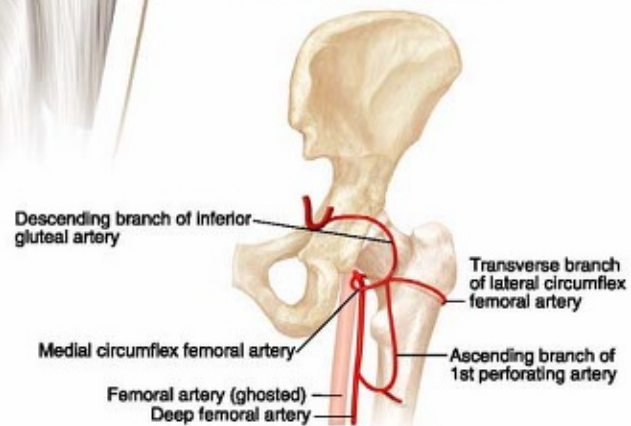


Plate 3-27 Arteries of the Gluteal Region

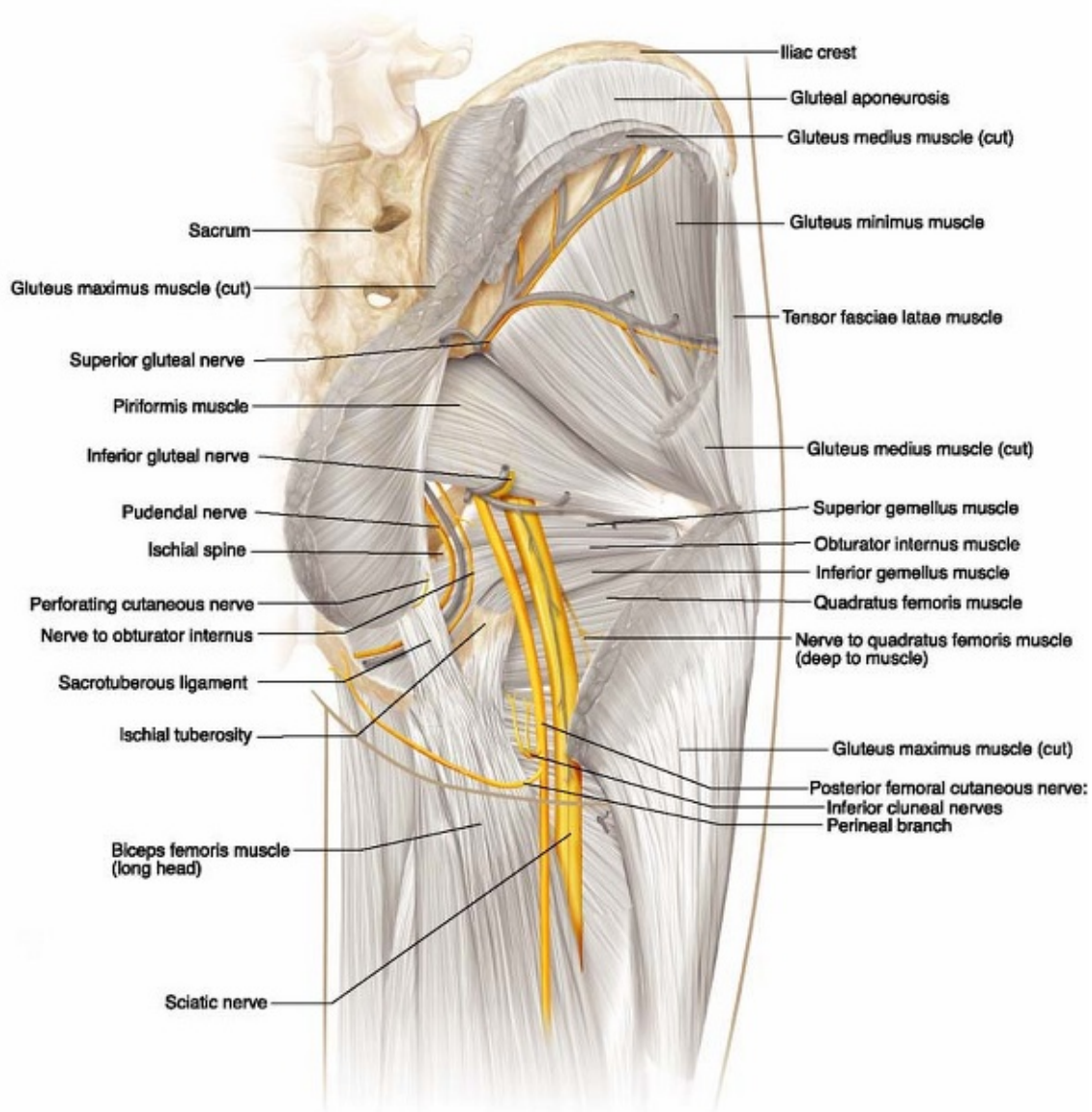


Plate 3-28 Nerves of the Gluteal Region

A. Superficial dissection

B. Deep dissection

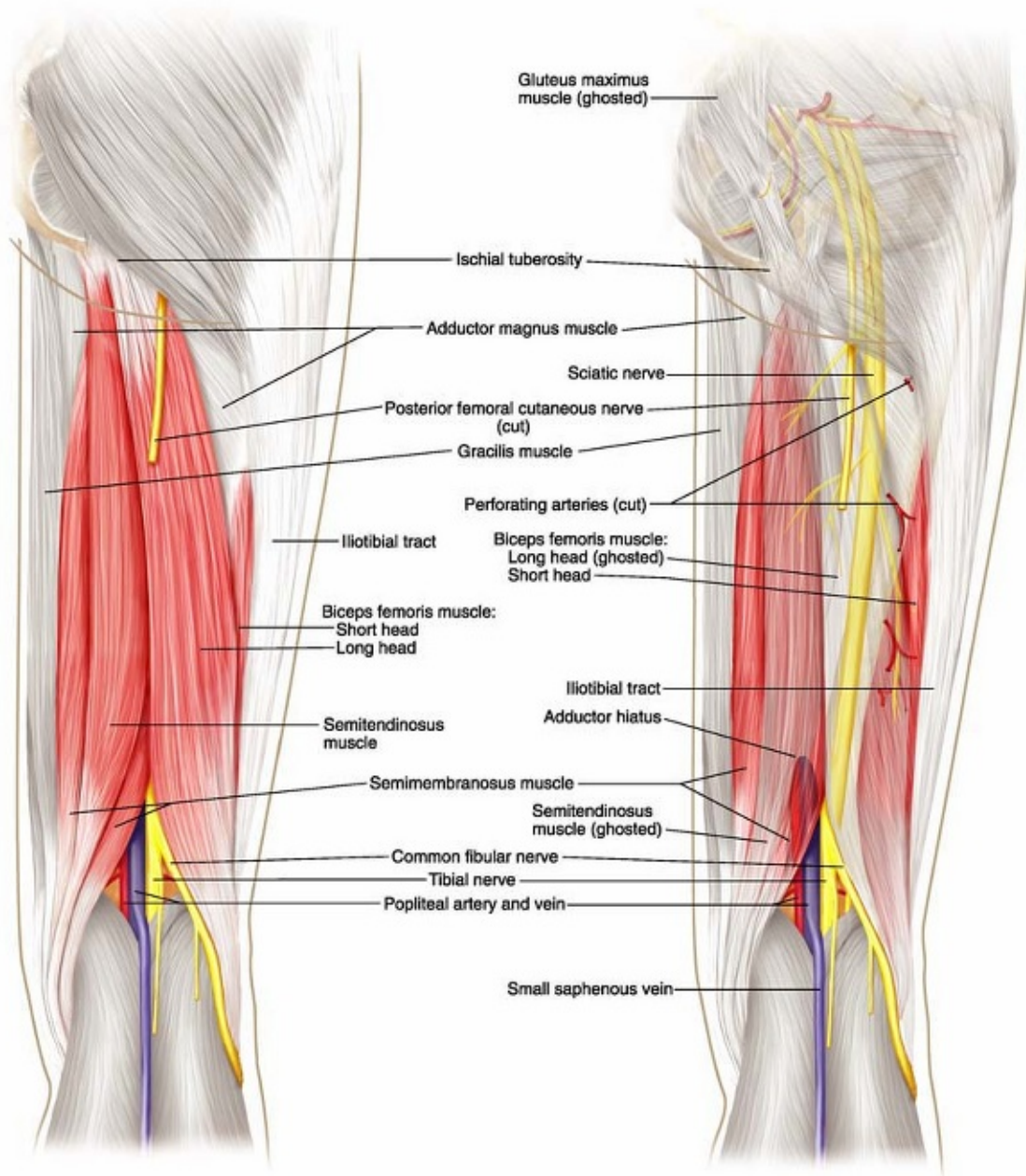


Plate 3-29 Muscles of the Posterior Thigh

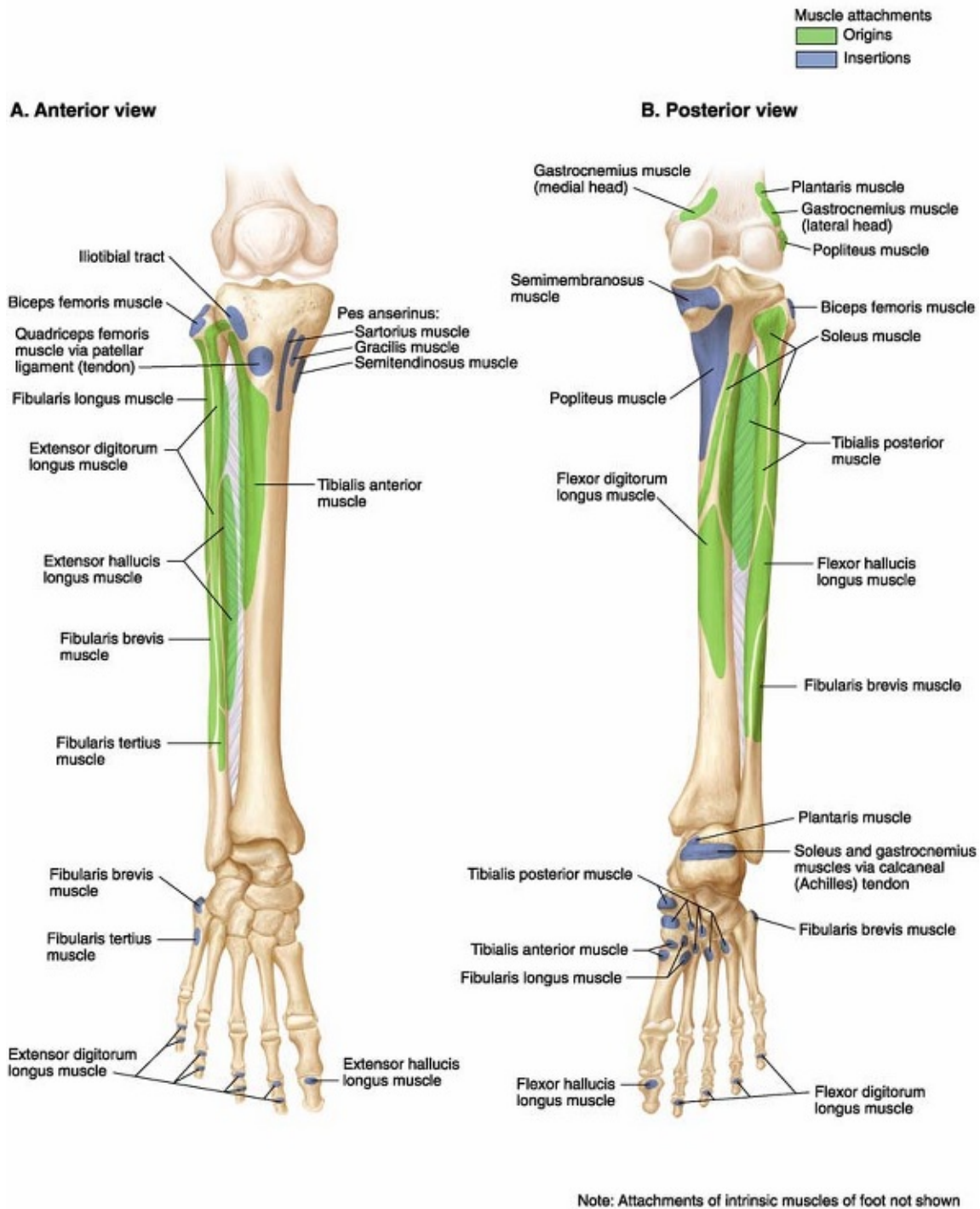
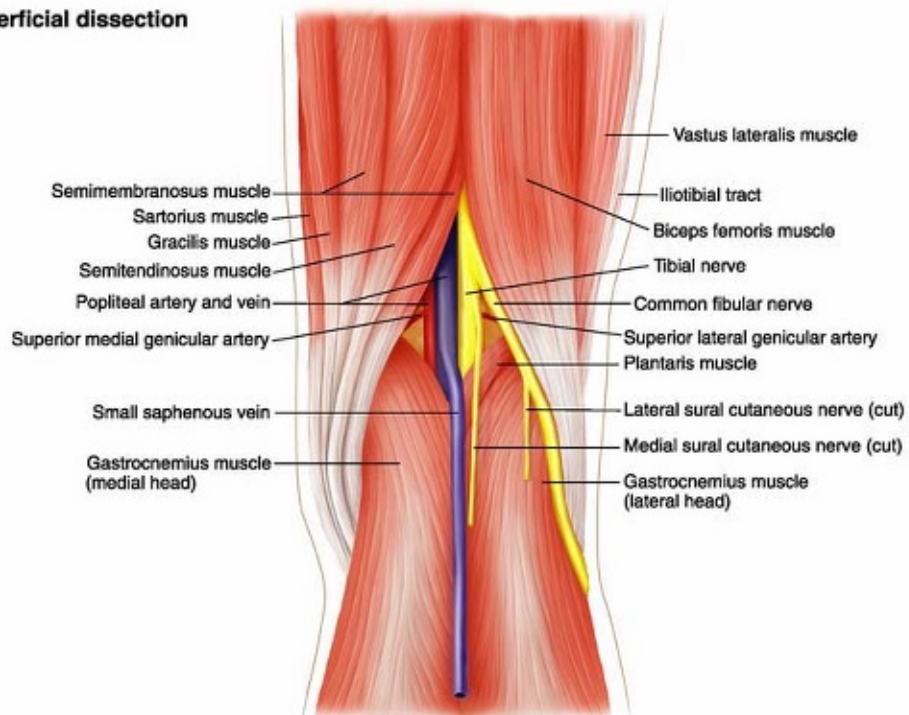


Plate 3-30 Muscle Attachments of the Distal Lower Limb

A. Superficial dissection



B. Deep dissection

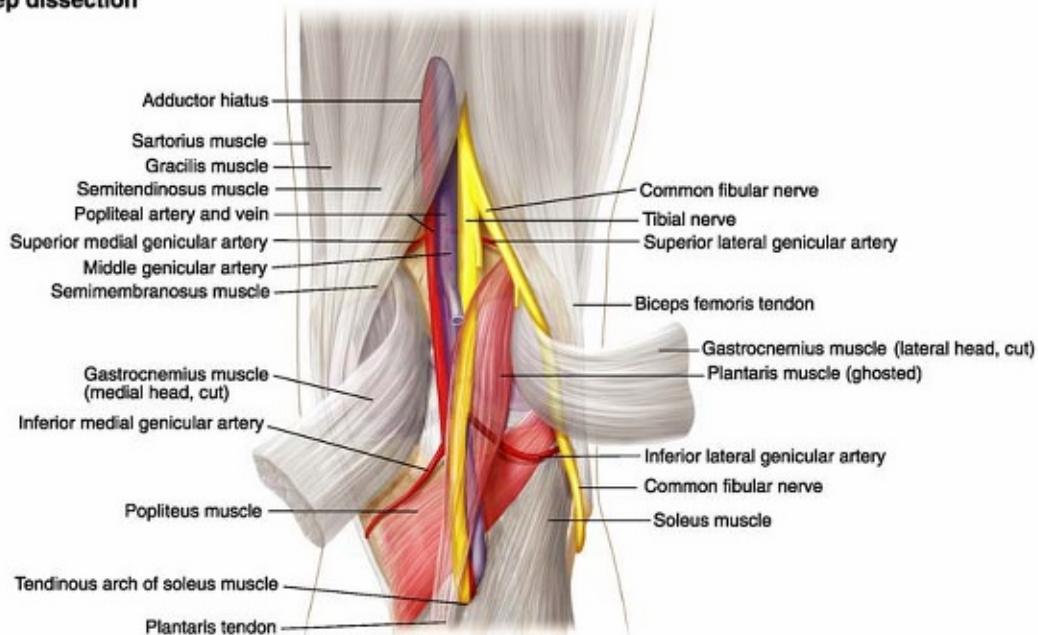
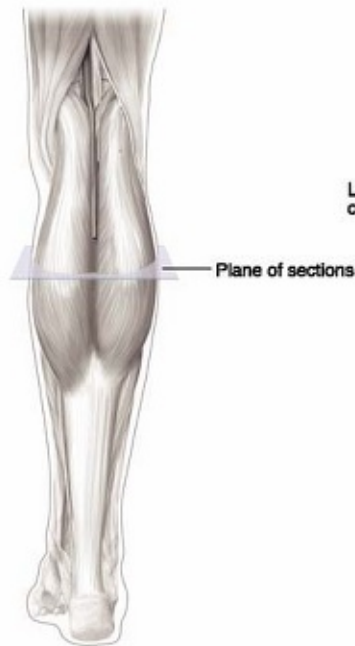
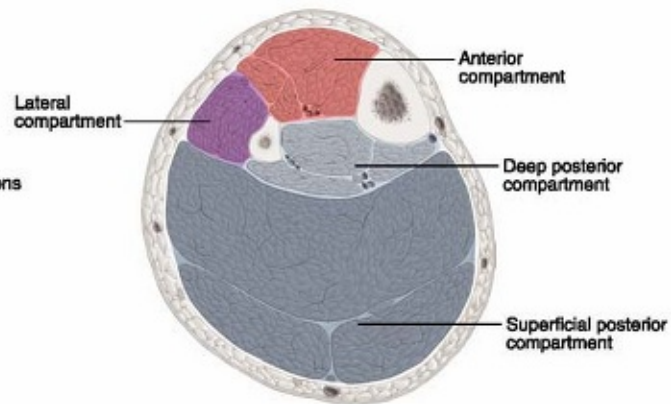


Plate 3-31 Popliteal Fossa

A. Orientation



B. Compartments of the leg



C. Cross section

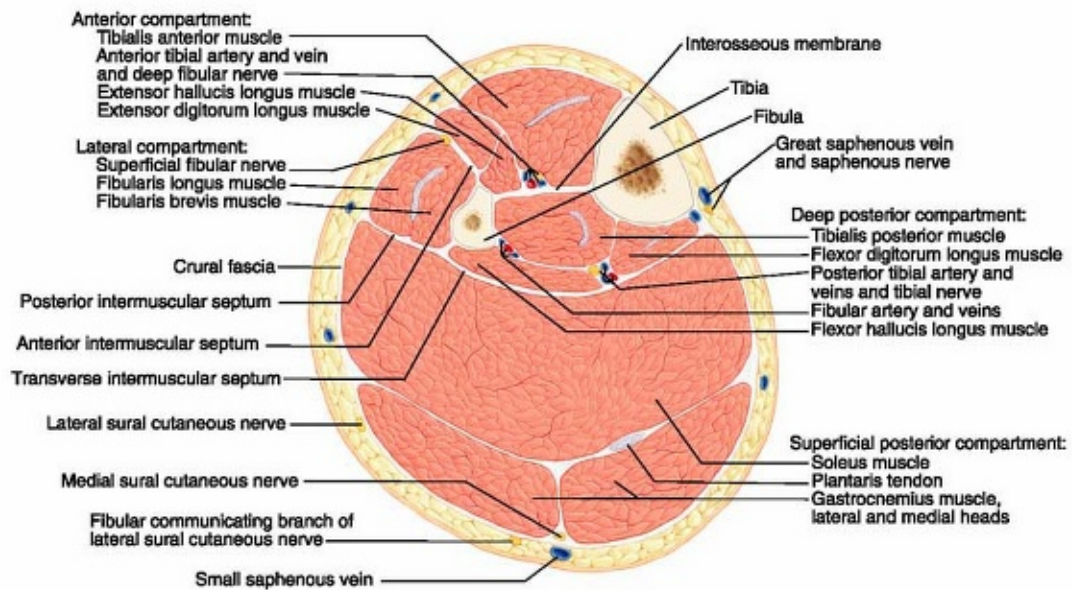


Plate 3-32 Compartmental Organization of the Leg



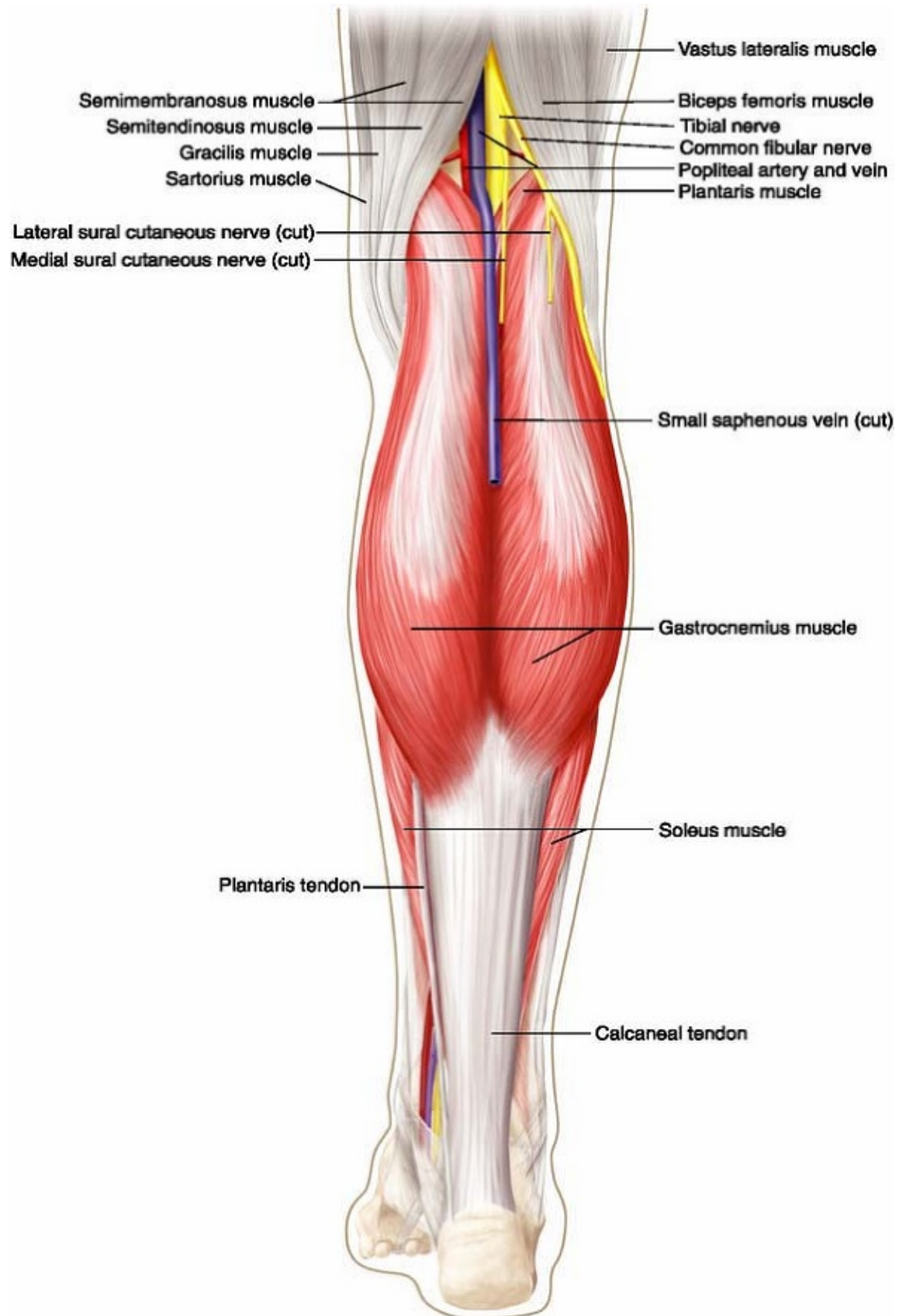
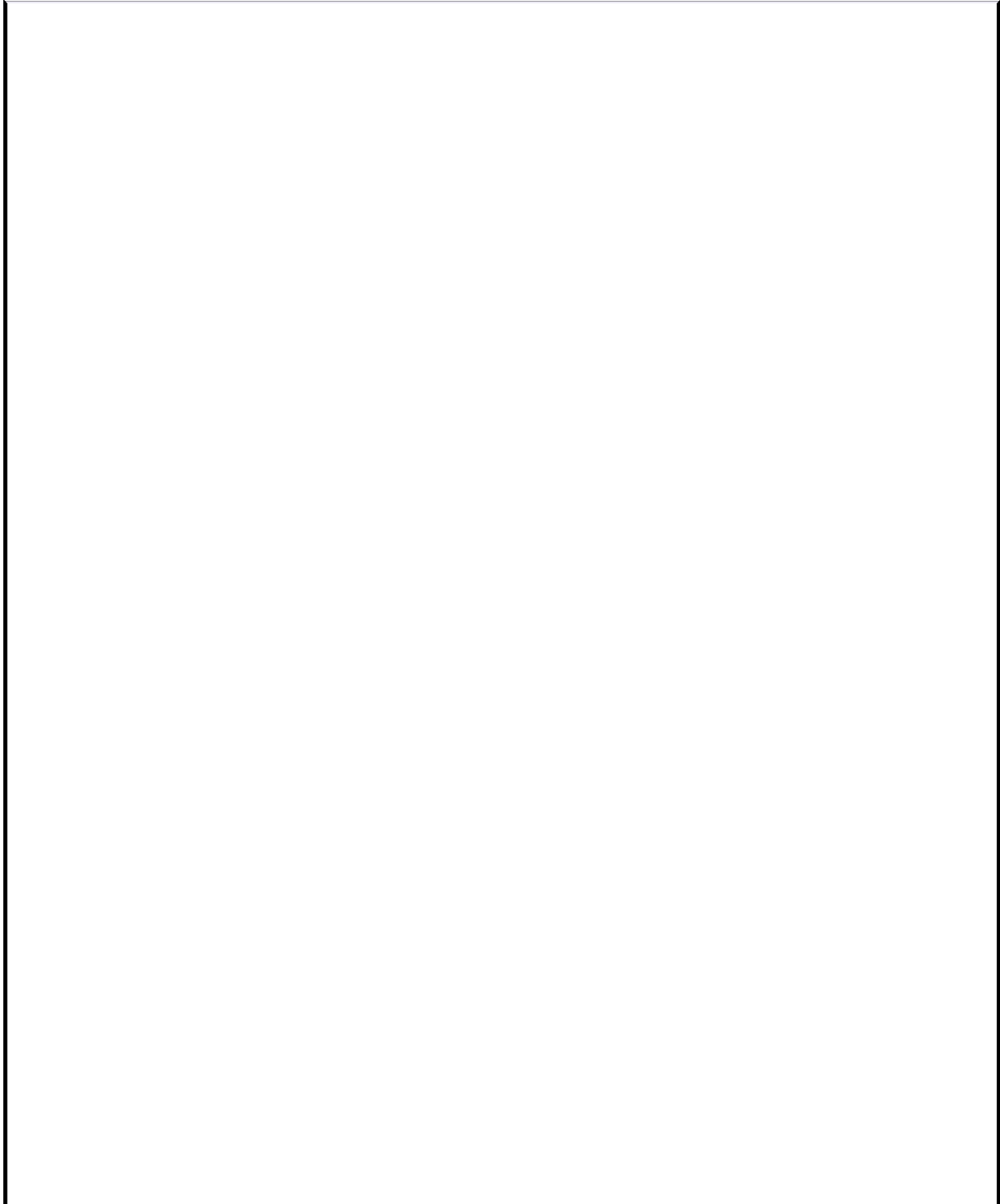


Plate 3-33 Muscles of the Posterior Leg, Superficial Dissection



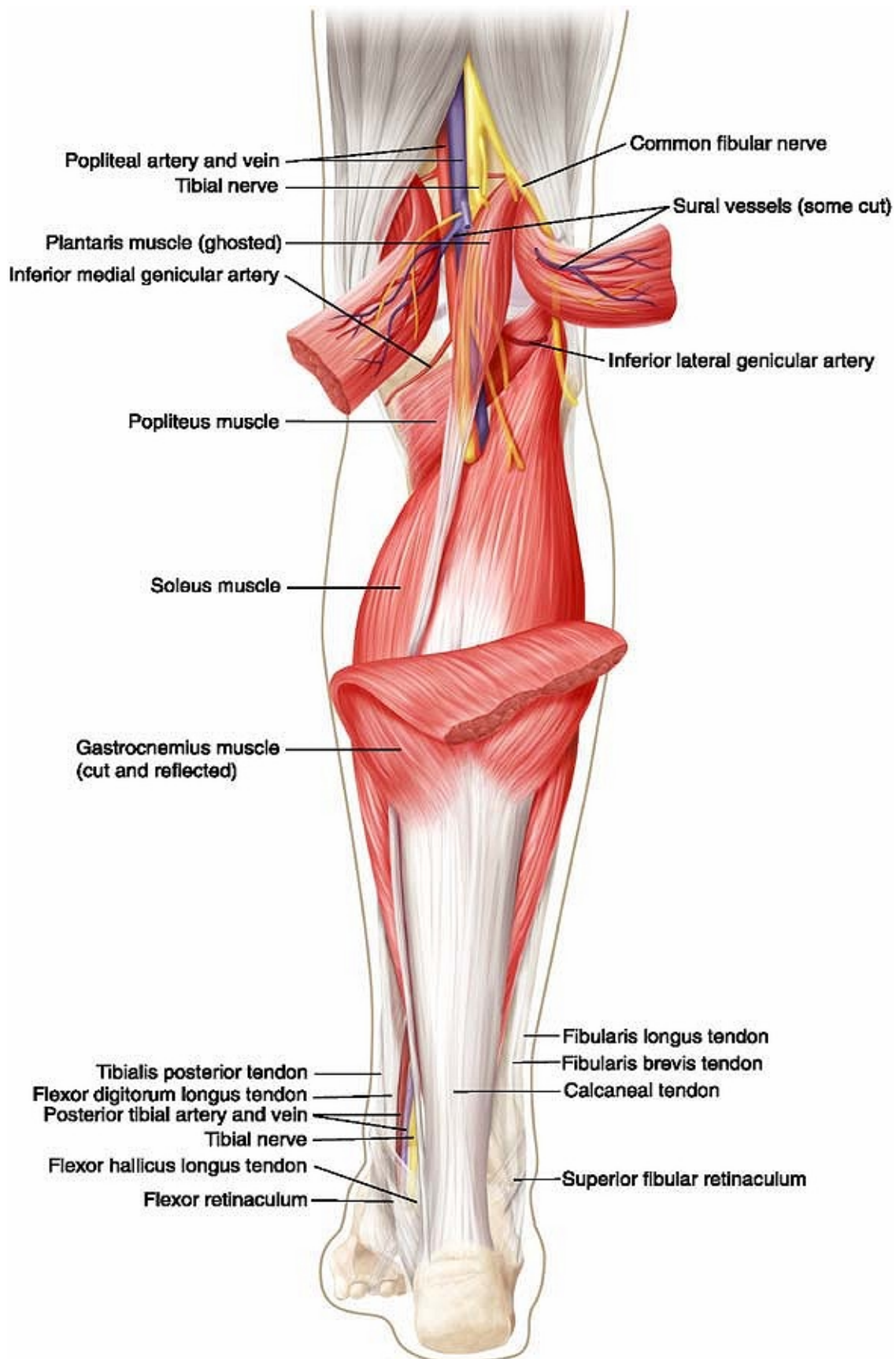
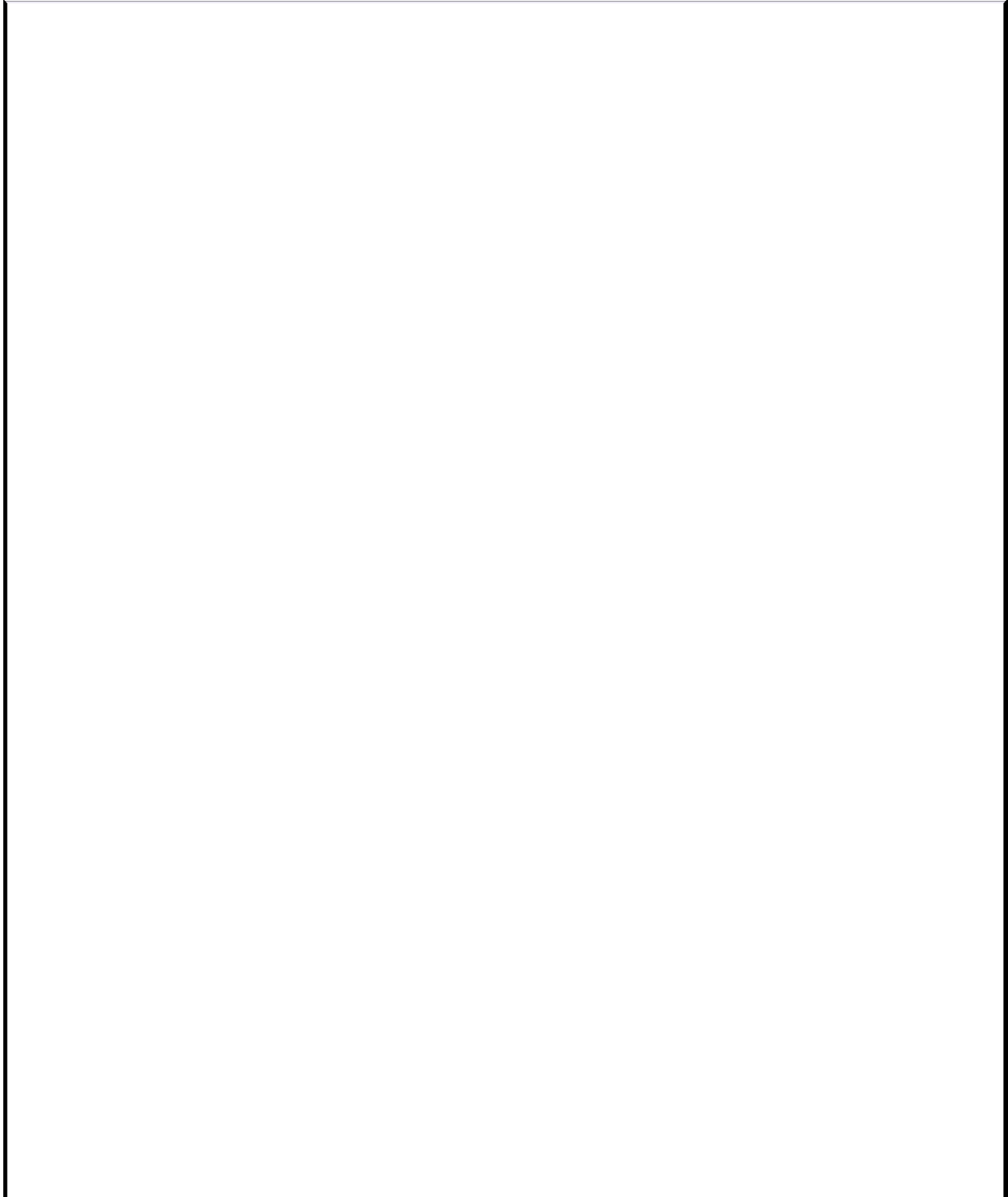


Plate 3-34 Muscles of the Posterior Leg, Intermediate Dissection



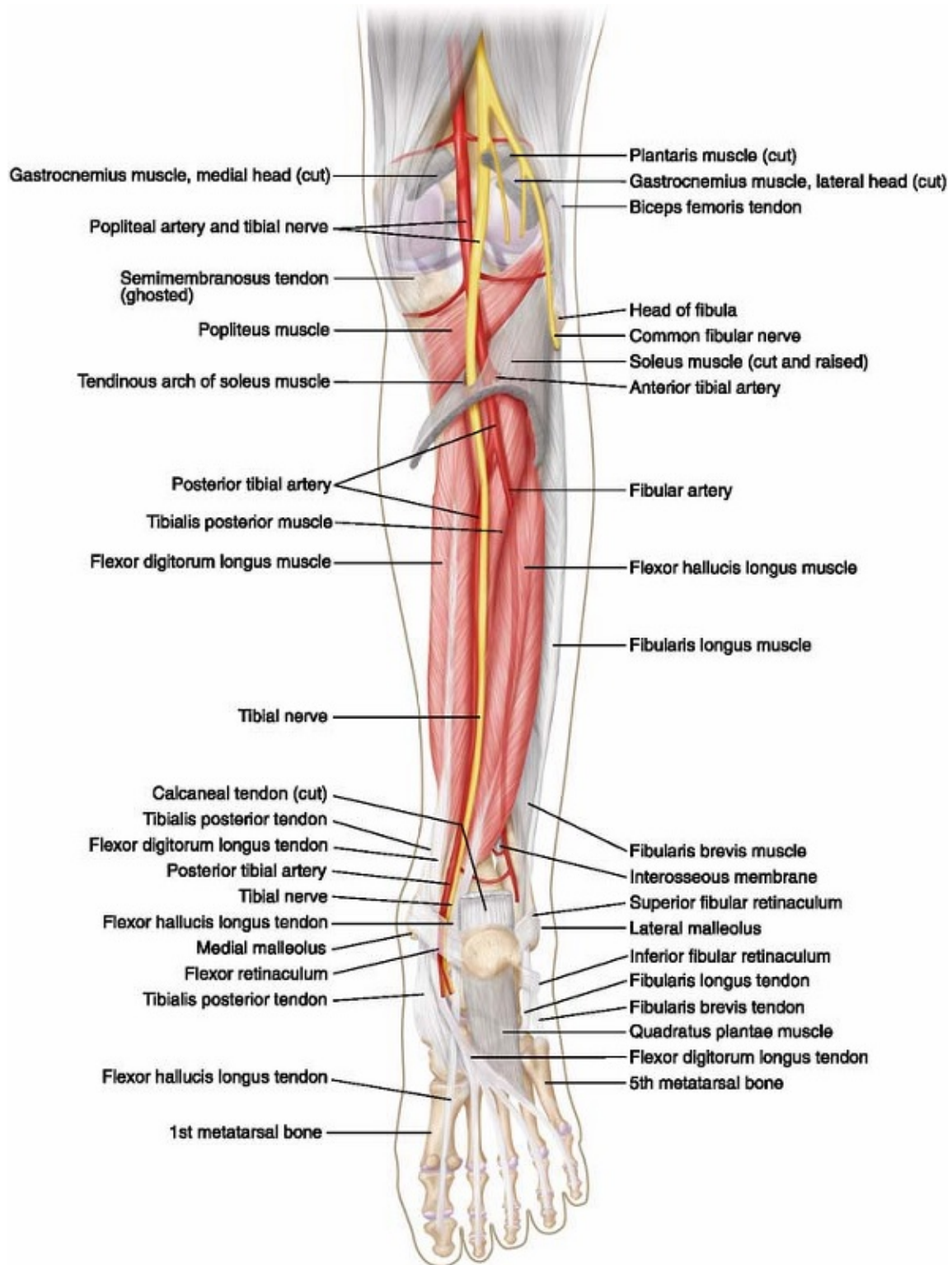


Plate 3-35 Muscles of the Posterior Leg, Deep Dissection

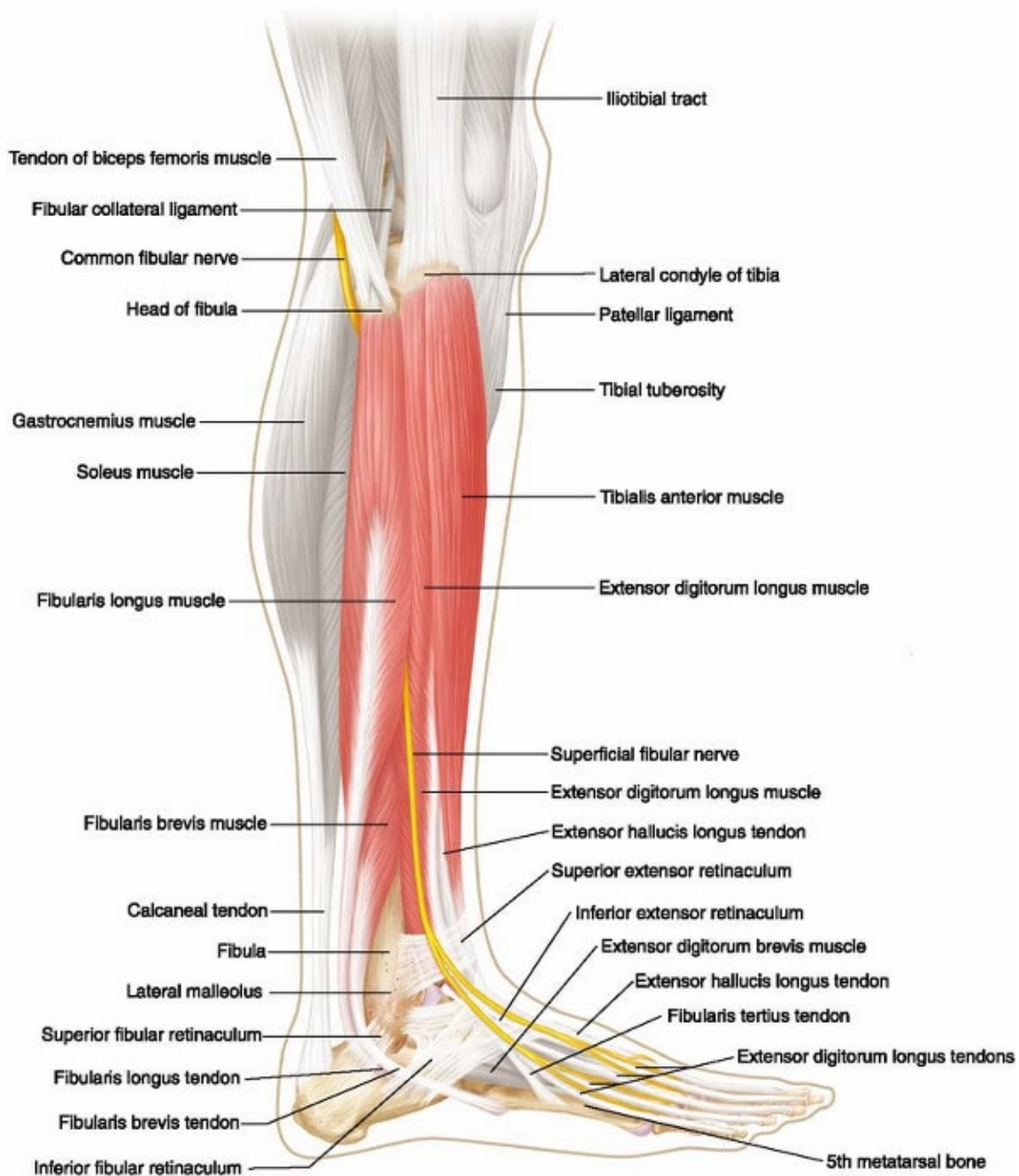


Plate 3-36 Muscles of the Lateral and Anterior Leg, Lateral View

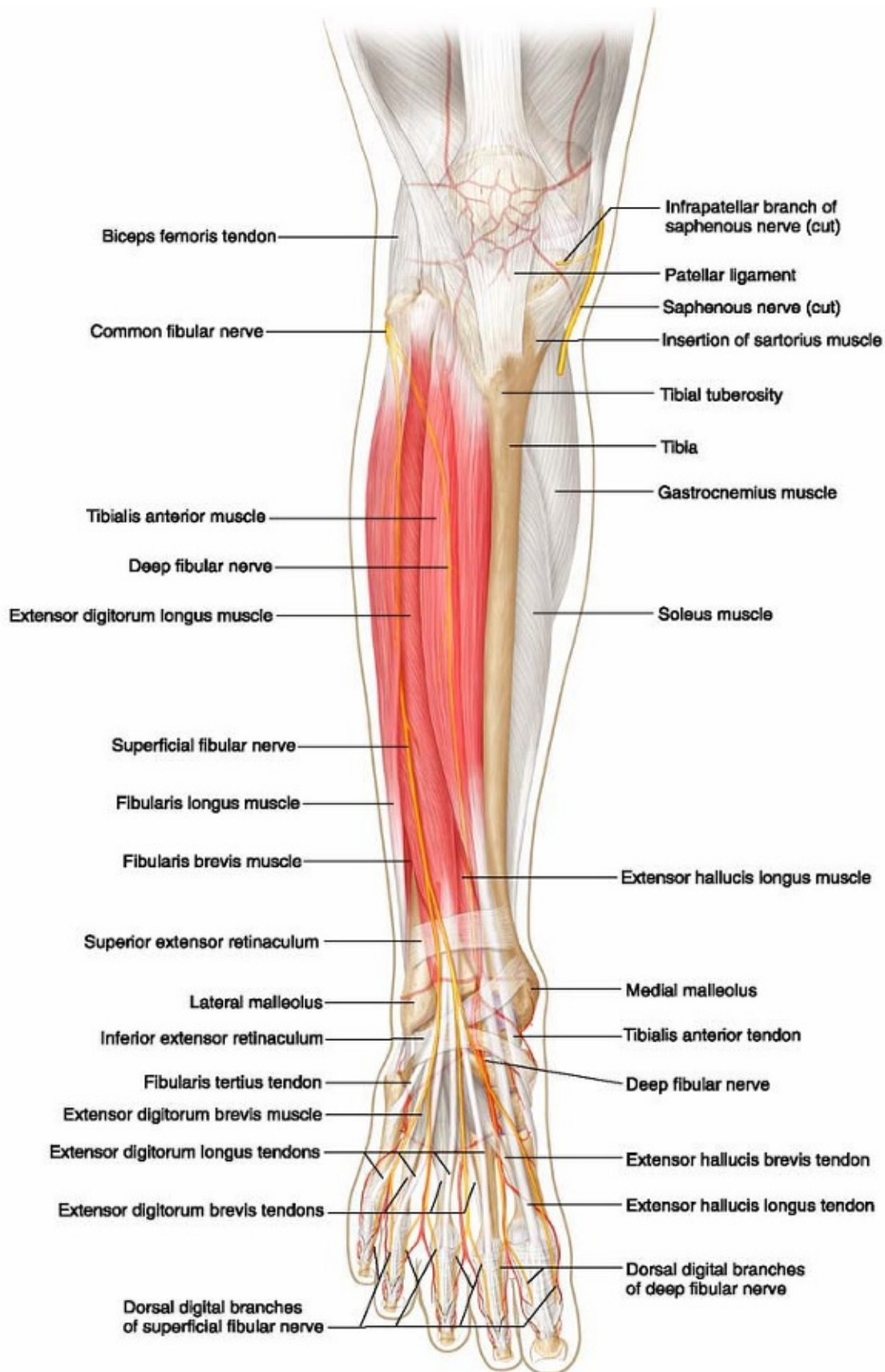
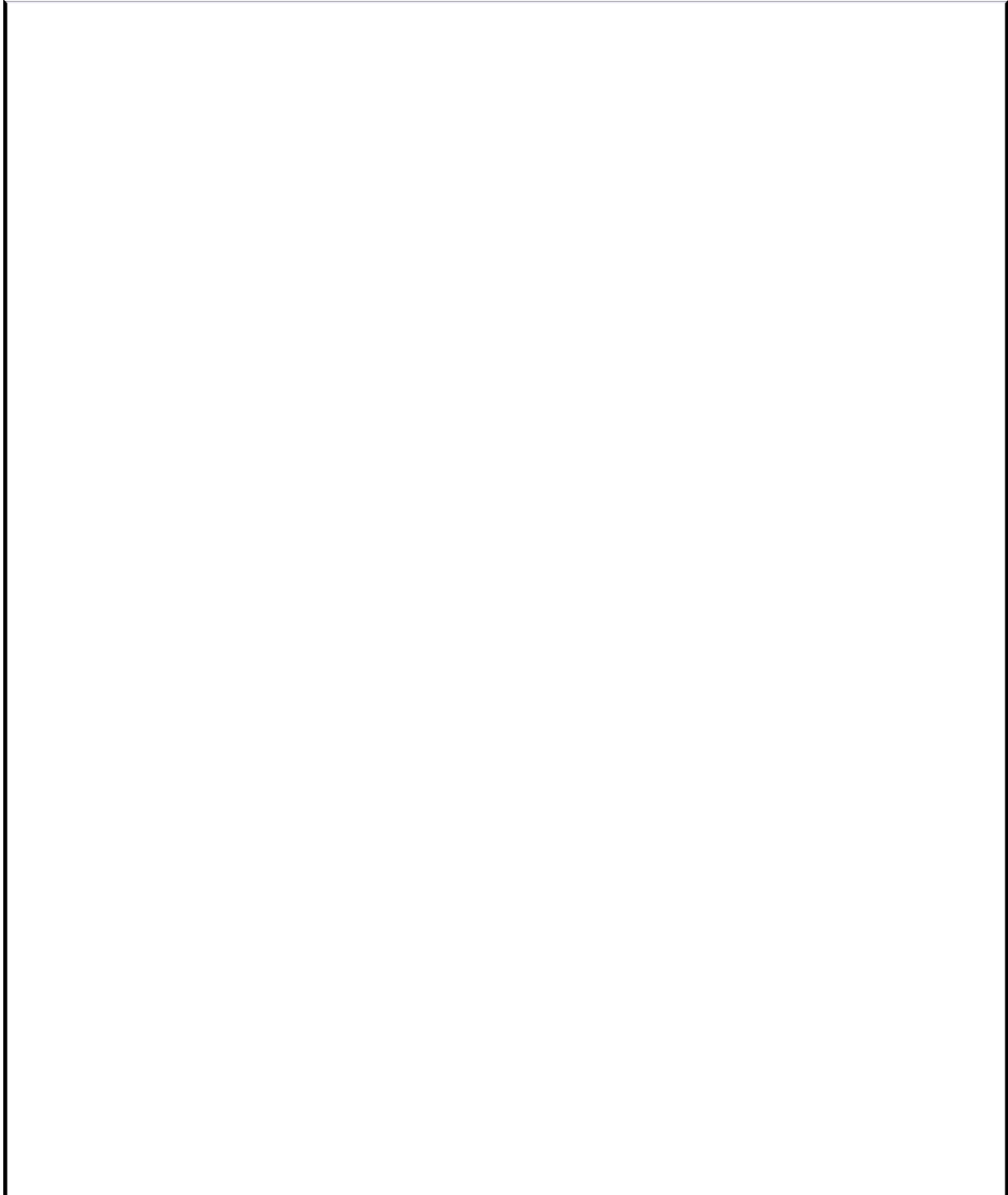


Plate 3-37 Muscles of the Lateral and Anterior Leg, Anterior View



A. Posterior view

B. Anterior view

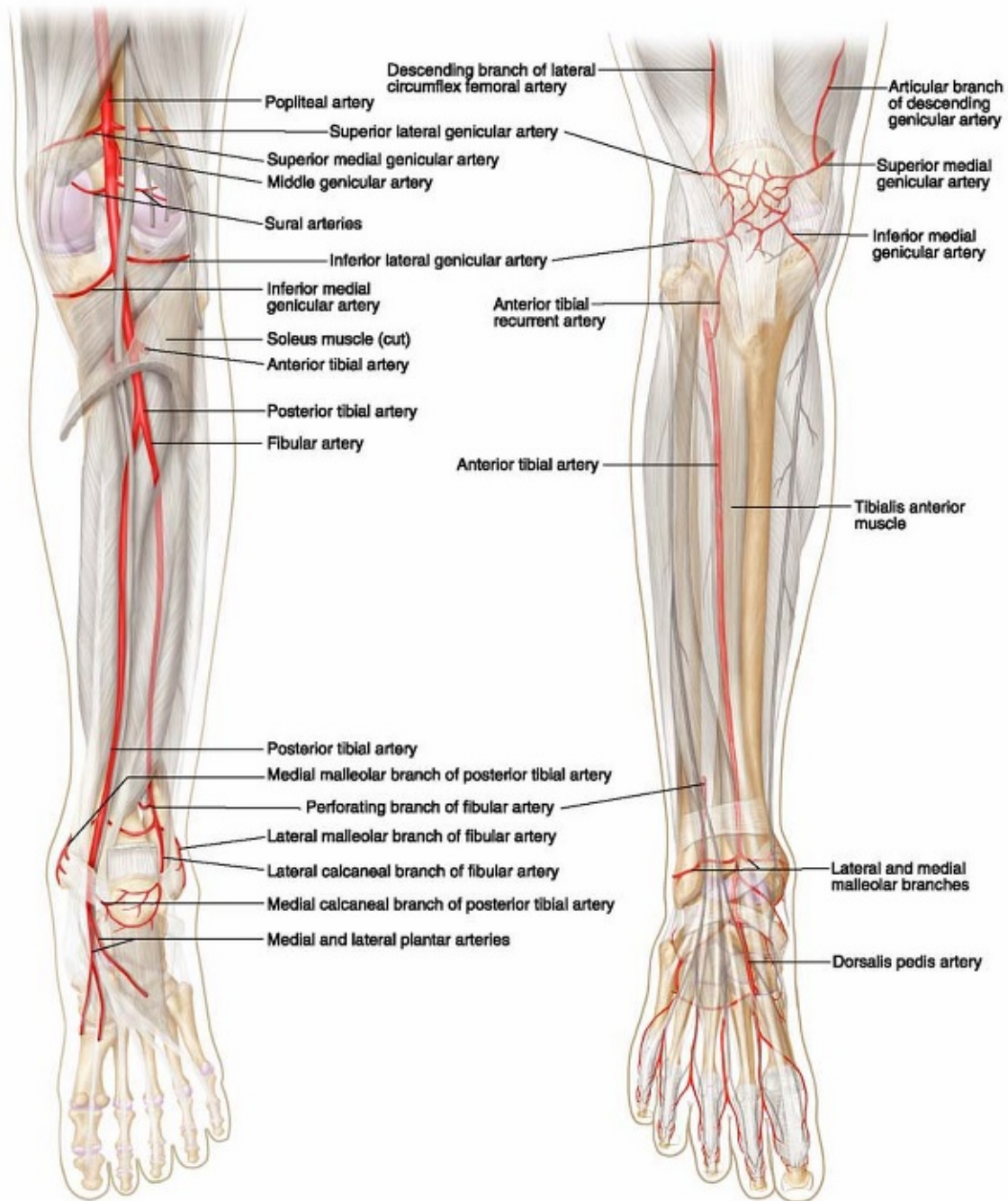
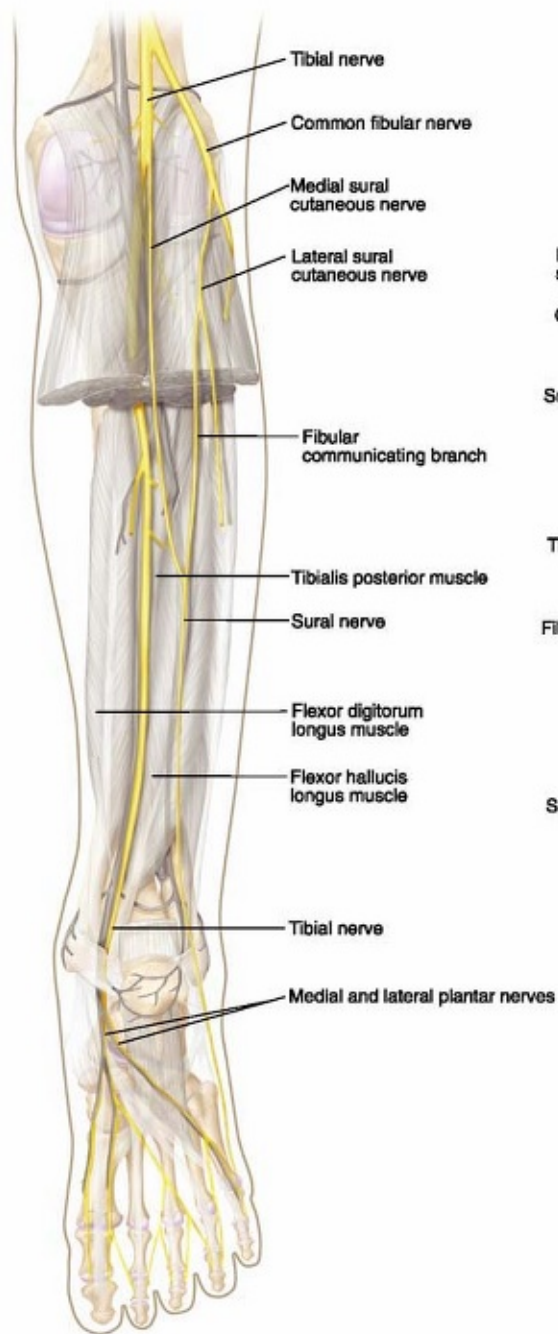


Plate 3-38 Arteries of the Leg

A. Posterior view



B. Anterior view

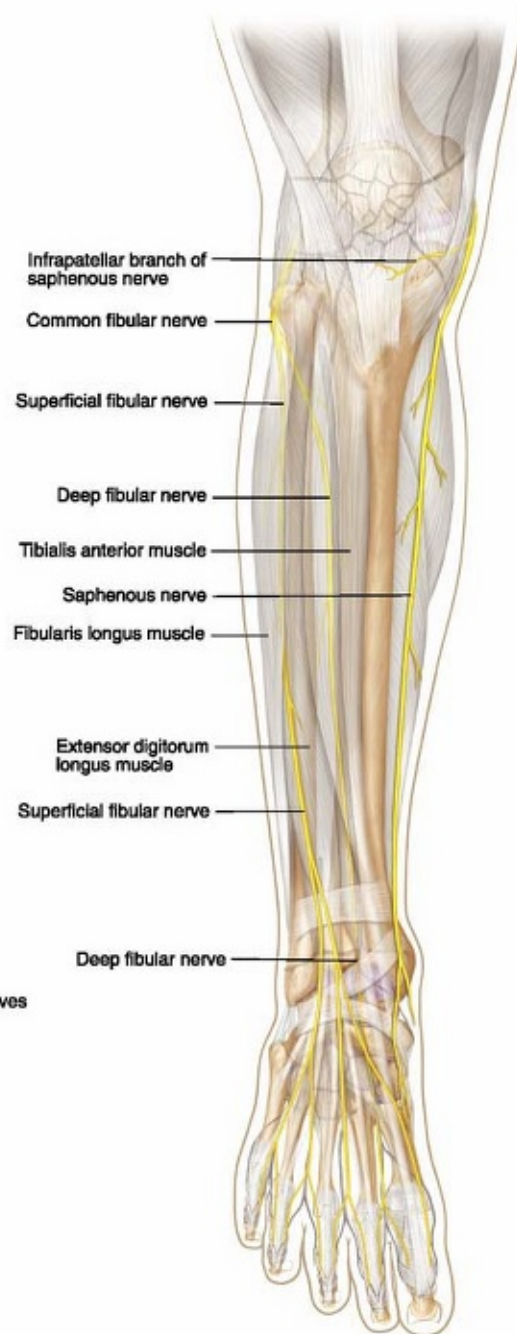
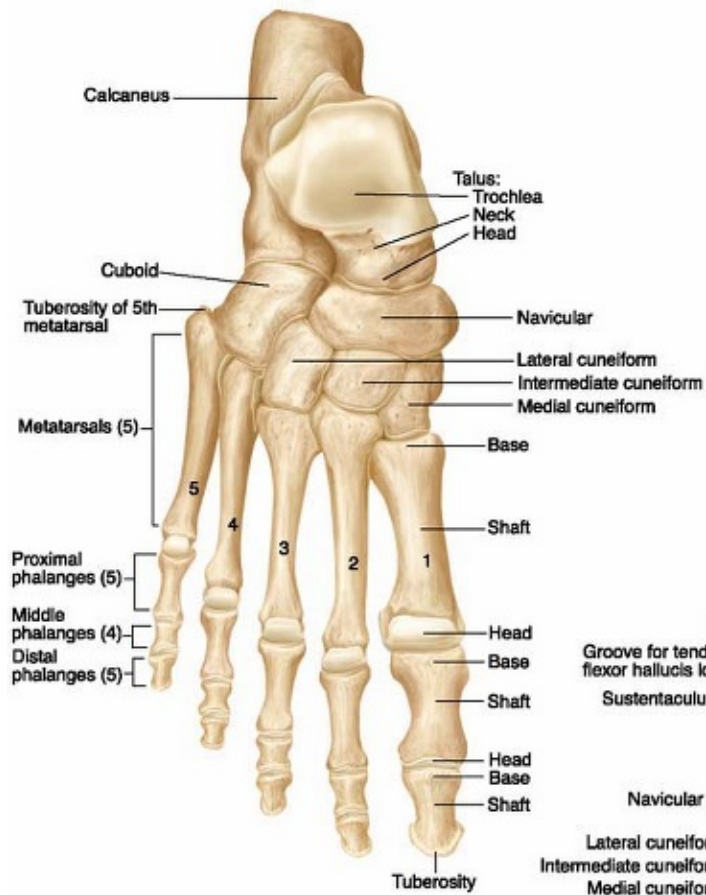


Plate 3-39 Nerves of the Leg

A. Dorsal view



B. Plantar view

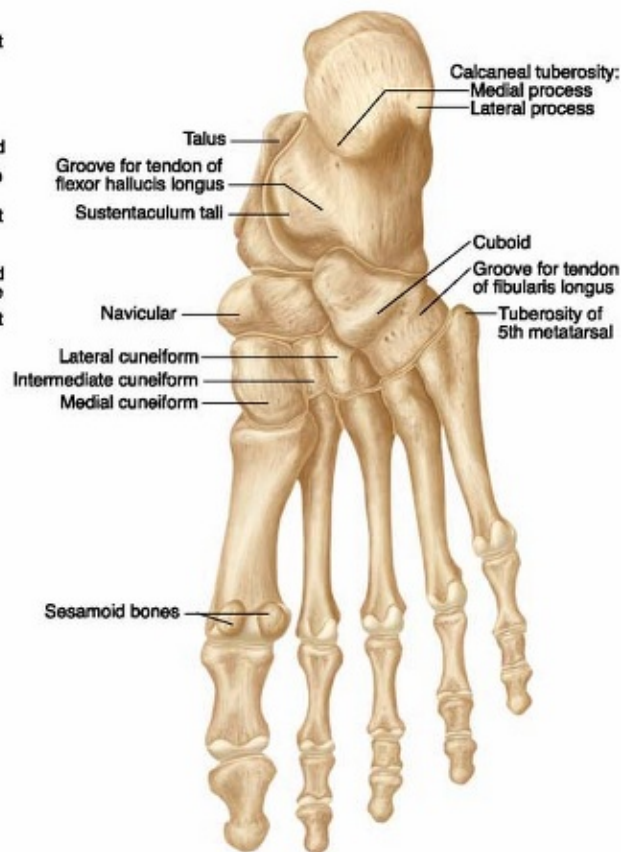
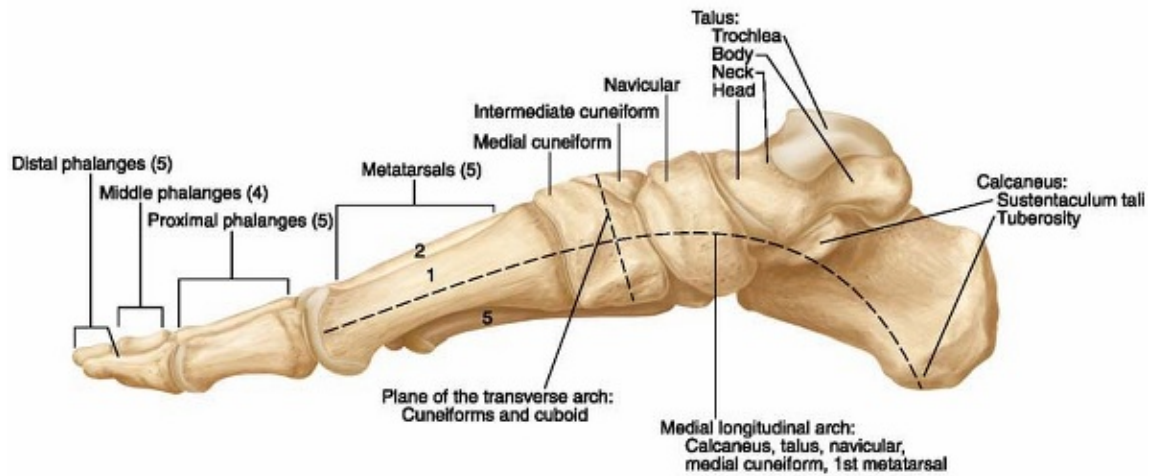


Plate 3-40 Skeleton of the Foot

A. Medial view



B. Lateral view

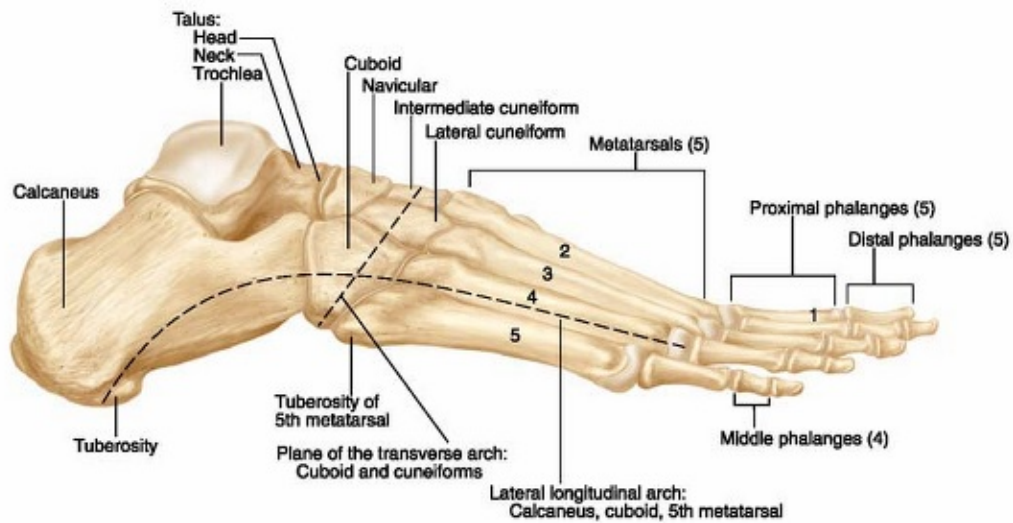


Plate 3-41 Arches of the Foot

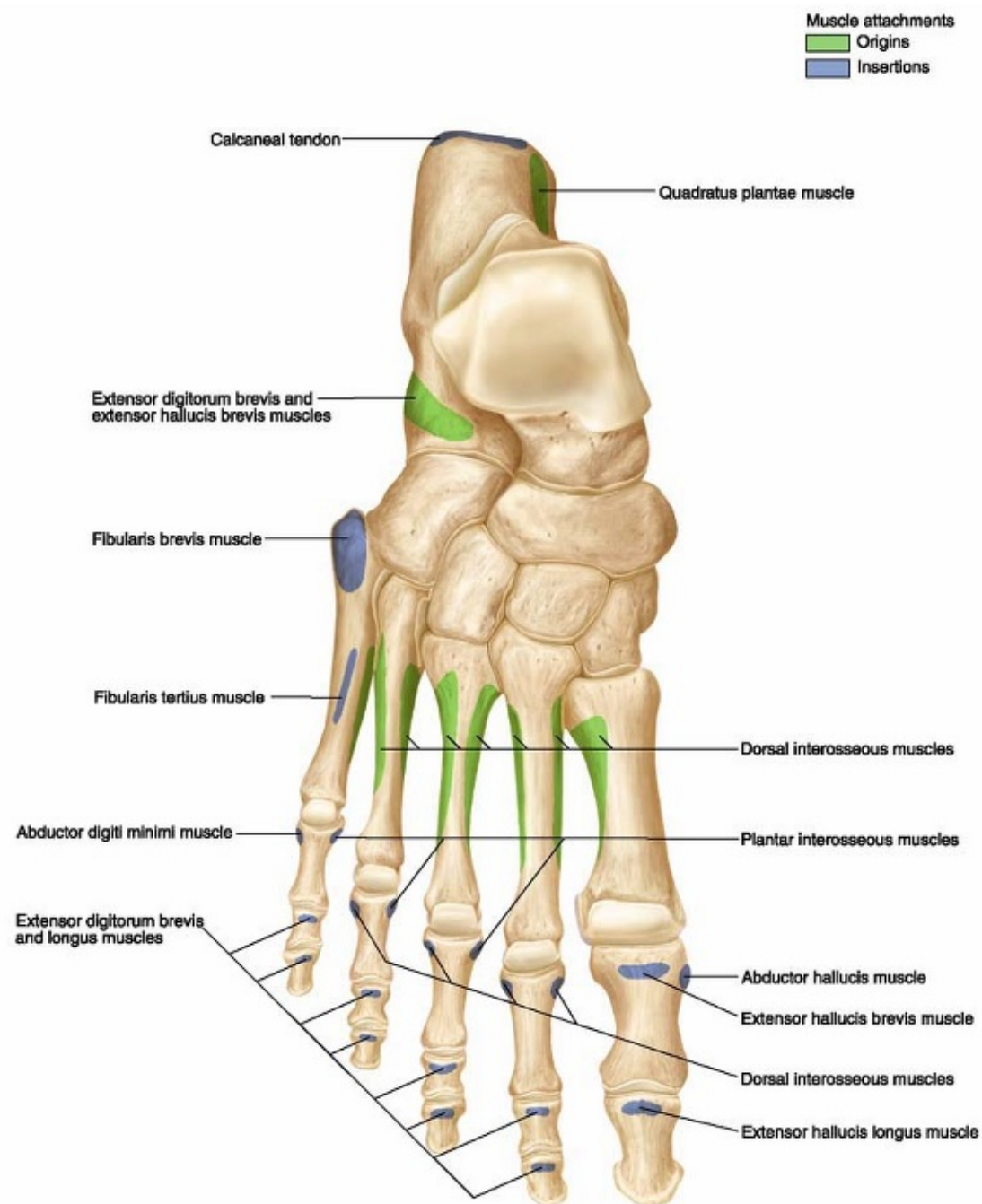


Plate 3-42 Muscle Attachments of the Foot, Dorsal Surface

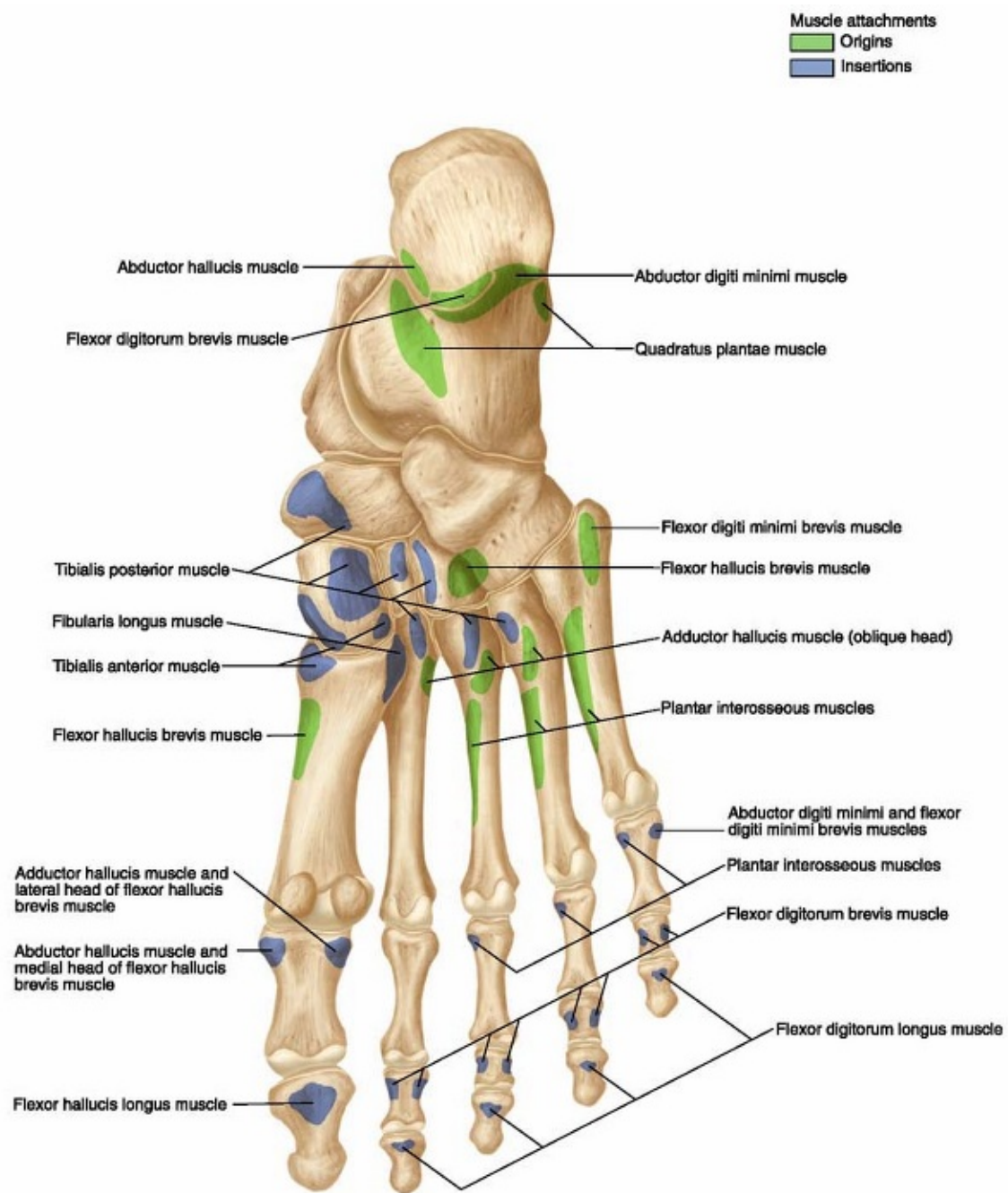
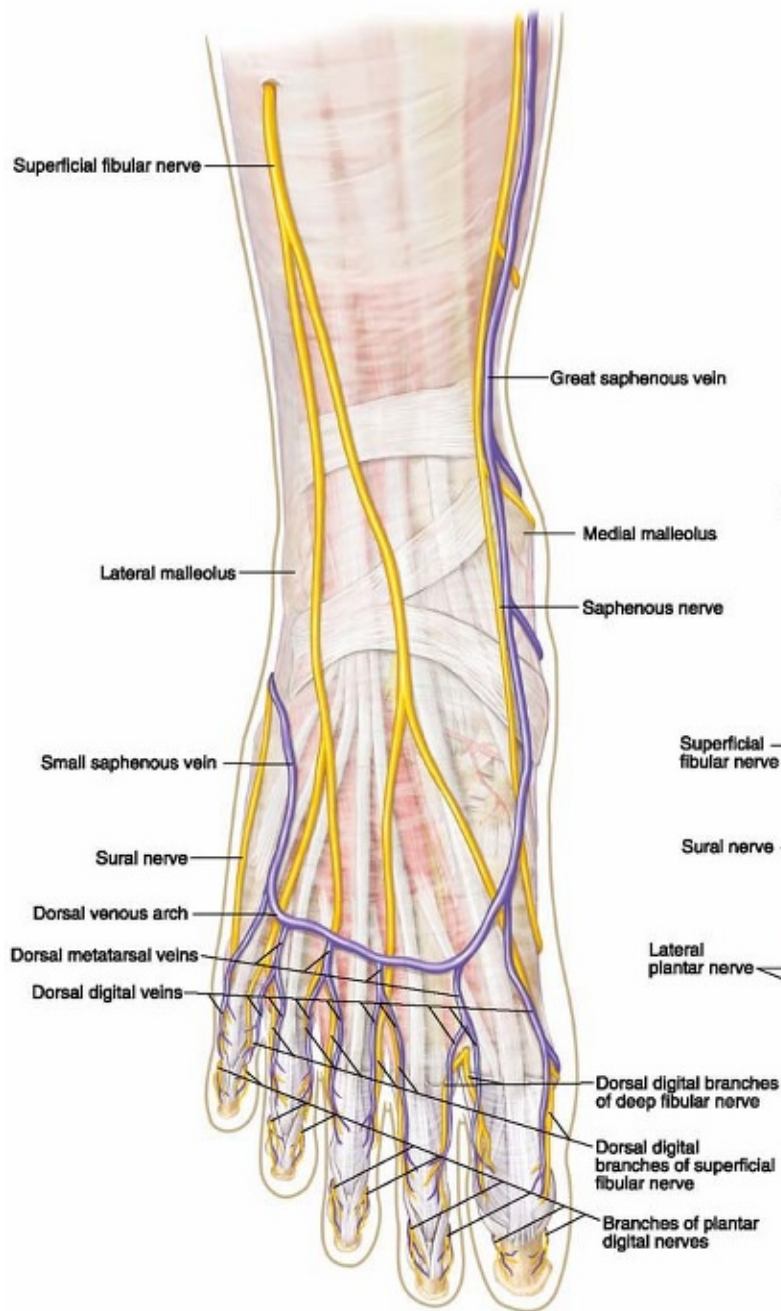


Plate 3-43 Muscle Attachments of the Foot, Plantar Surface

A. Dissection



B. Cutaneous distribution



Plate 3-44 Cutaneous Nerves and Superficial Veins of the Dorsum of the Foot

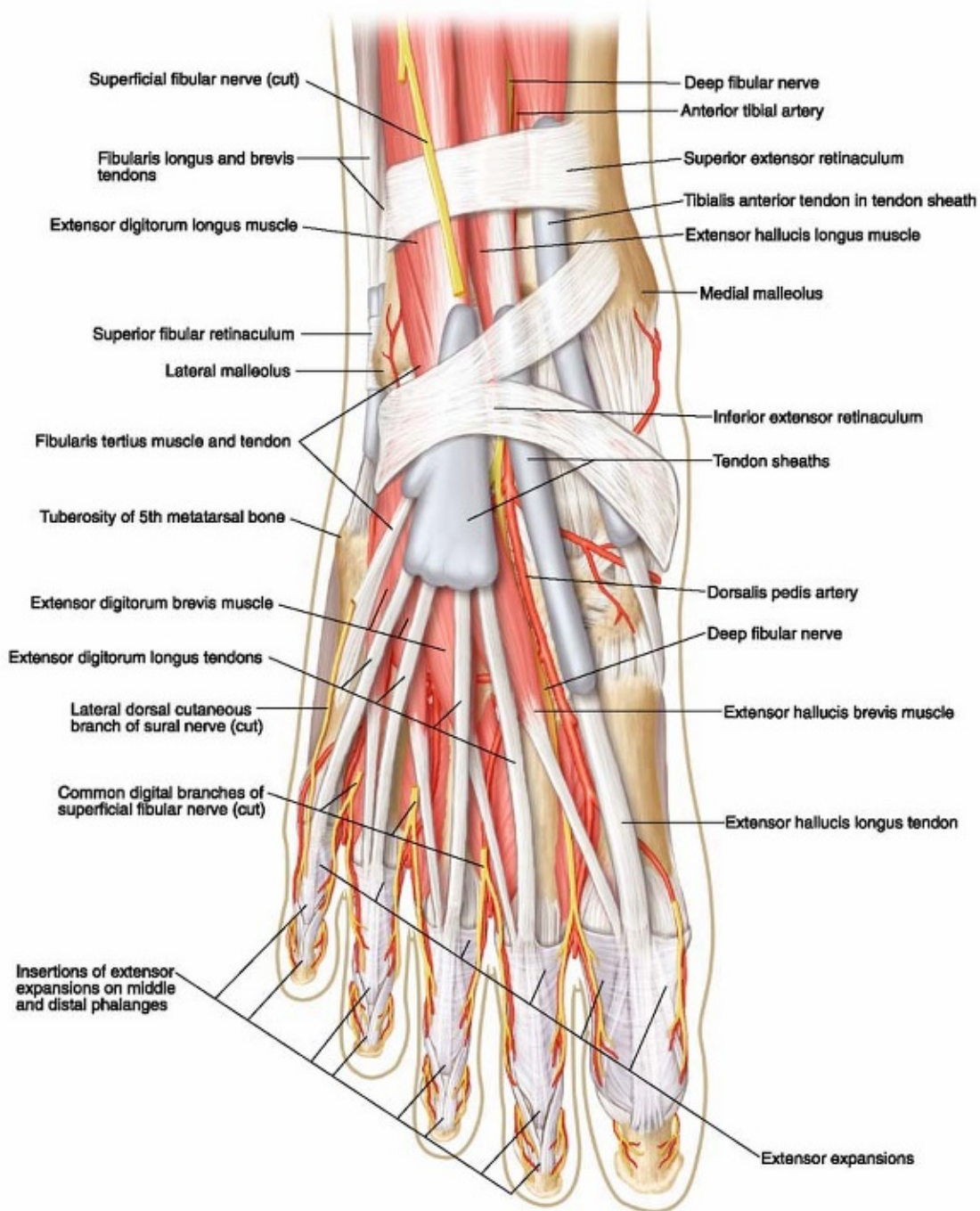


Plate 3-45 Dorsum of the Foot, Superficial Dissection

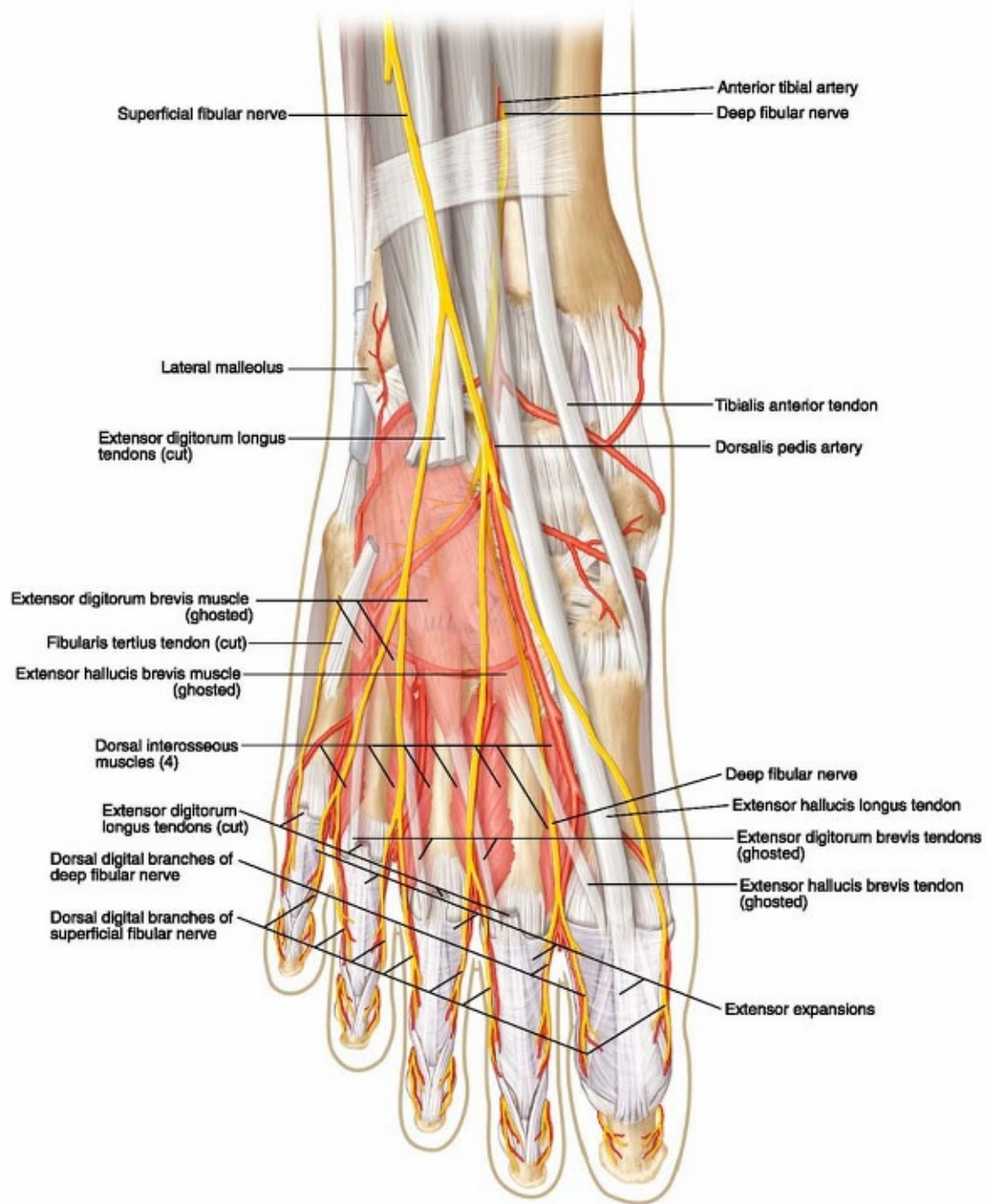


Plate 3-46 Dorsum of the Foot, Deep Dissection

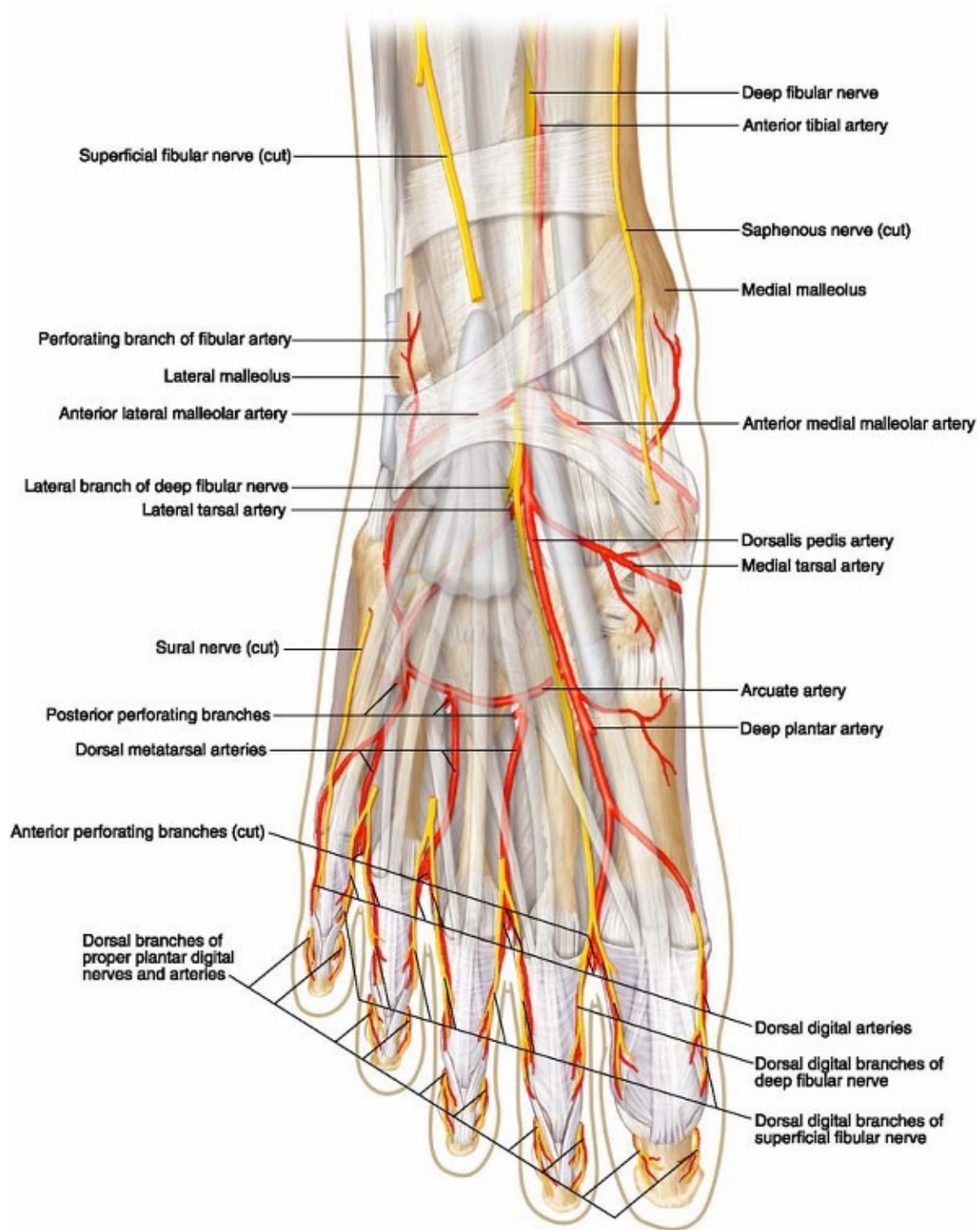
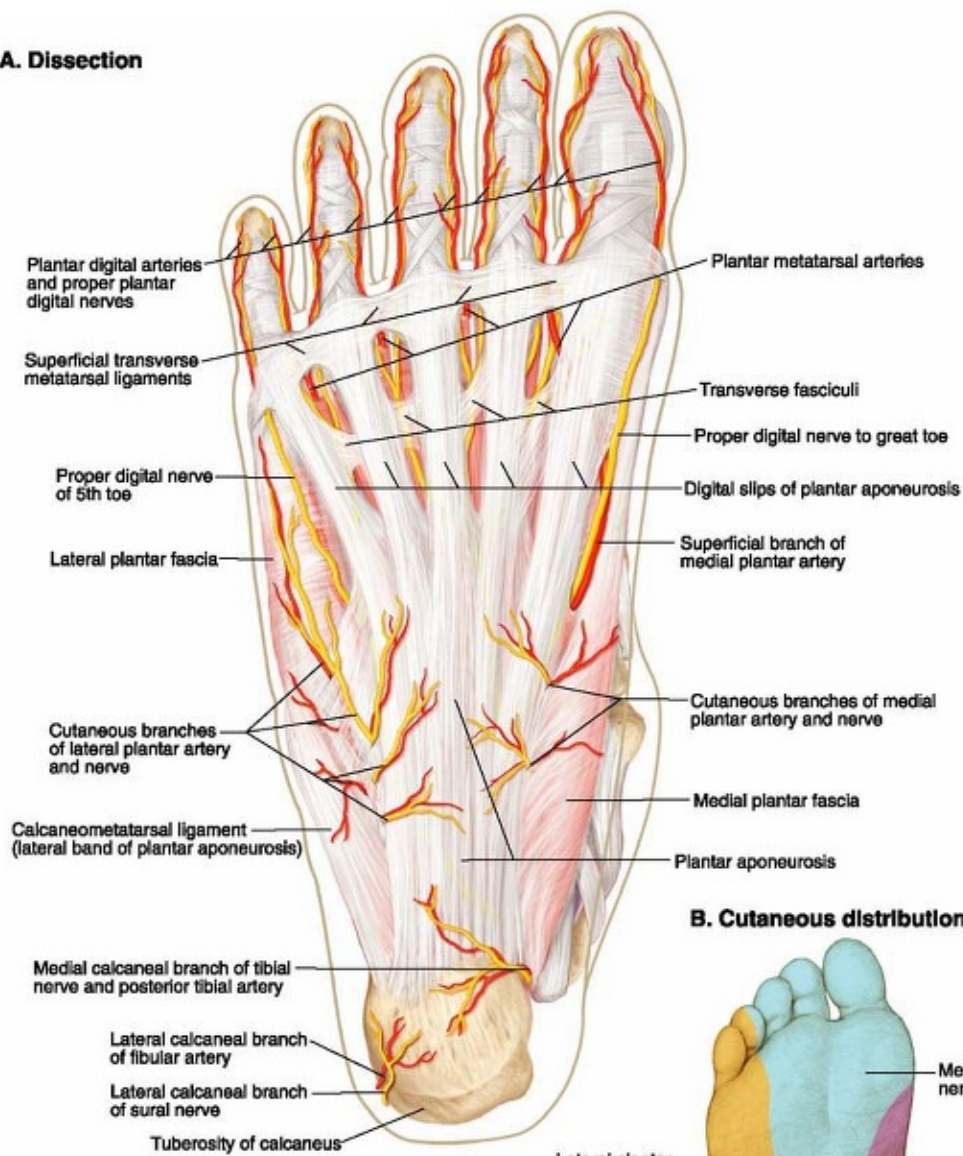


Plate 3-47 Arteries and Nerves of the Dorsum of the Foot

A. Dissection



B. Cutaneous distribution



Plate 3-48 Cutaneous Nerves of the Sole of the Foot

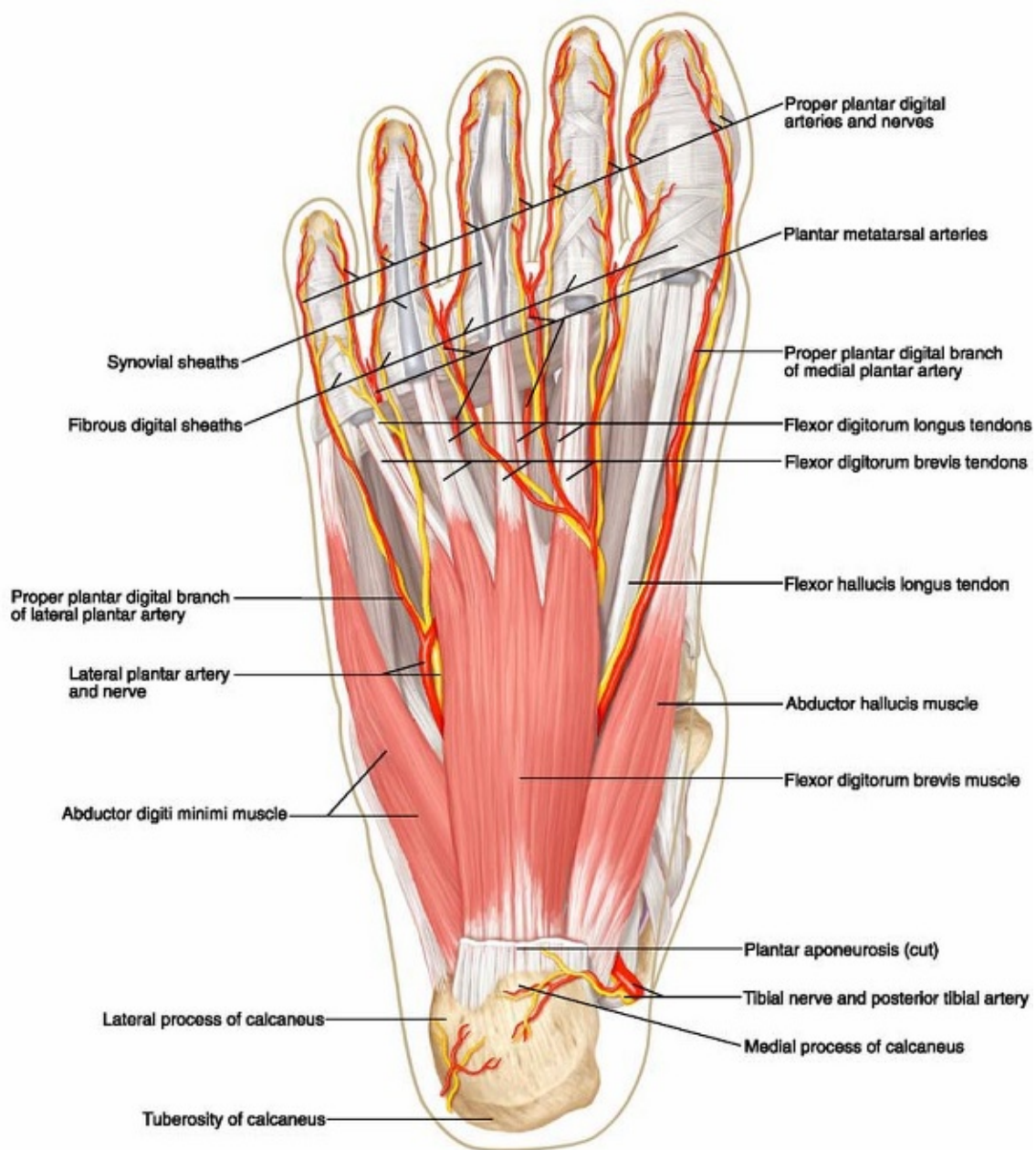


Plate 3-49 Muscles of the Sole of the Foot, First Layer

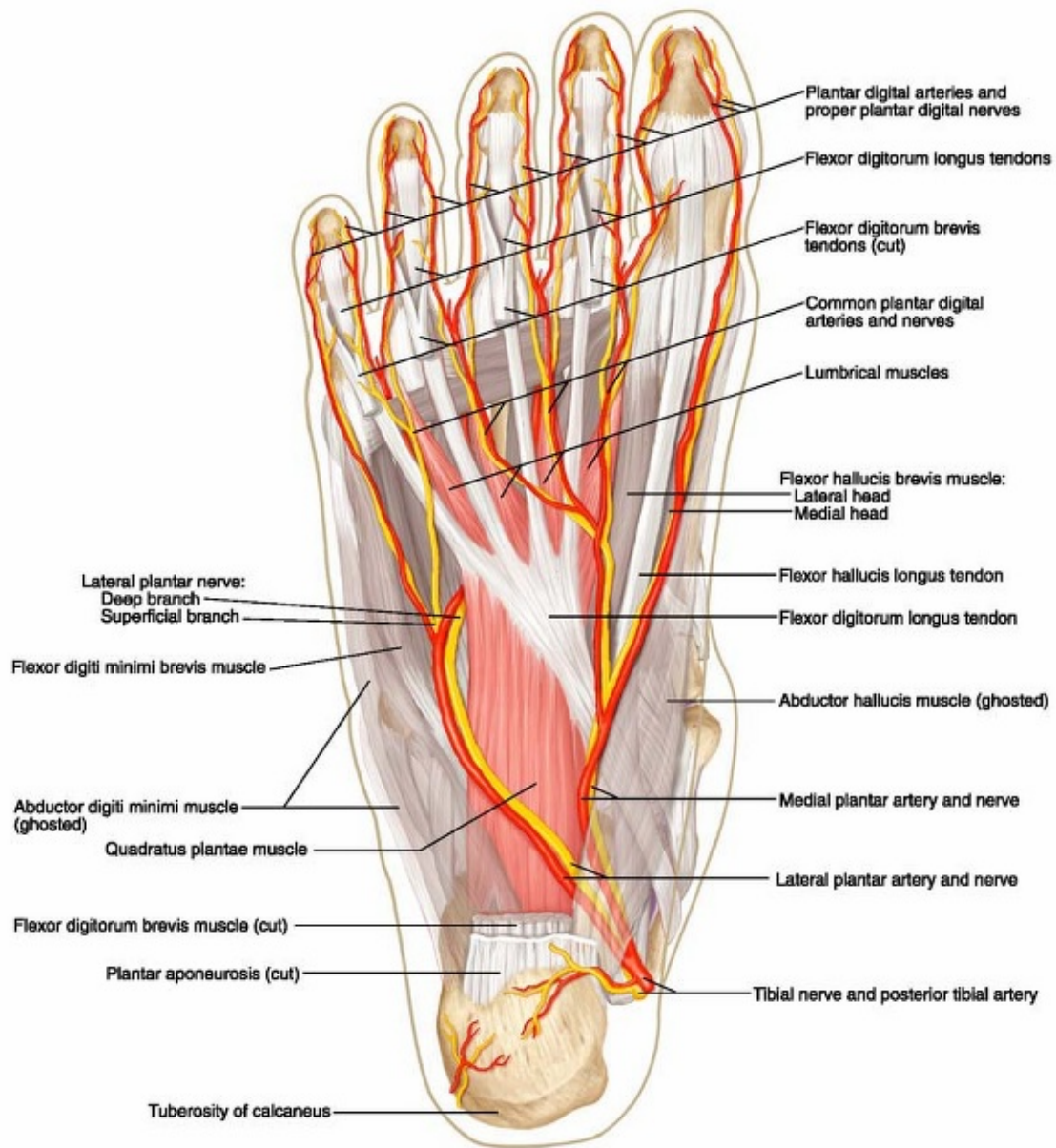


Plate 3-50 Muscles of the Sole of the Foot, Second Layer

A. Plantar view



B. Dorsal view

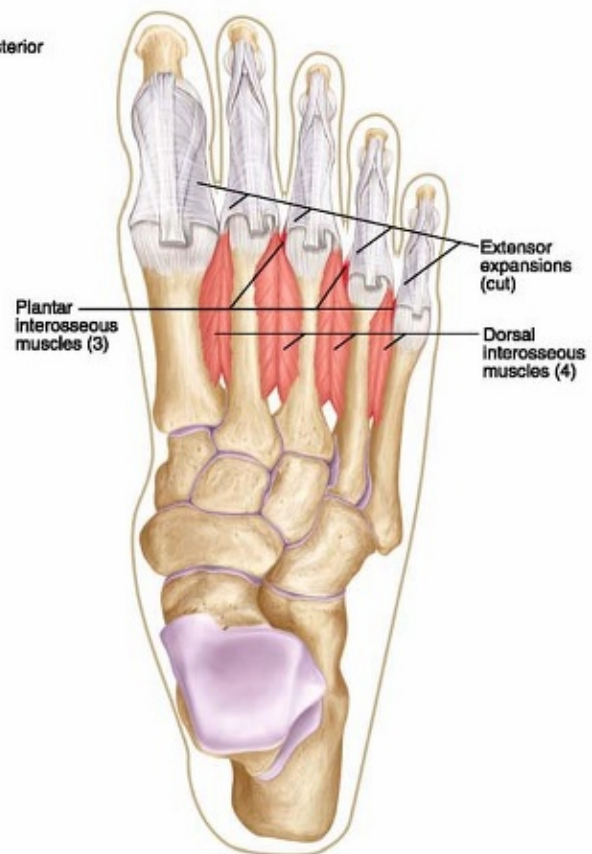
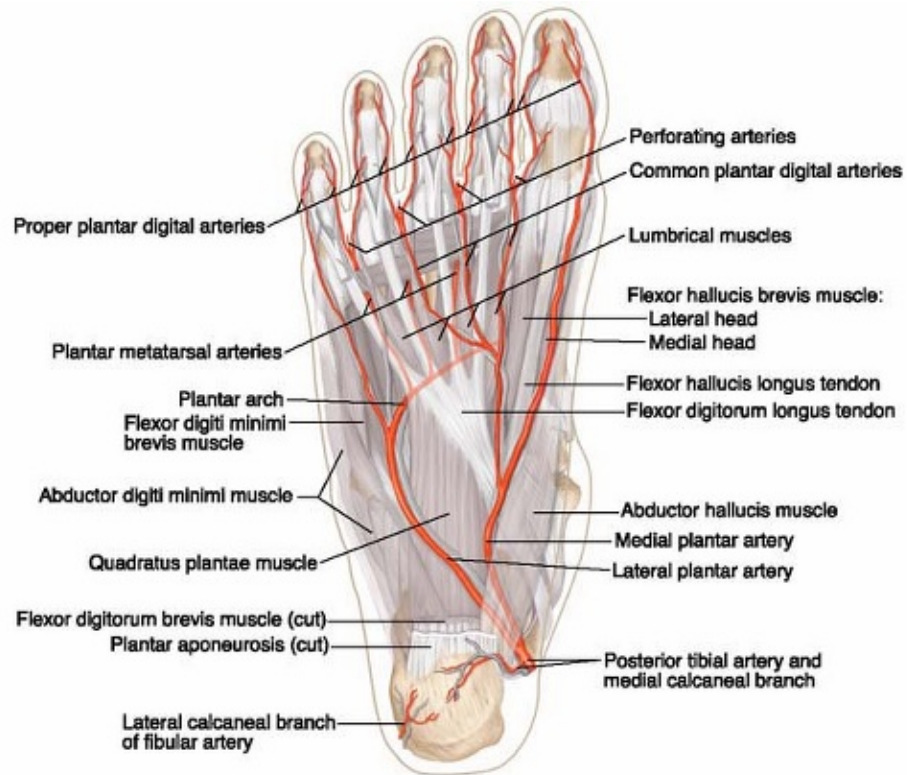


Plate 3-52 Muscles of the Sole of the Foot, Fourth Layer

A. Arteries



B. Nerves

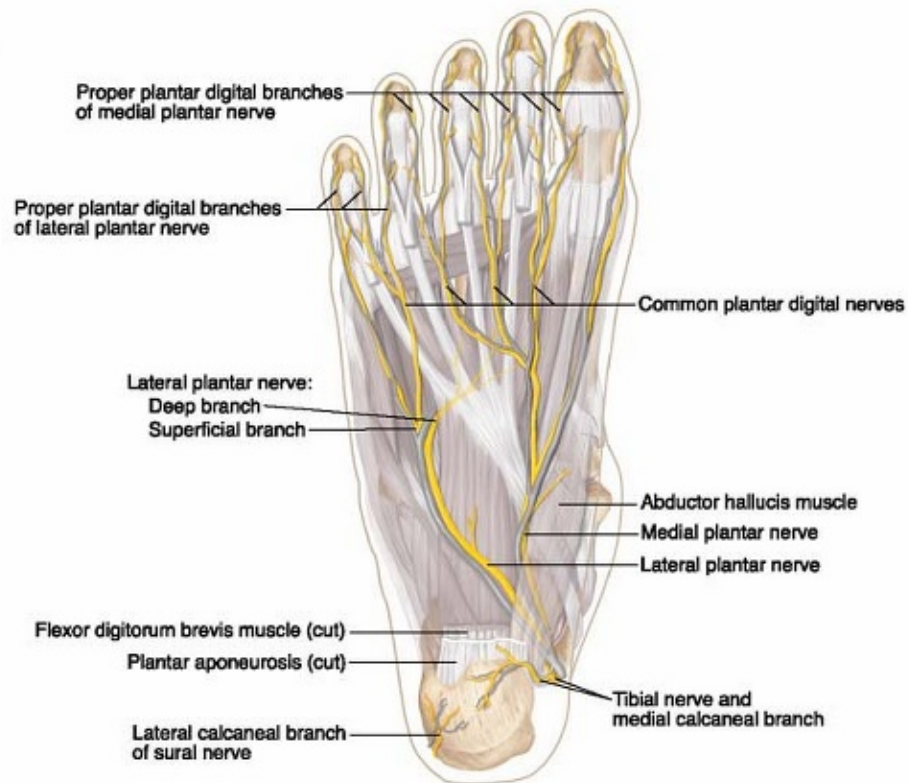
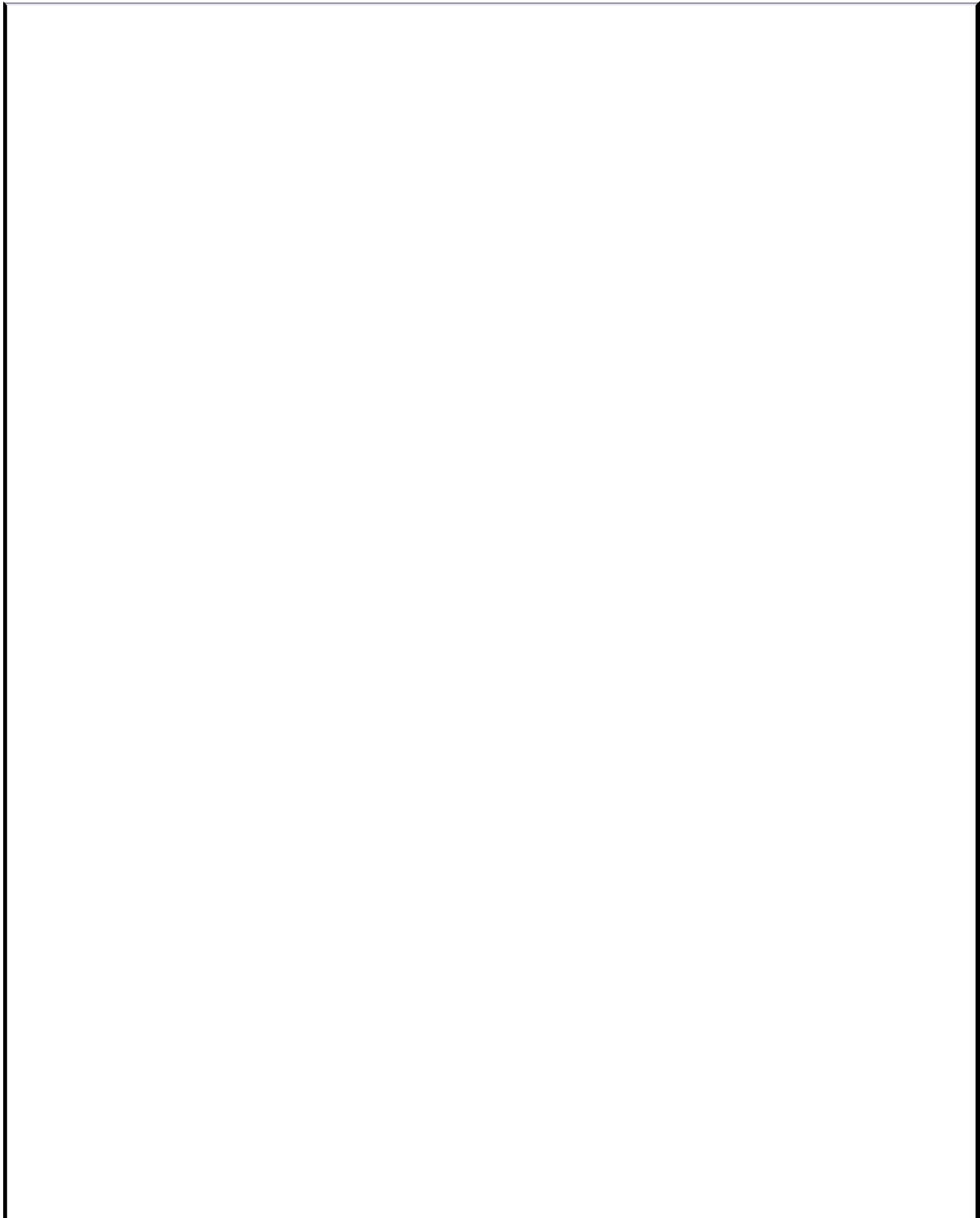
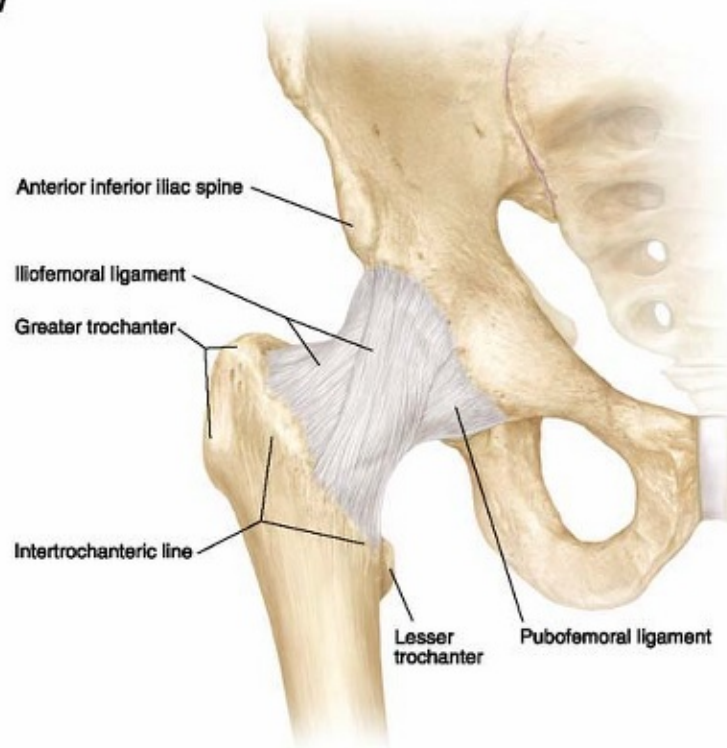


Plate 3-53 Arteries and Nerves of the Sole of the Foot



A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view

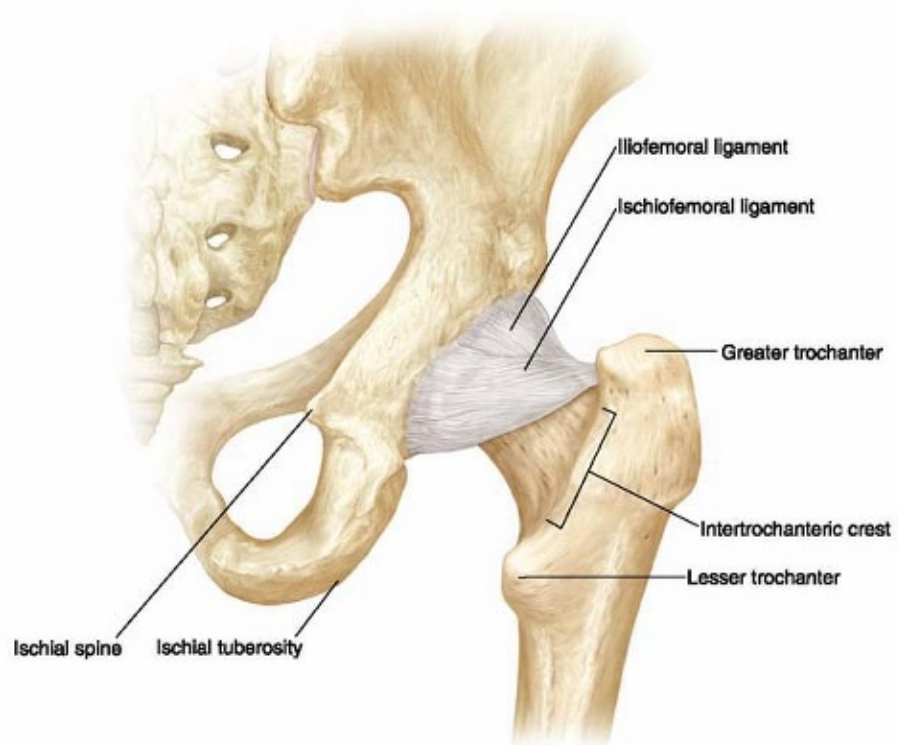
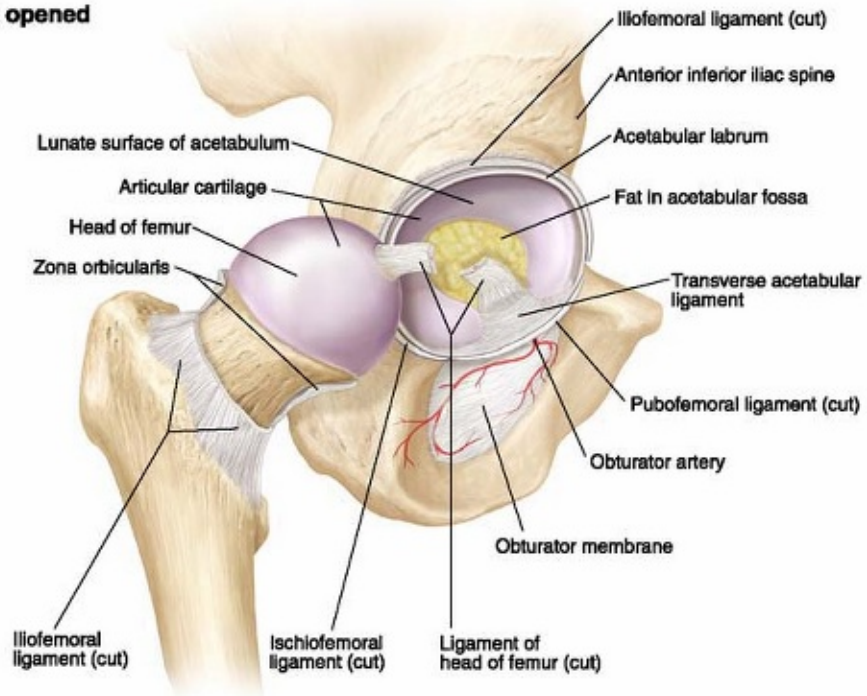


Plate 3-54 Hip Joint, External Features

A. Lateral view, joint opened



B. Blood supply

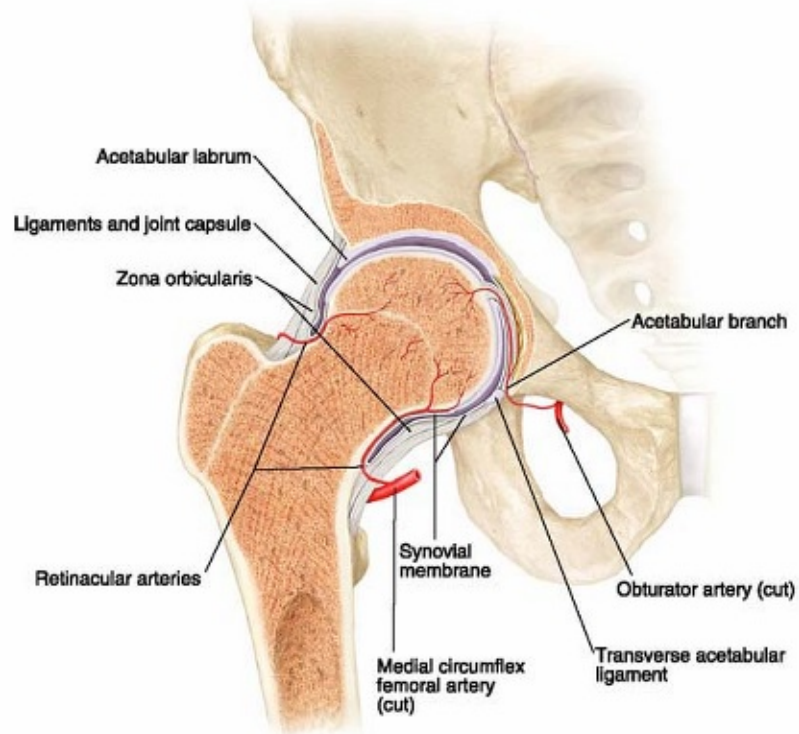
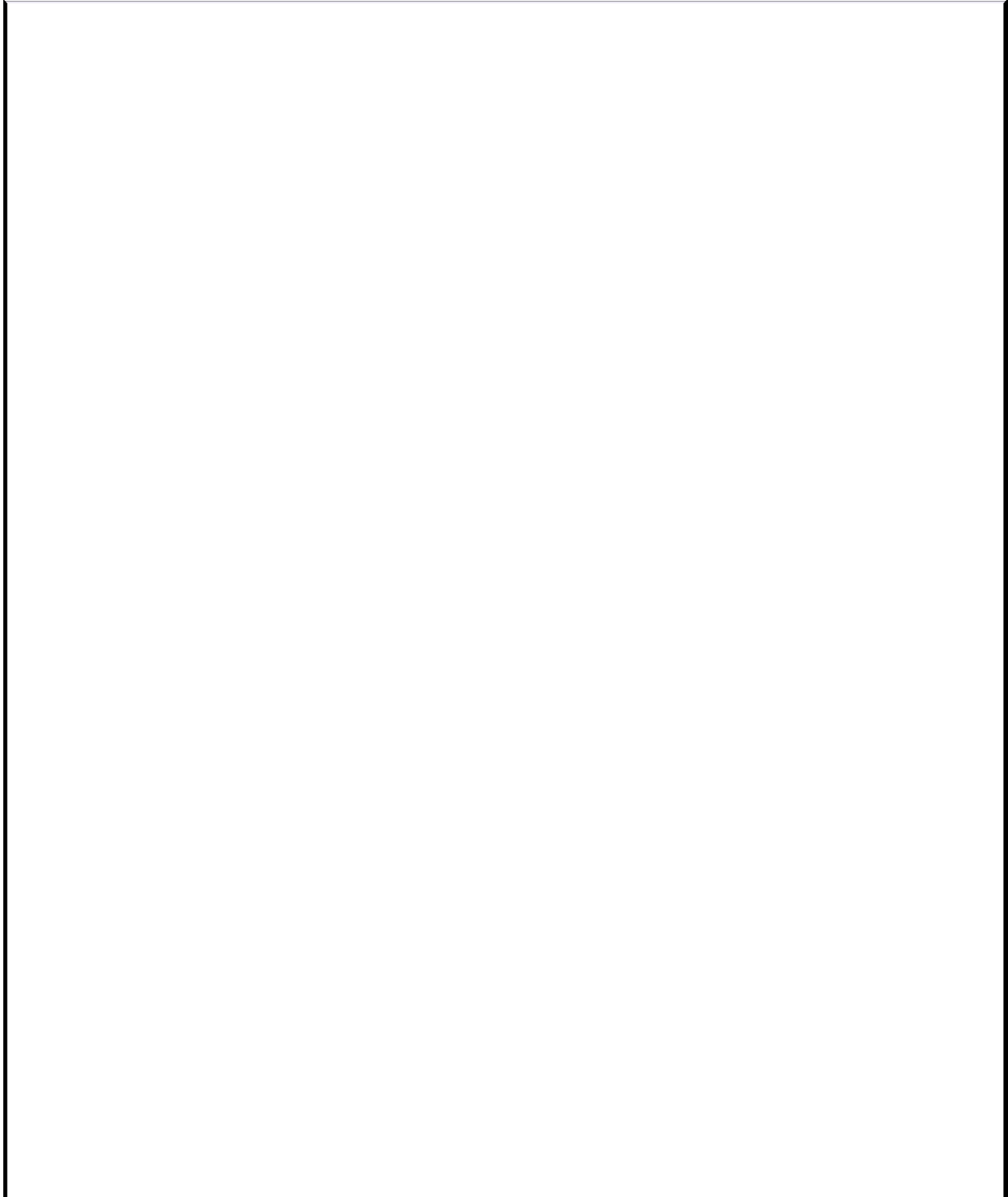
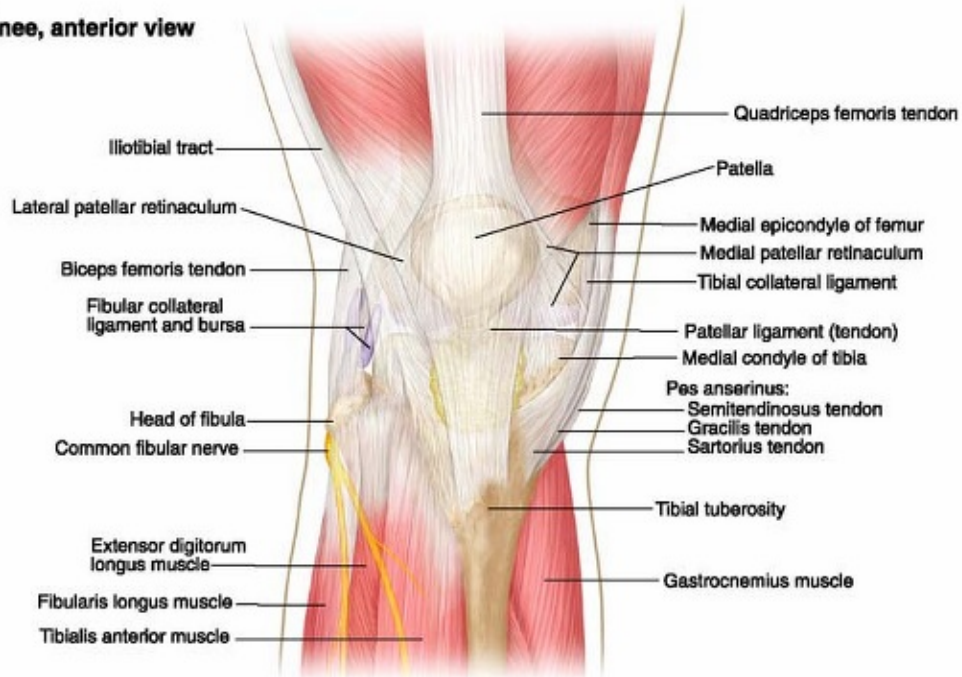


Plate 3-55 Hip Joint, Internal Features



A. Right knee, anterior view



B. Right knee, posterior view

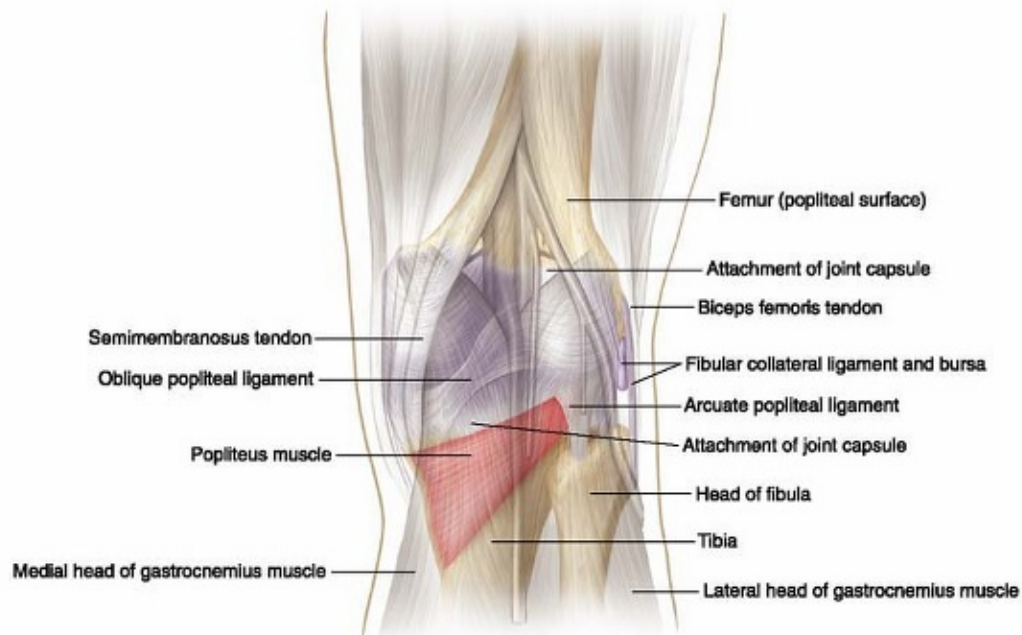
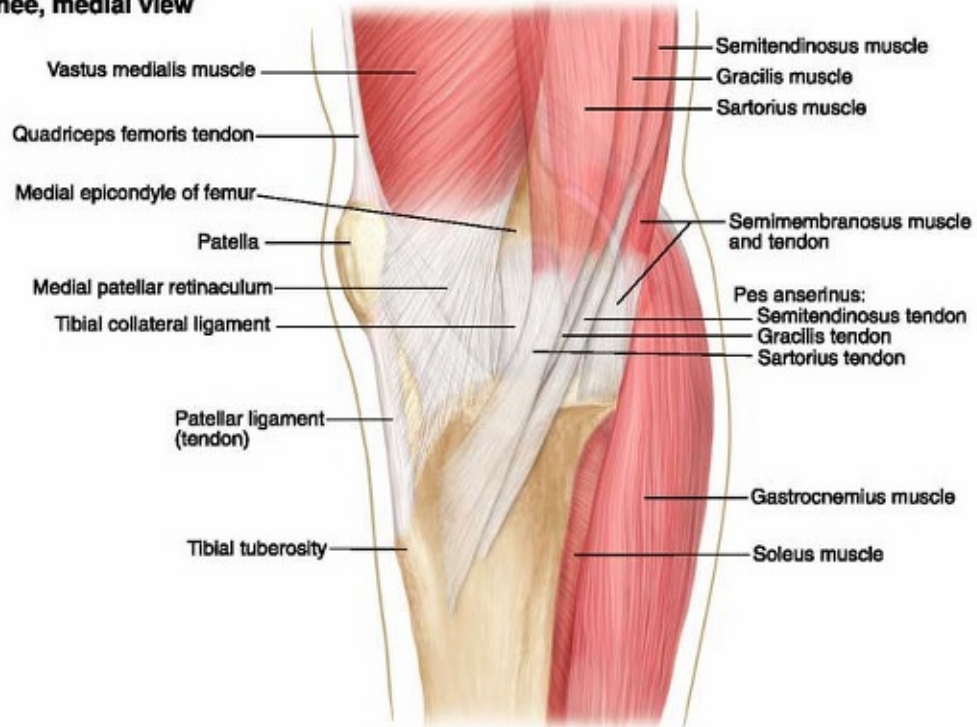


Plate 3-56 Knee Joint, Anterior and Posterior Views

A. Right knee, medial view



B. Right knee, lateral view

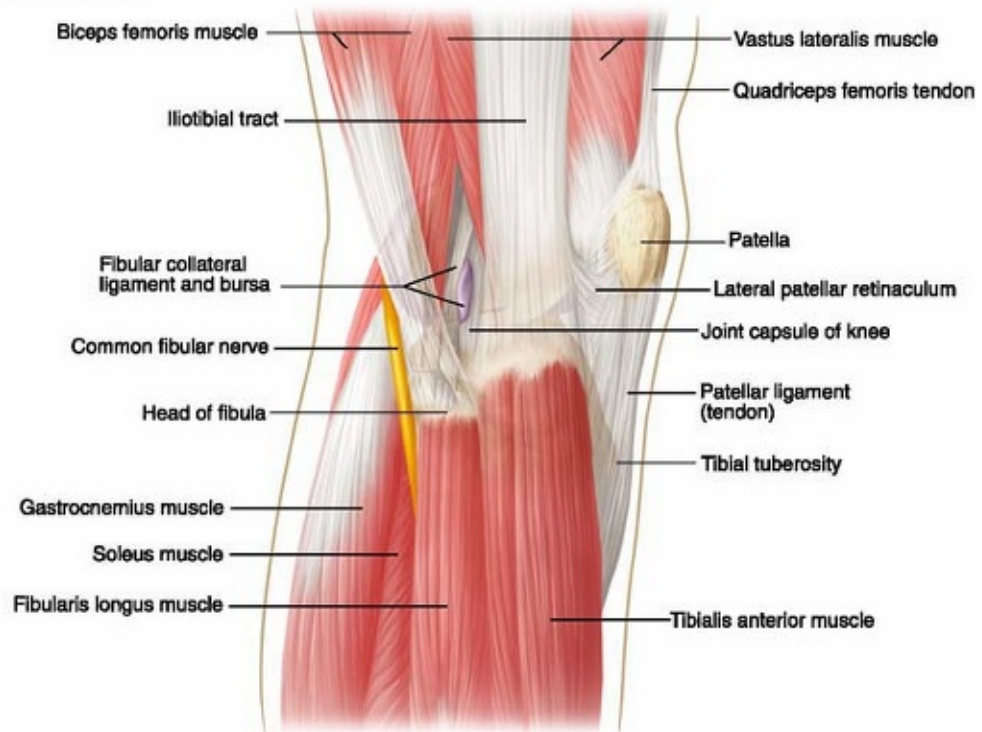
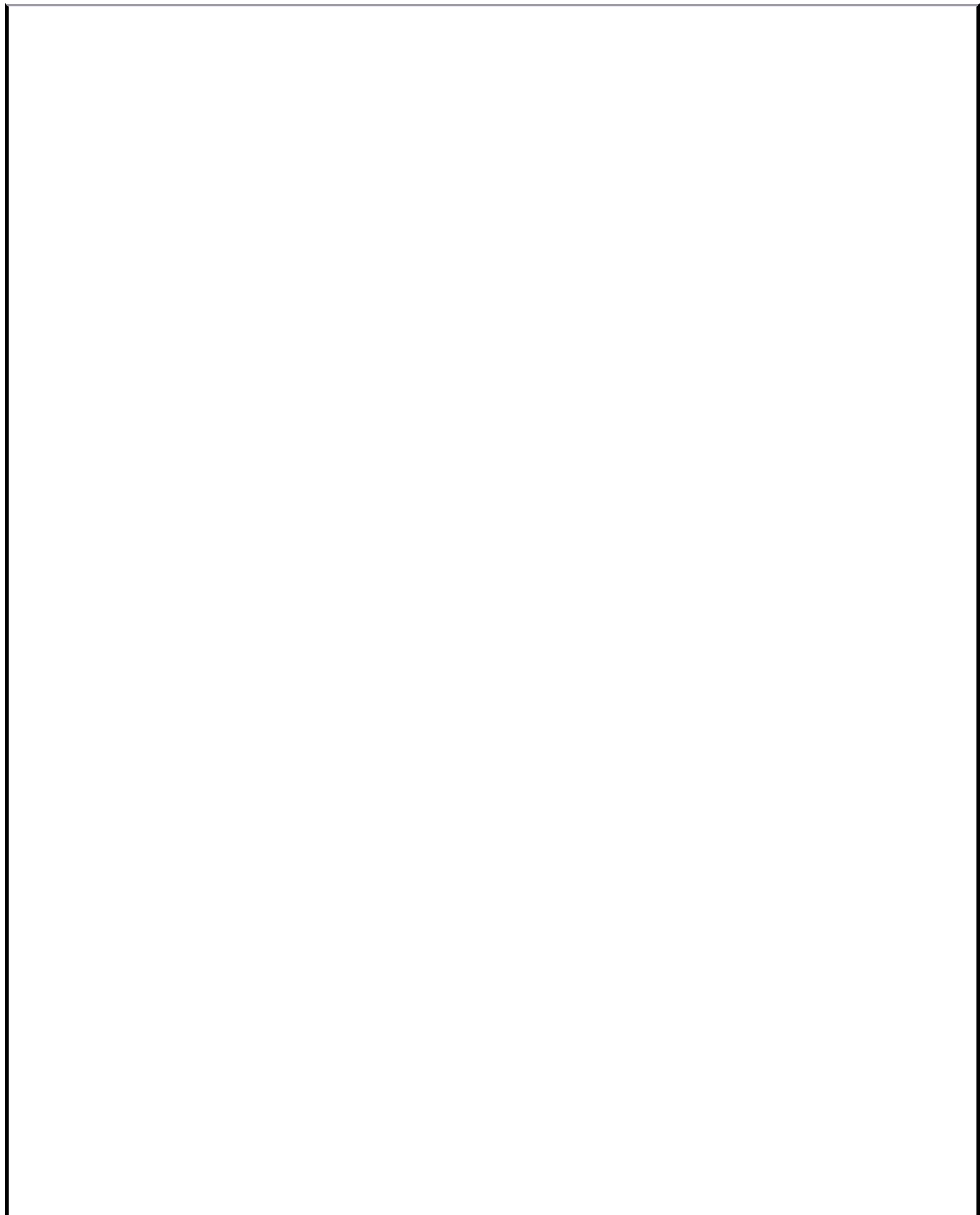
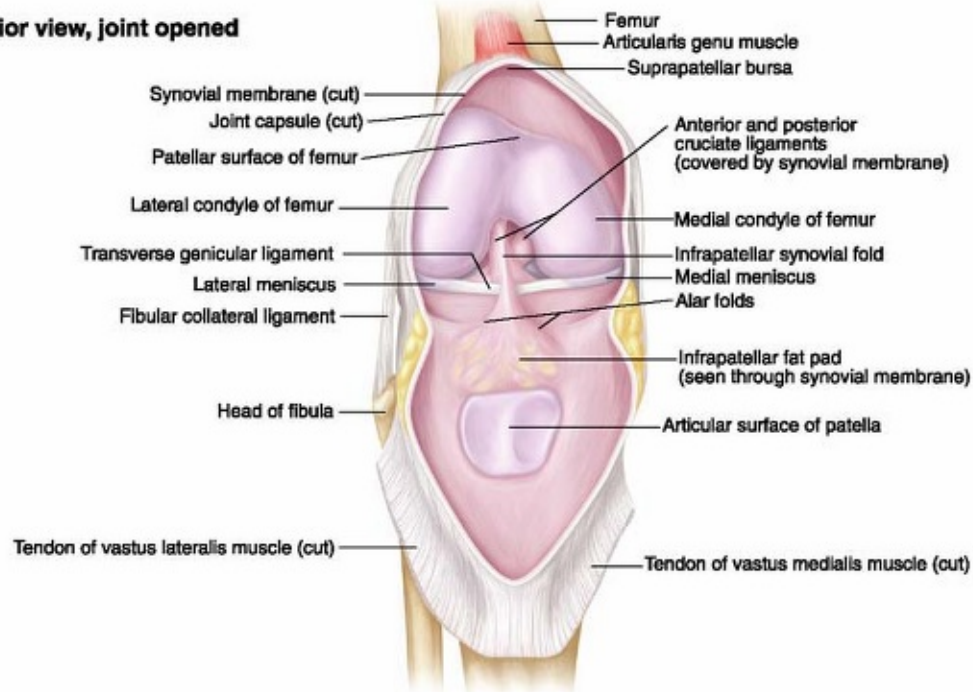


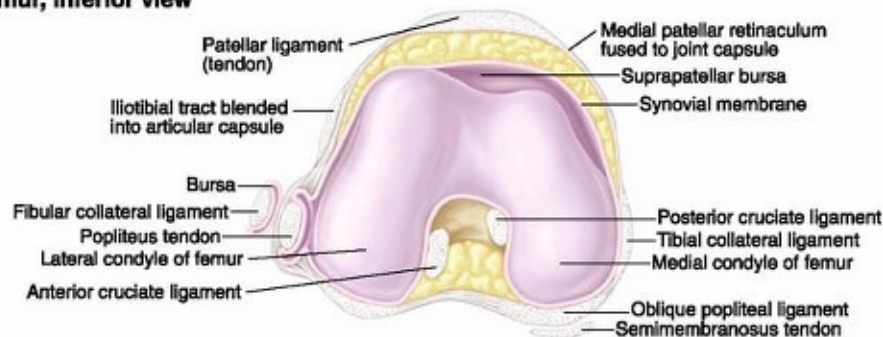
Plate 3-57 Knee Joint, Medial and Lateral Views



A. Anterior view, joint opened



B. Distal femur, inferior view



C. Proximal tibia, superior view

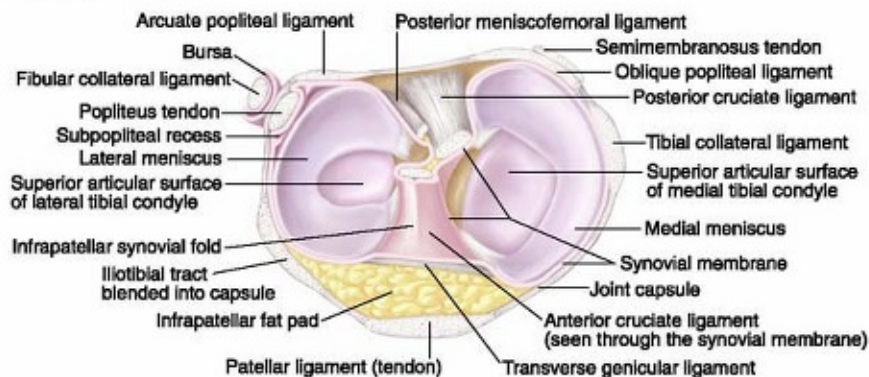
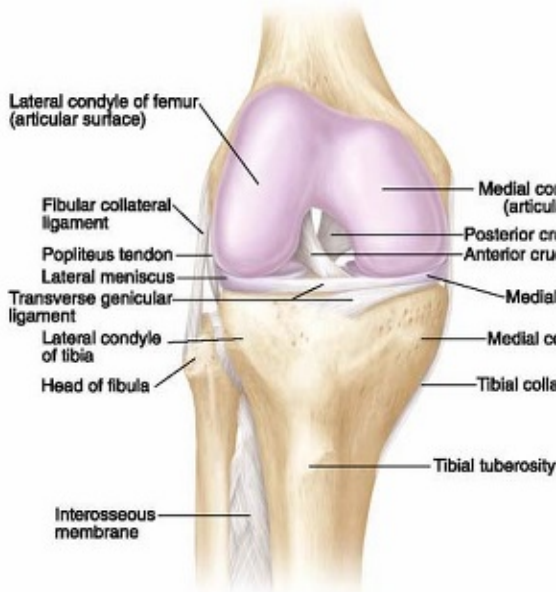
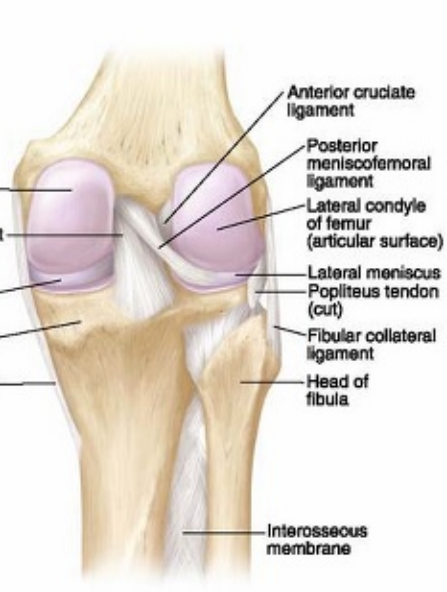


Plate 3-58 Knee Joint, Internal View

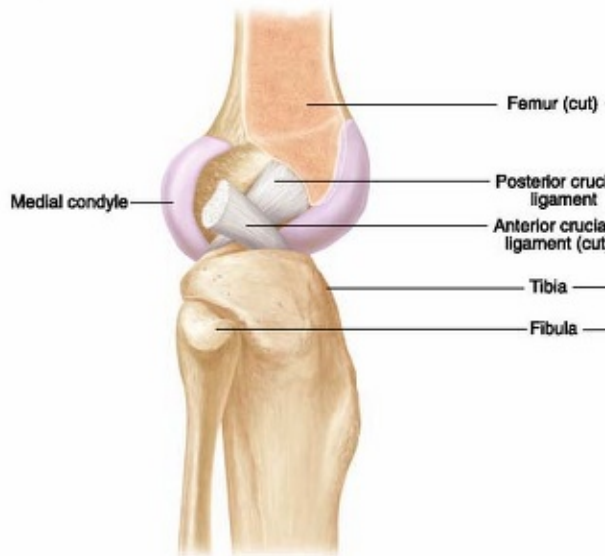
A. Ligaments, anterior view



B. Ligaments, posterior view



C. Cruciate ligaments, lateral view, knee extended



D. Cruciate ligaments, lateral view, knee flexed

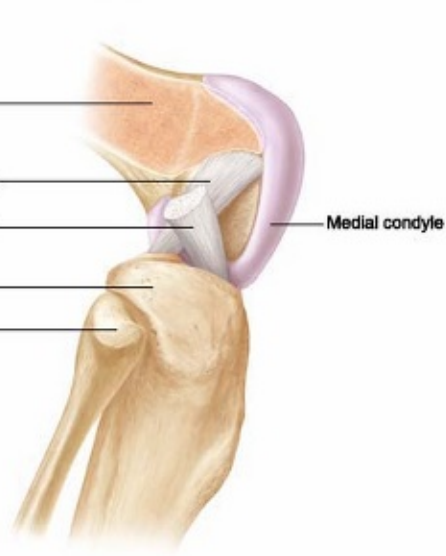
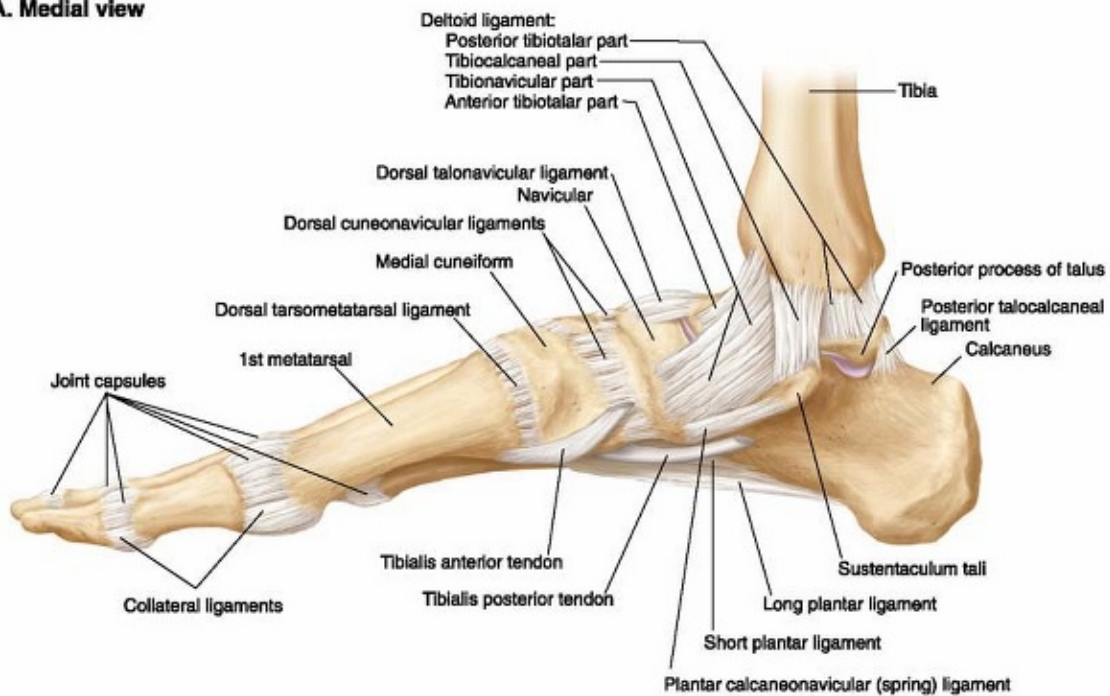


Plate 3-59 Ligaments of the Knee Joint, Internal View

A. Medial view



B. Lateral view

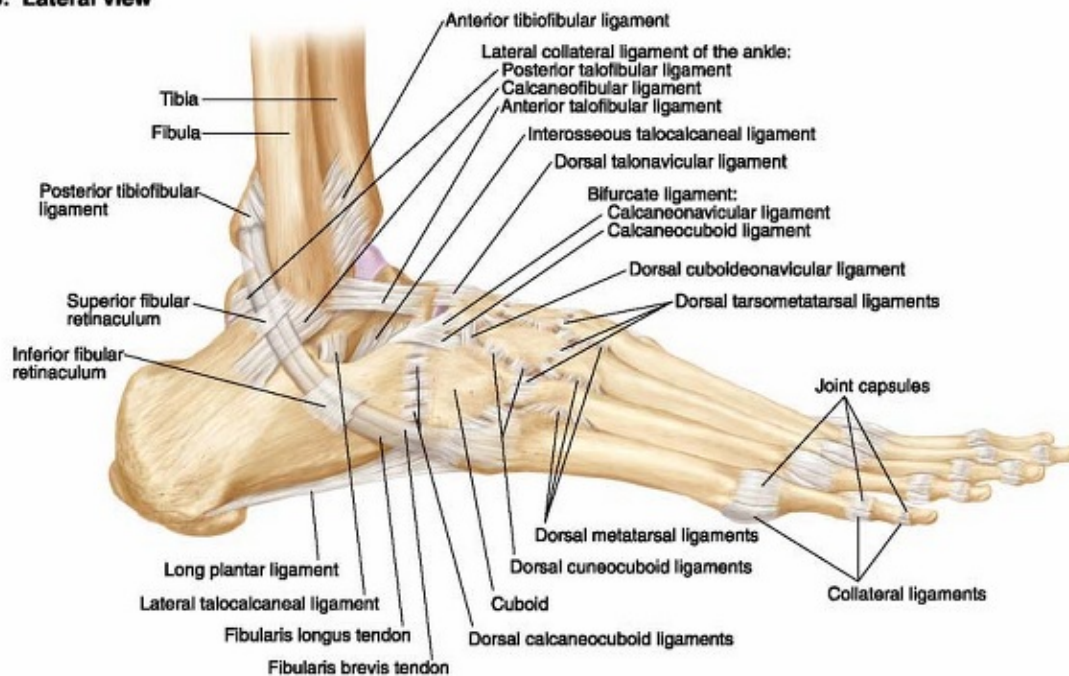
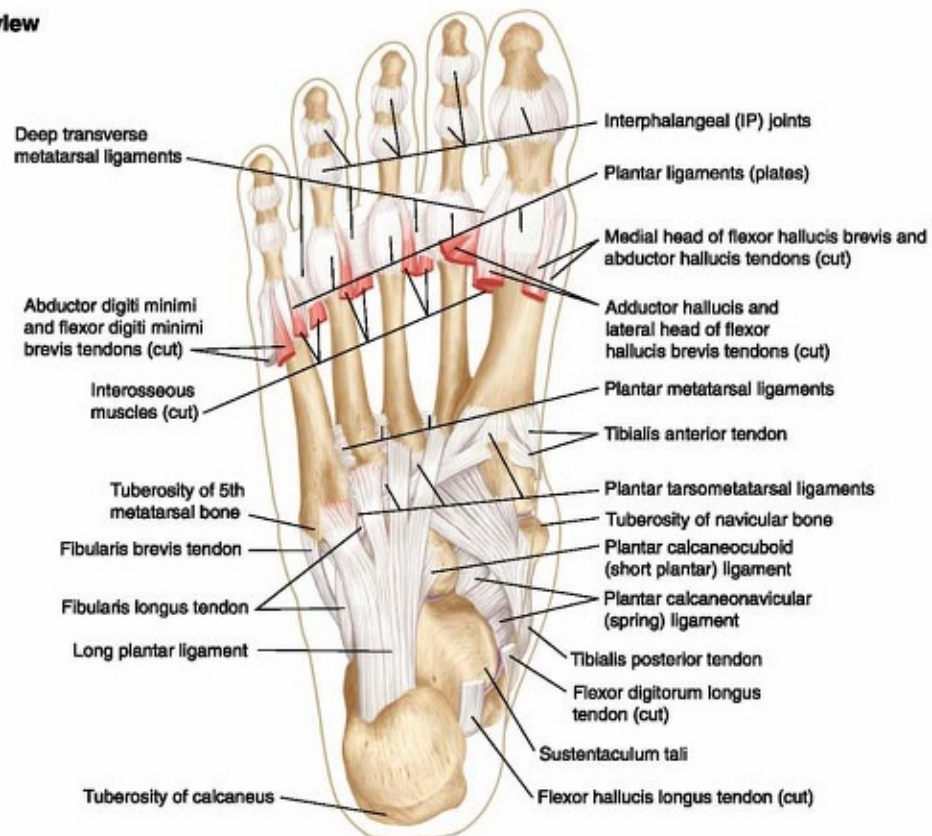


Plate 3-60 Ankle Joint and Joints of the Foot

A. Plantar view



B. Joints of inversion and eversion



C. Ligament attachments



Plate 3-61 Joints of Foot

A. Anterior view

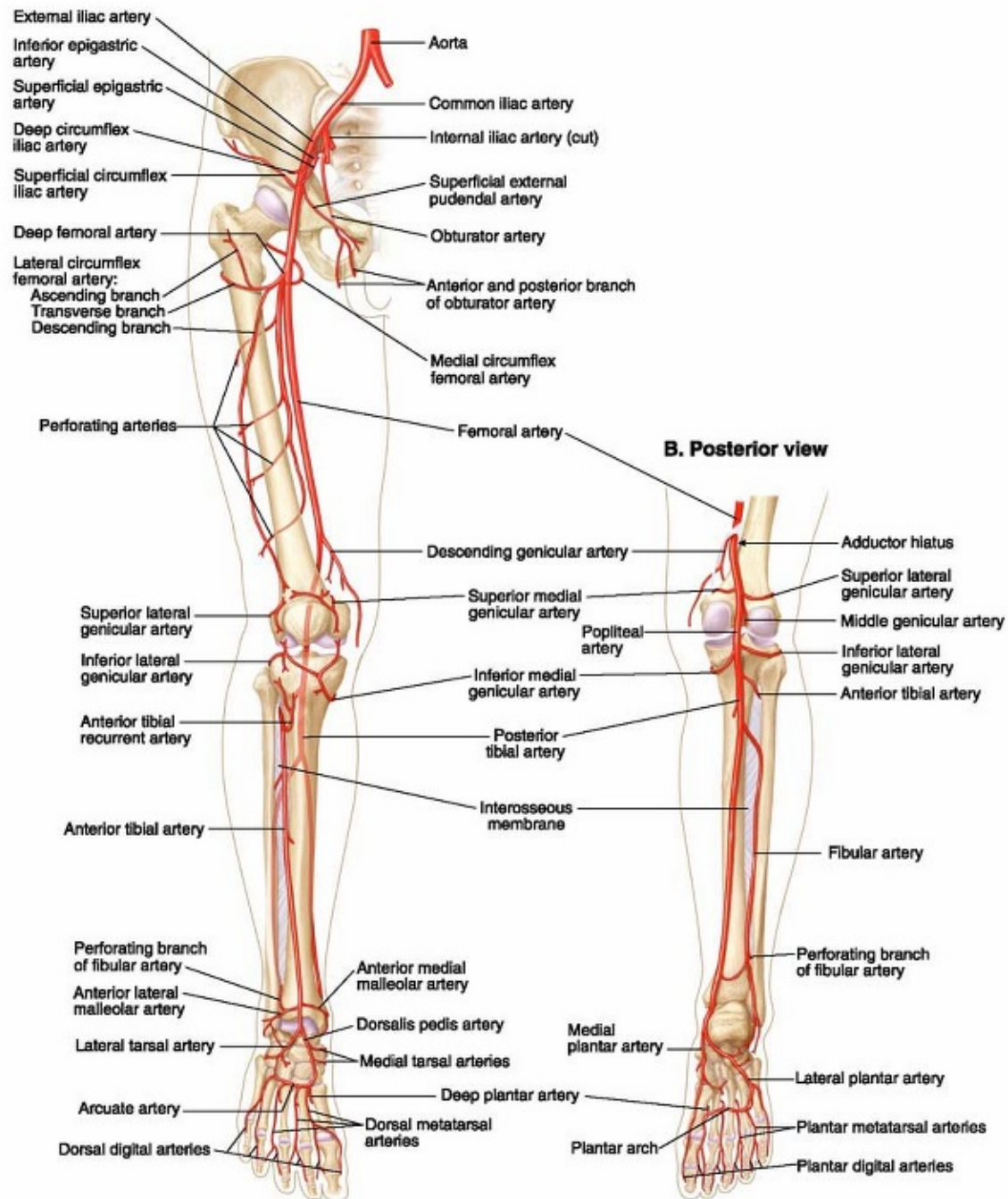
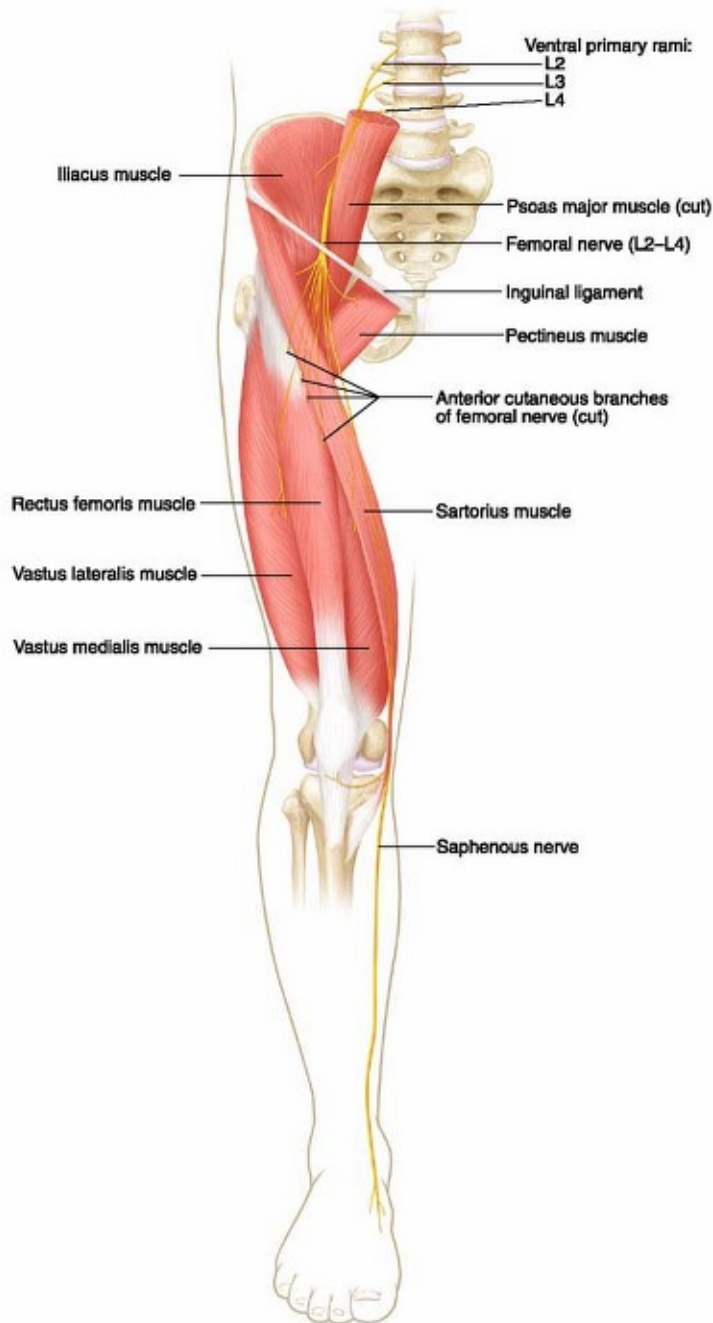


Plate 3-62 Arteries of the Lower Limb

A. Anterior view

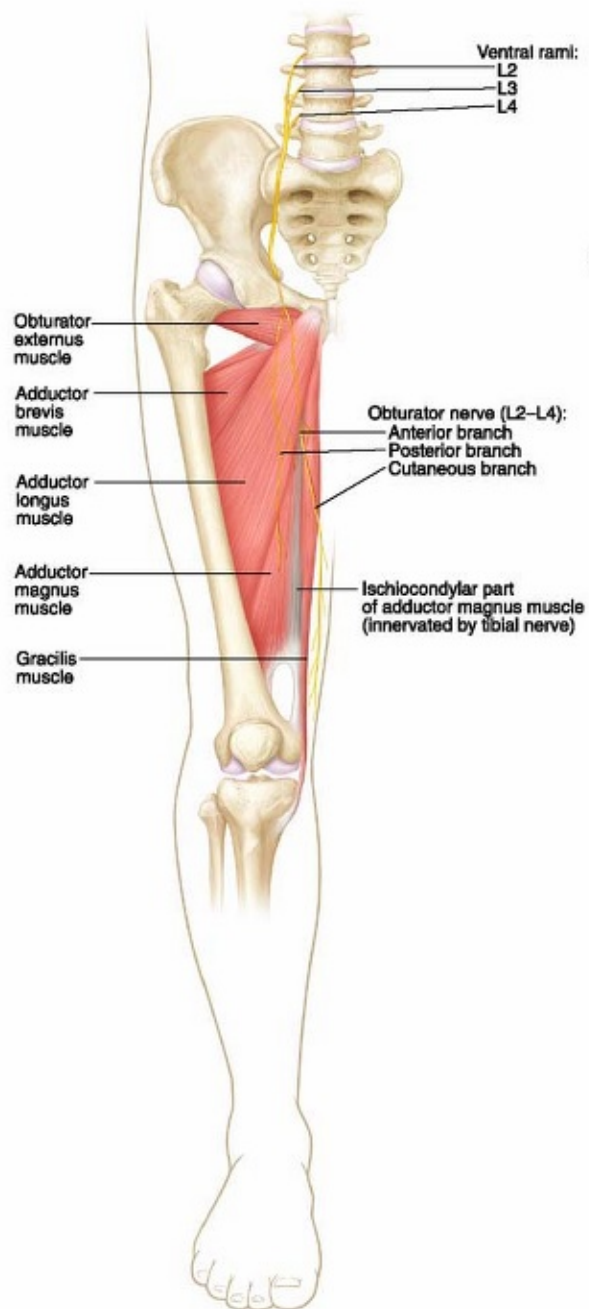


B. Cutaneous distribution, anterior view



Plate 3-63 Femoral Nerve

A. Anterior view



B. Cutaneous distribution, anterior view



C. Cutaneous distribution, medial view

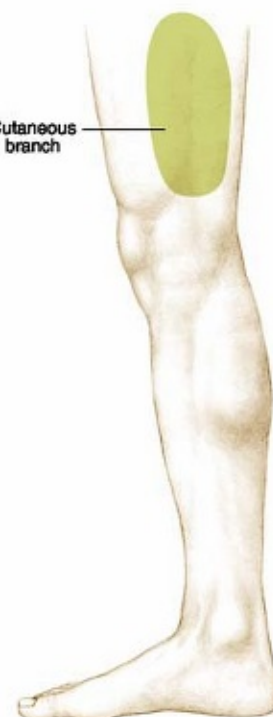
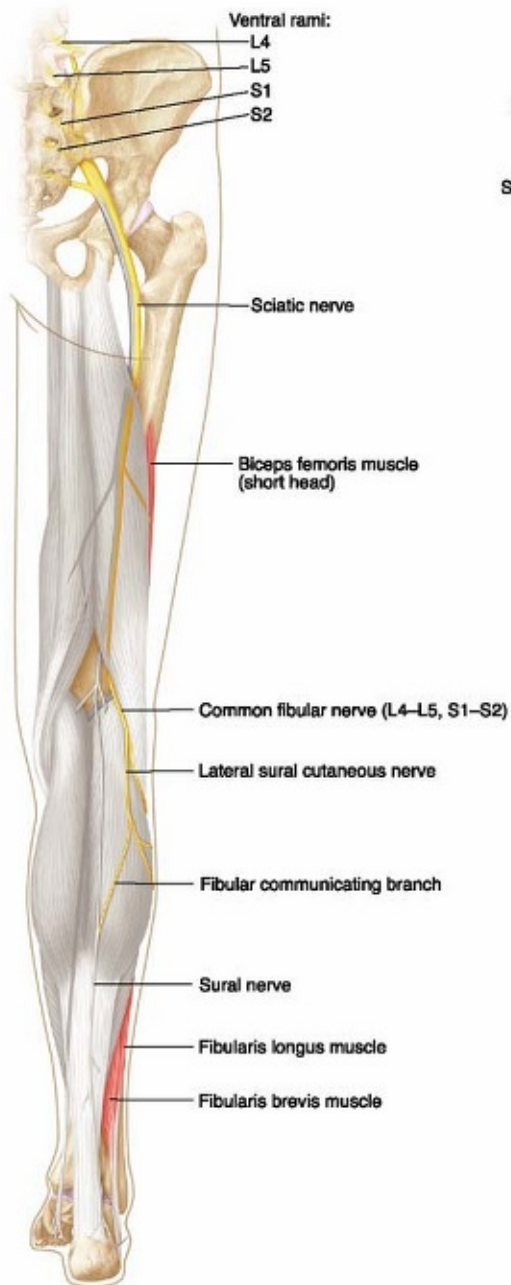


Plate 3-64 Obturator Nerve

A. Posterior view



B. Anterior view



C. Cutaneous distribution, anterior view

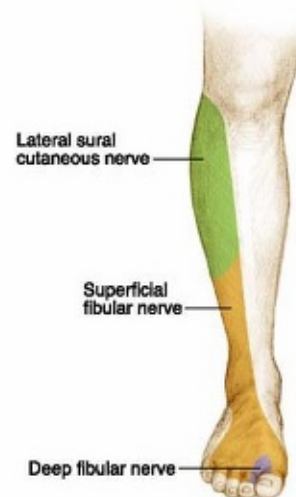
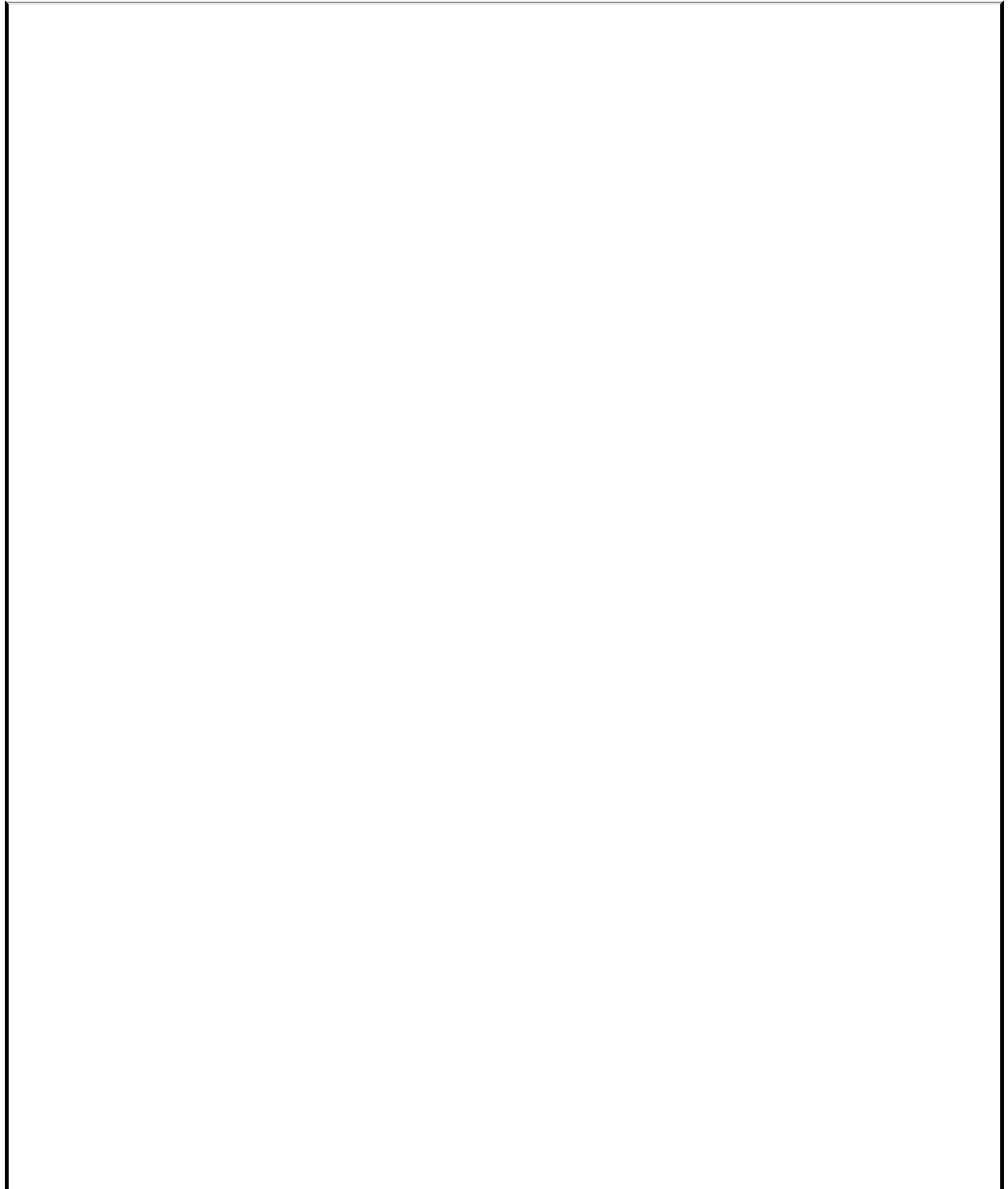


Plate 3-65 Common Fibular Nerve



A. Superficial view

B. Deep view

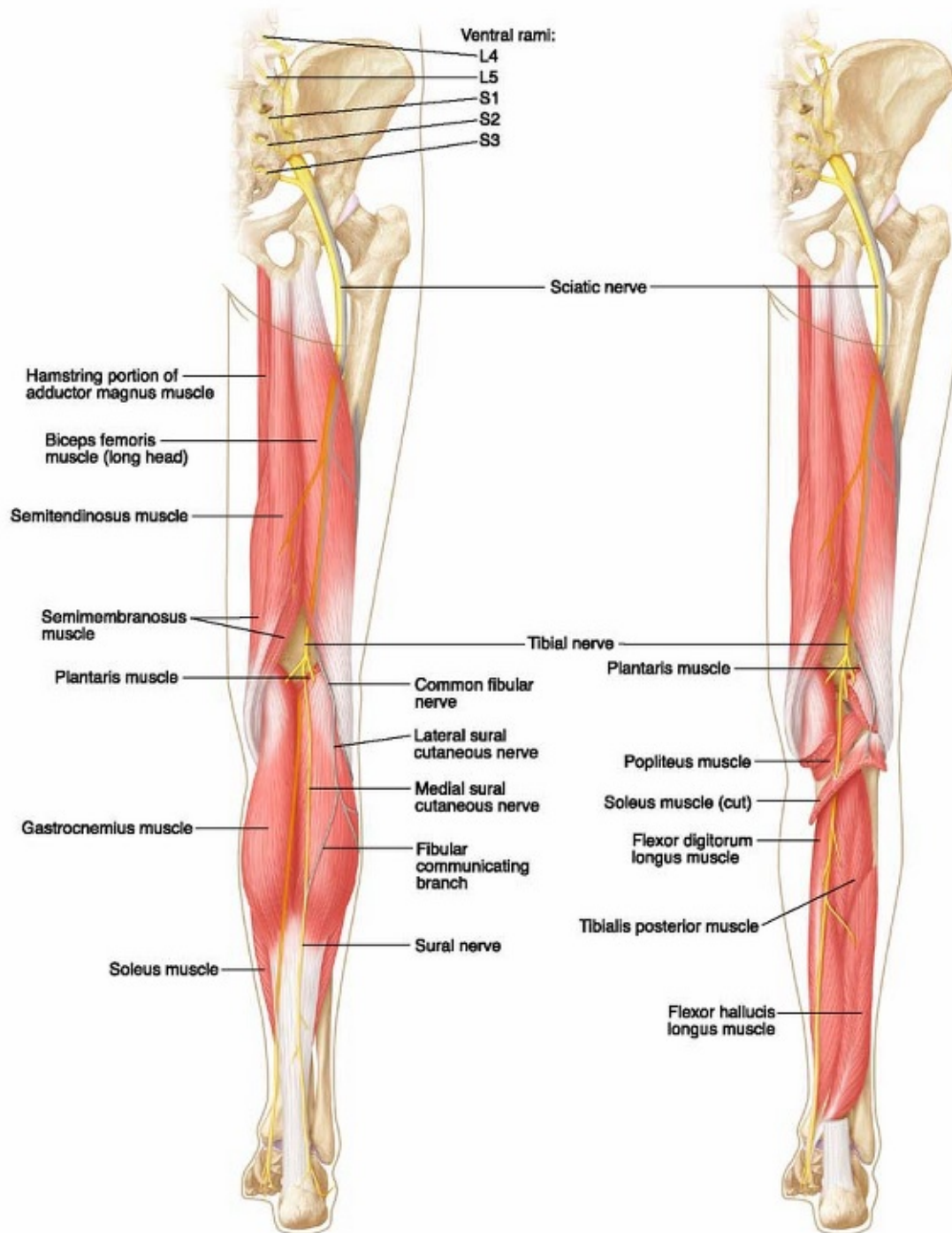
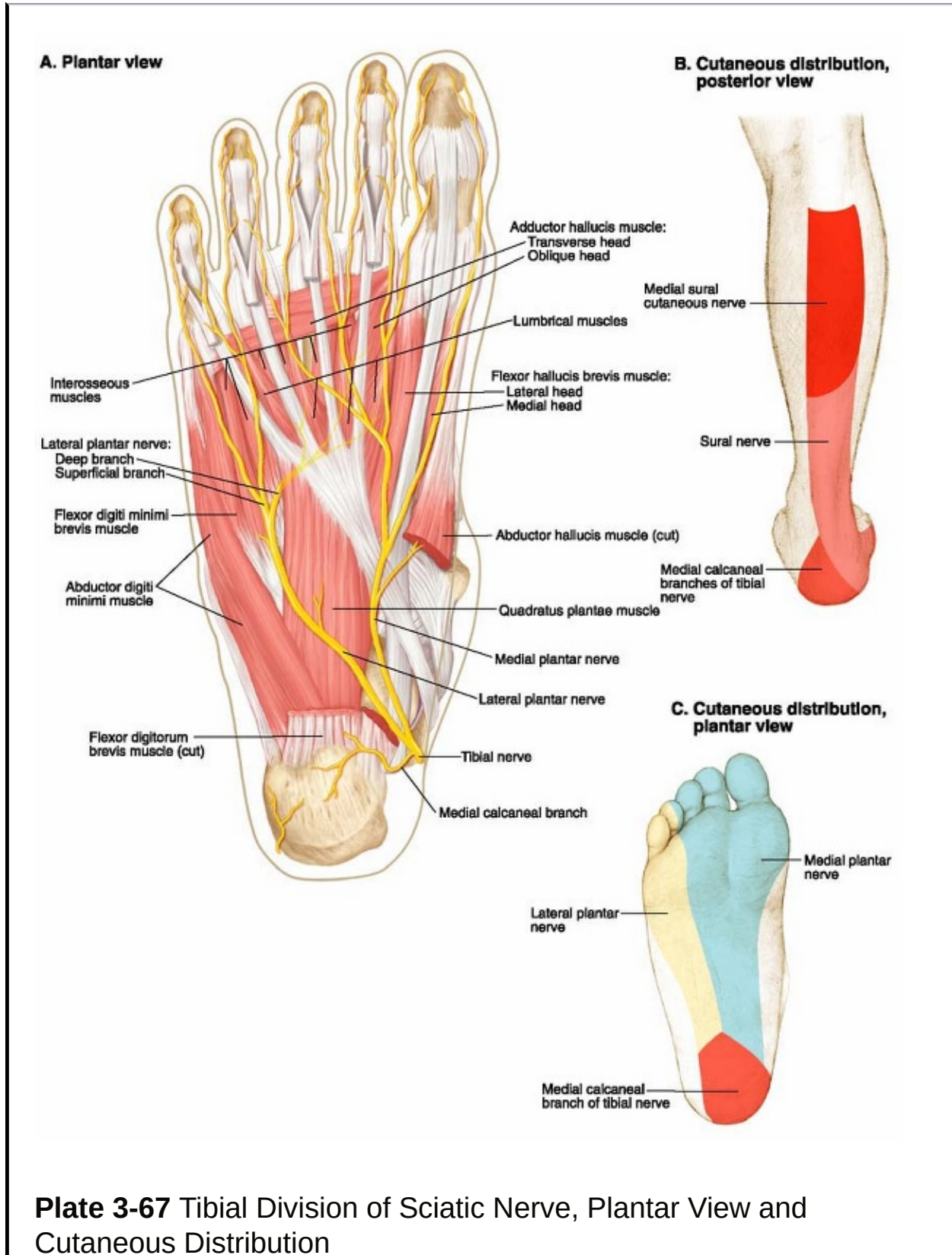


Plate 3-66 Tibial Division of Sciatic Nerve, Superficial and Deep Views



A. Anterior view

B. Posterior view

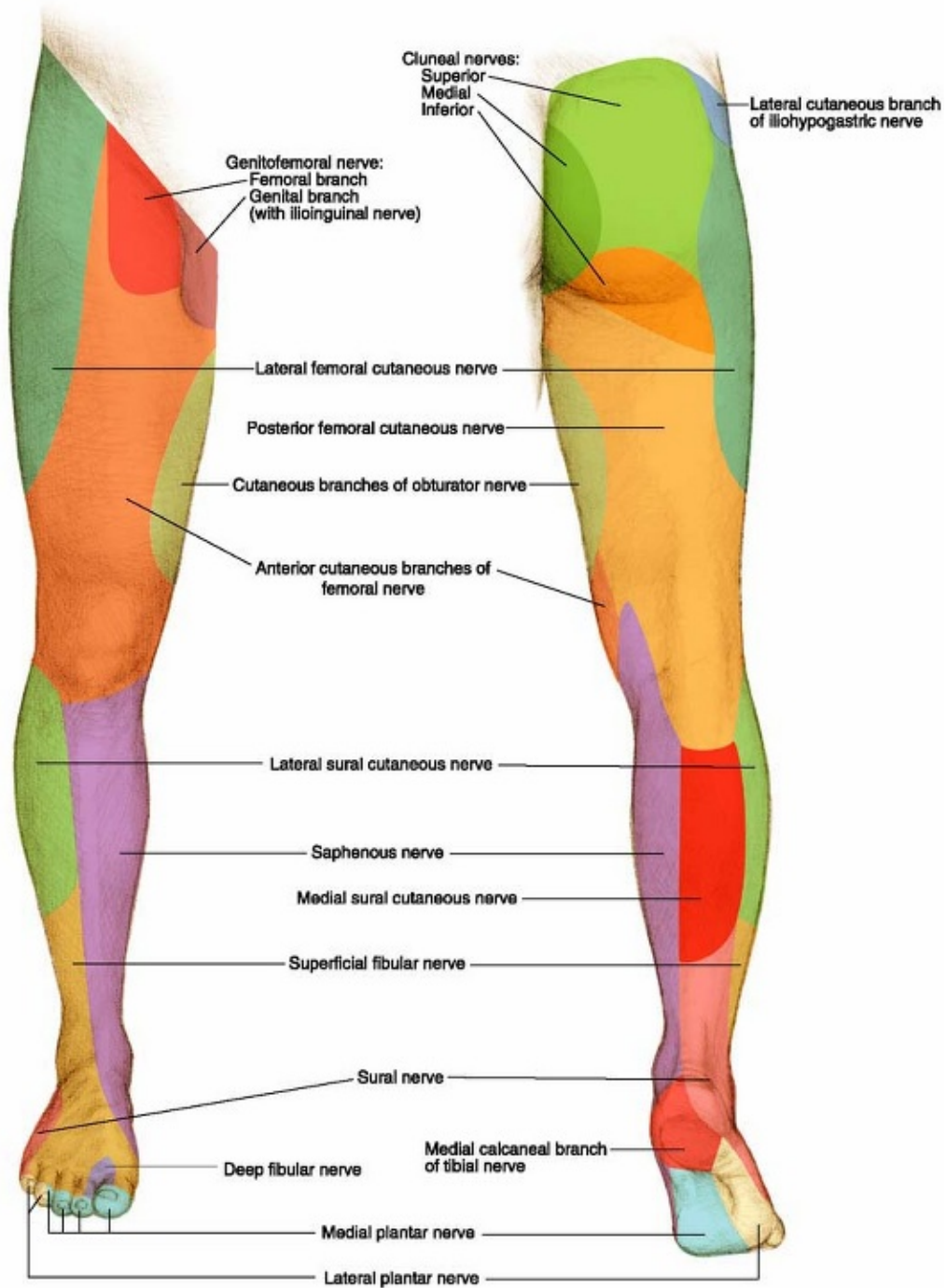
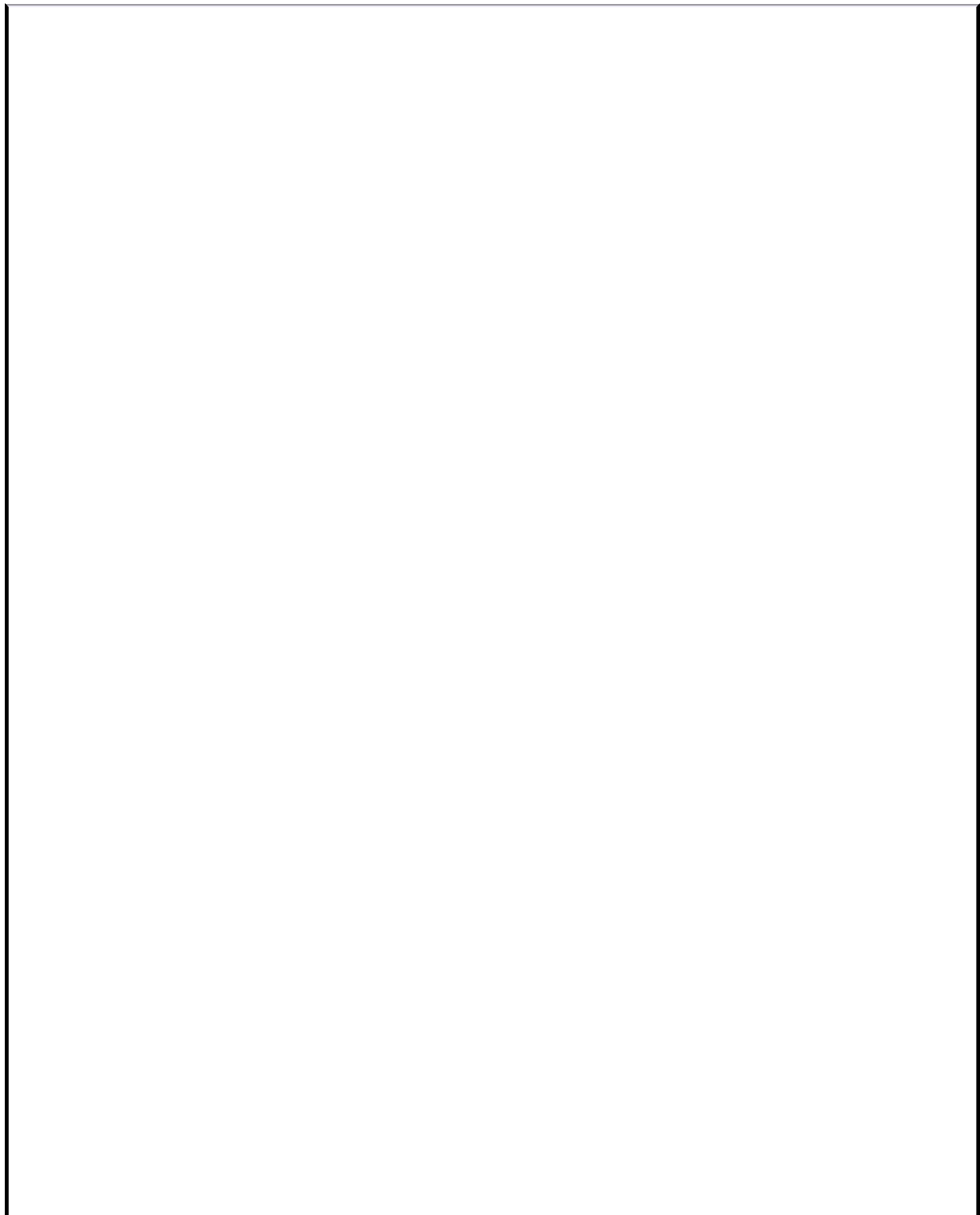
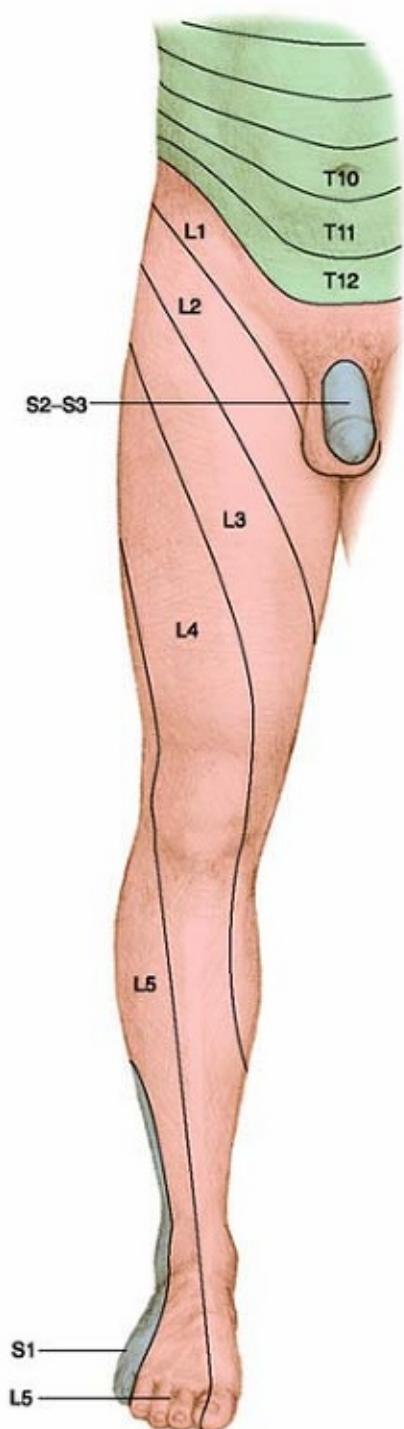


Plate 3-68 Cutaneous Innervation of the Lower Limb



A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view

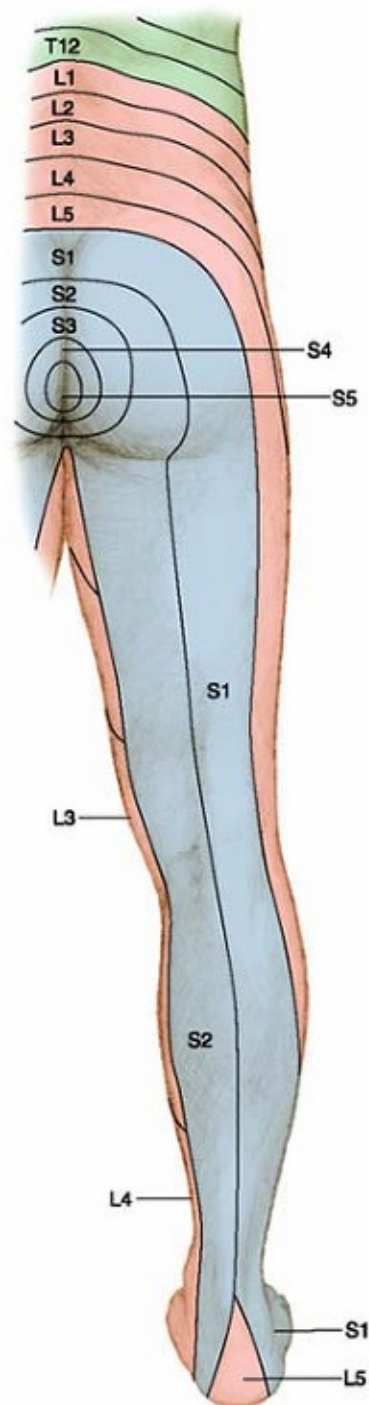
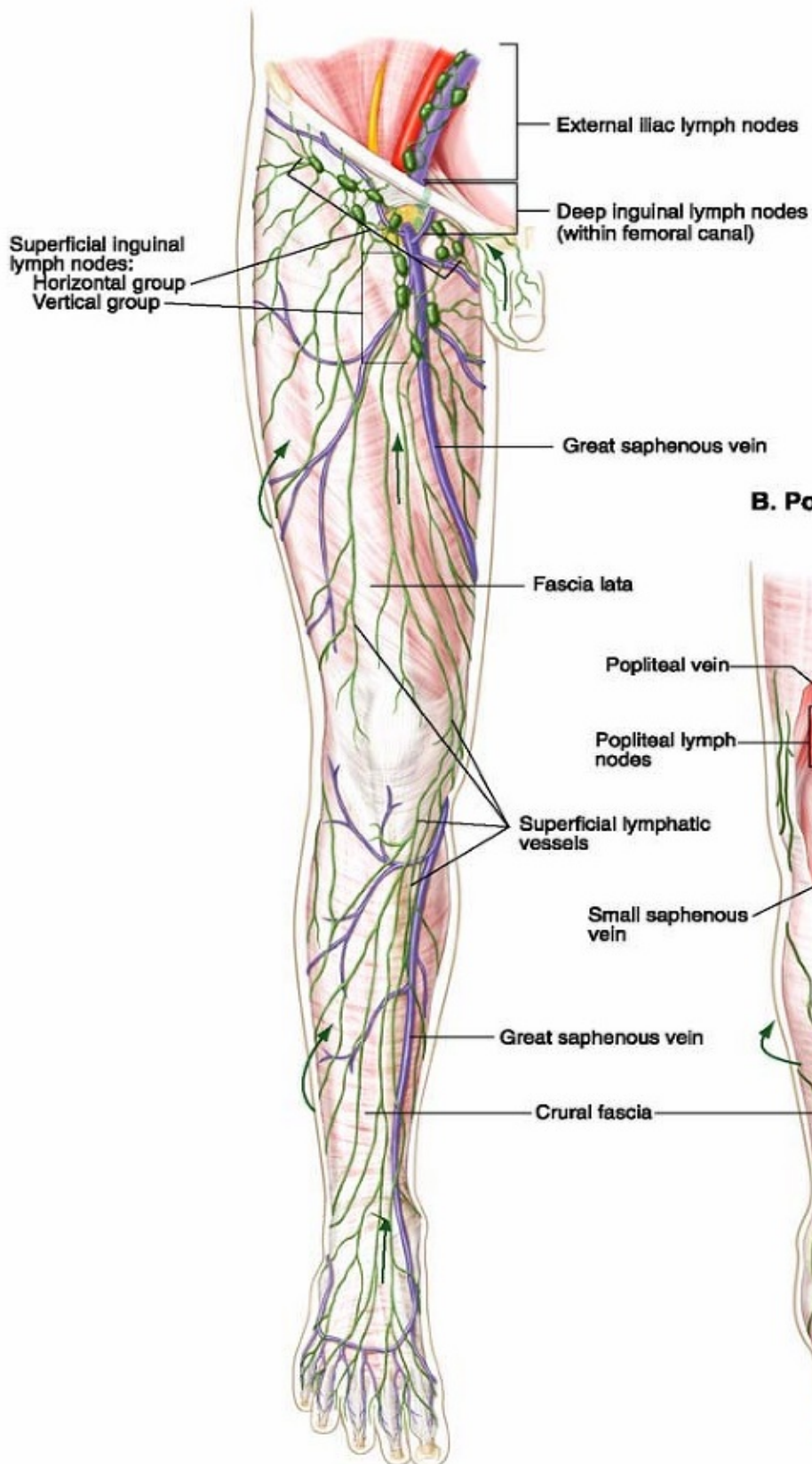


Plate 3-69 Dermatomes of the Lower Limb



A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view

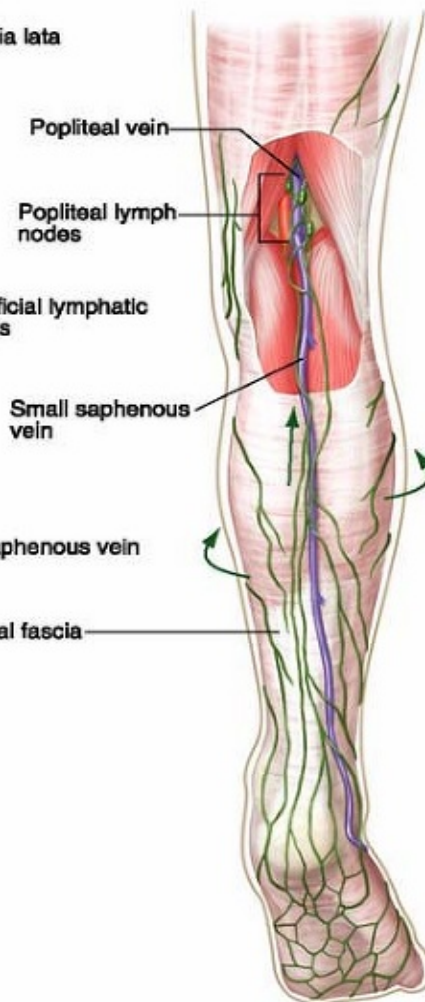


Plate 3-70 Lymphatics of the Lower Limb

Authors: Tank, Patrick W.; Gest, Thomas R.

Title: *Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Atlas of Anatomy, 1st Edition*

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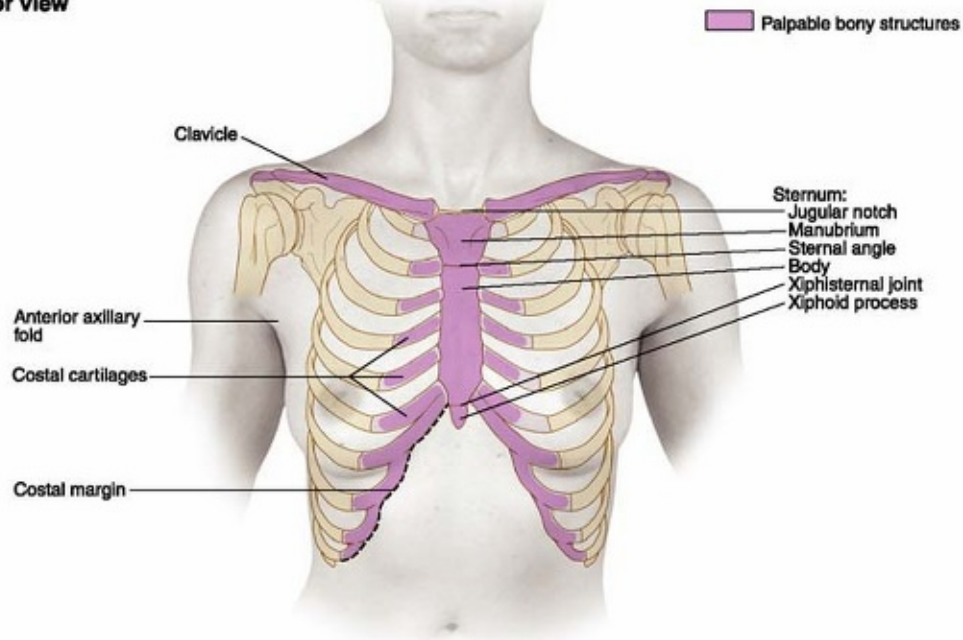
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Chapter 4

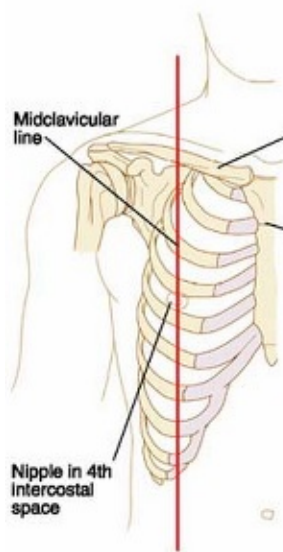
The Thorax

P.160

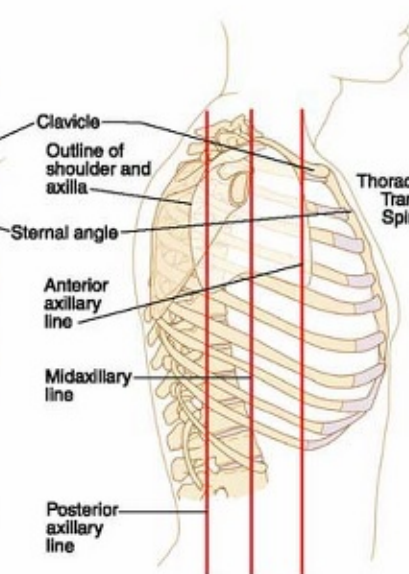
A. Anterior view



B. Landmarks, anterior view



C. Landmarks, lateral view



D. Landmarks, posterior view

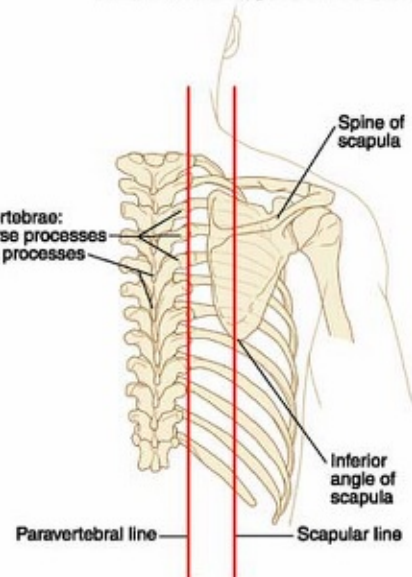
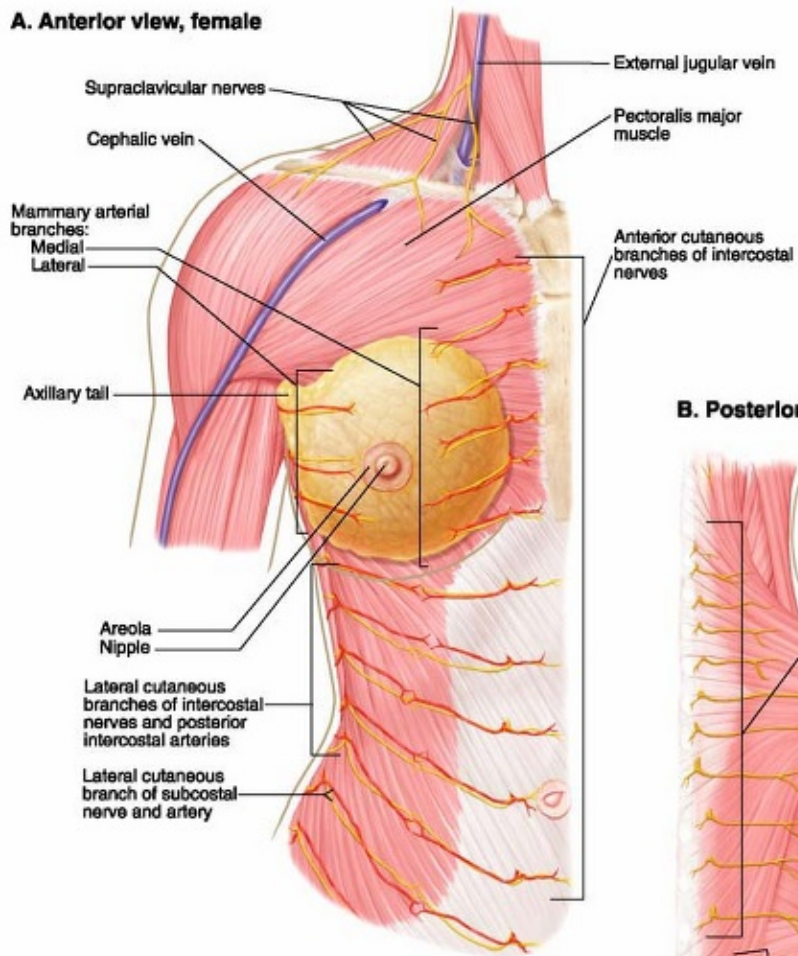


Plate 4-01 Palpable Features and Landmarks of the Thorax

A. Anterior view, female



B. Posterior view

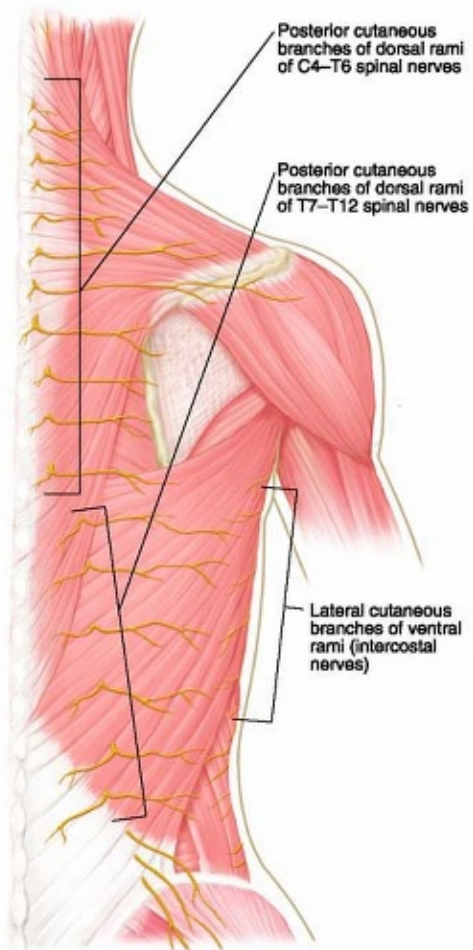
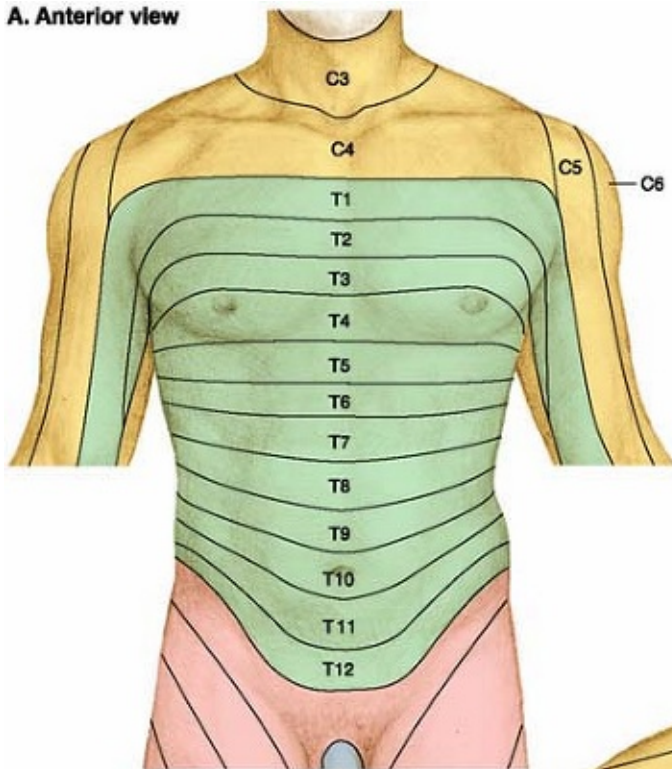


Plate 4-02 Cutaneous Nerves and Superficial Vessels of the Thorax

A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view

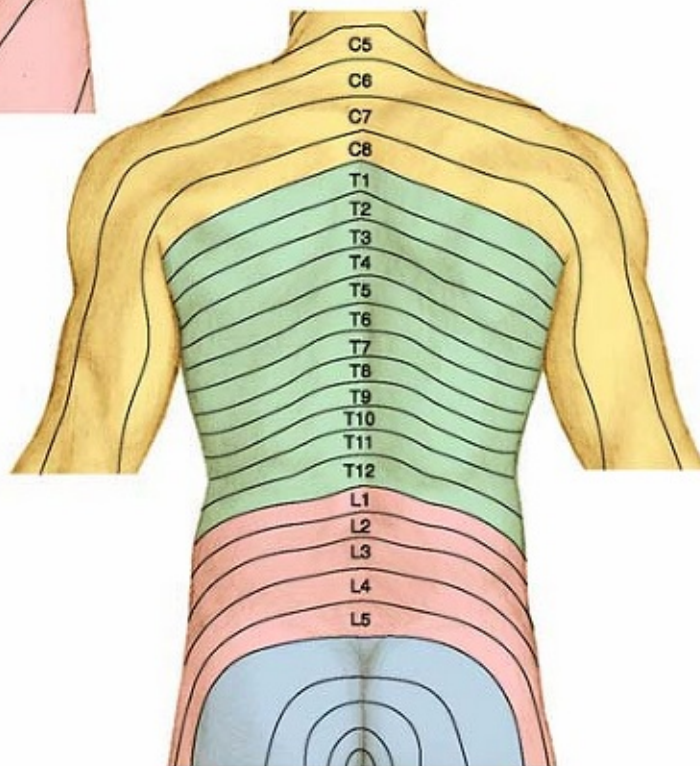
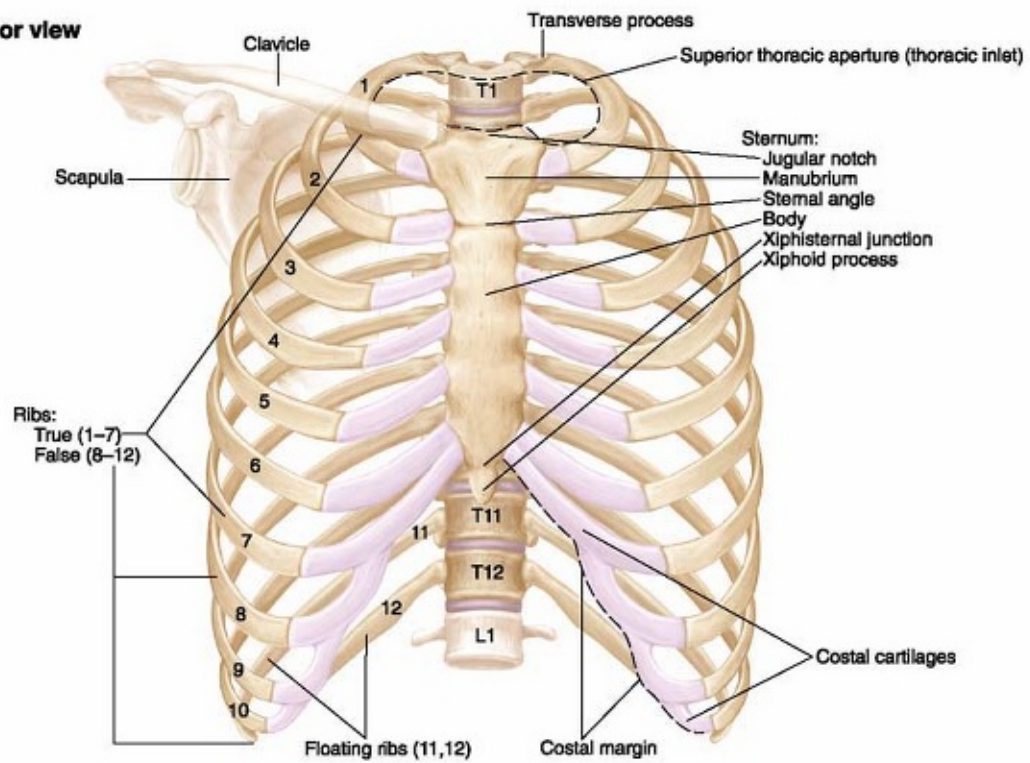


Plate 4-03 Dermatomes of the Thorax

A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view

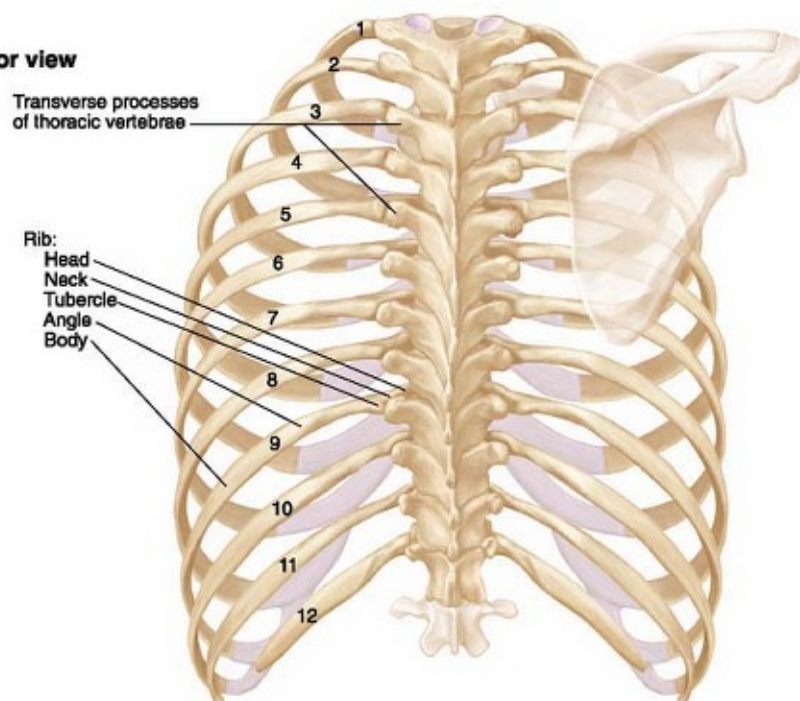
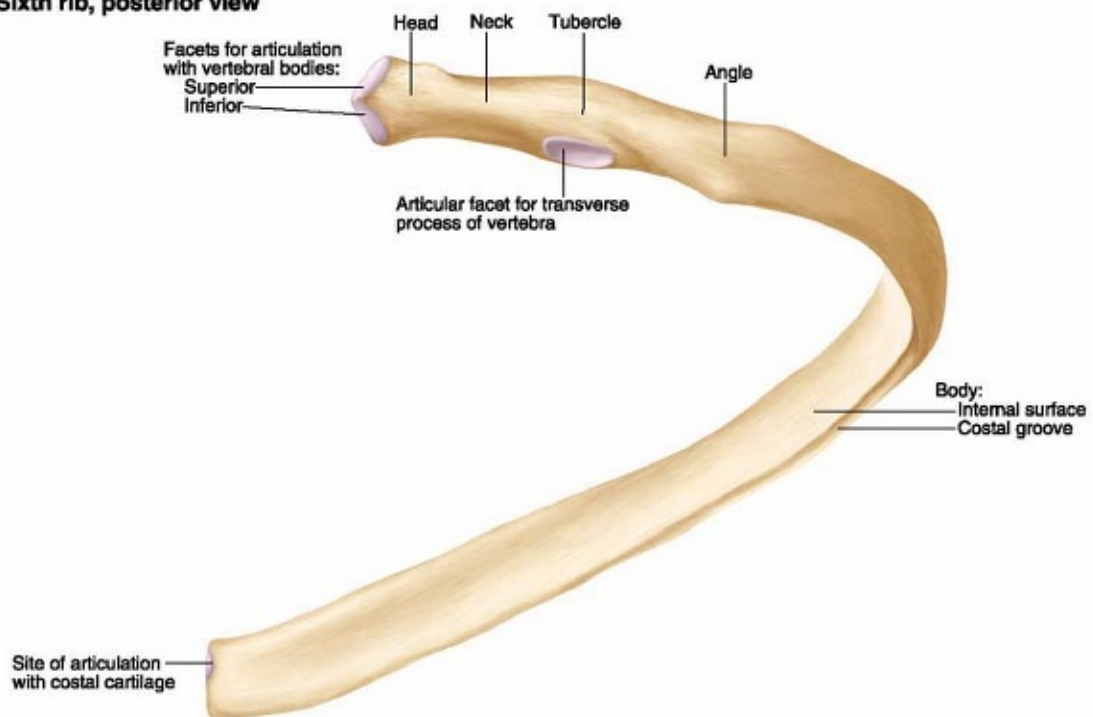


Plate 4-04 Skeleton of the Thoracic Wall

A. First rib, posterior view



B. Sixth rib, posterior view



C. Twelfth rib, posterior view

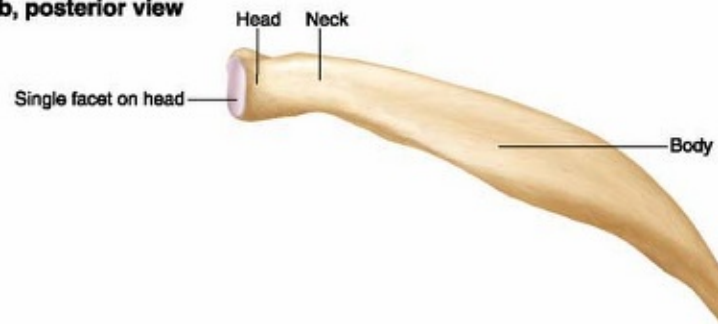
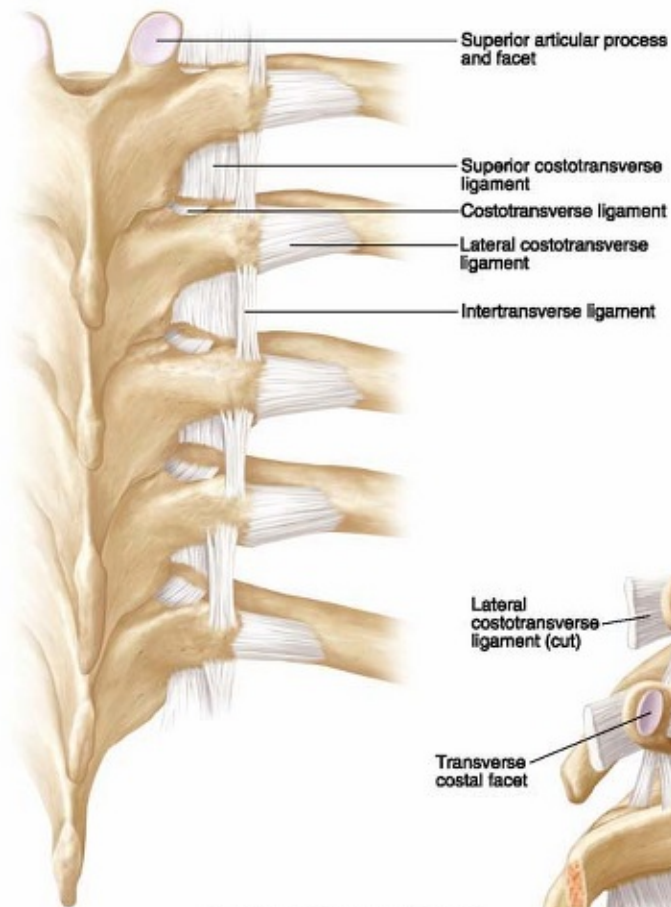


Plate 4-05 Ribs

A. Posterior view



B. Lateral view

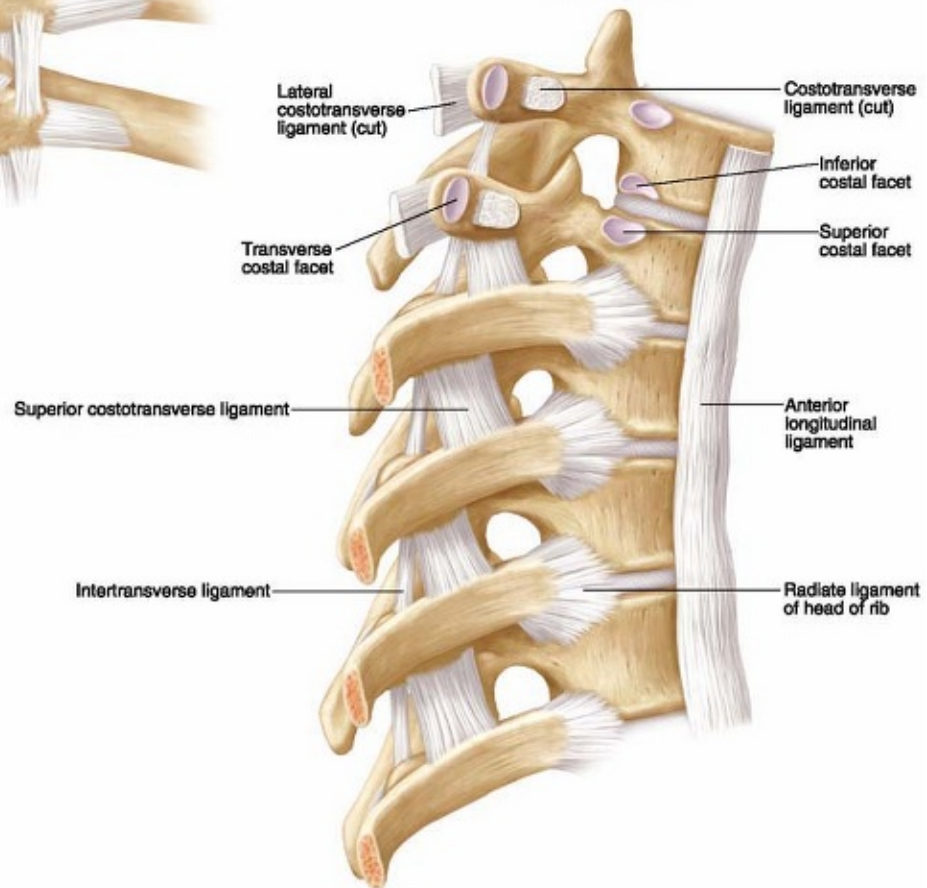


Plate 4-06 Costovertebral Articulations

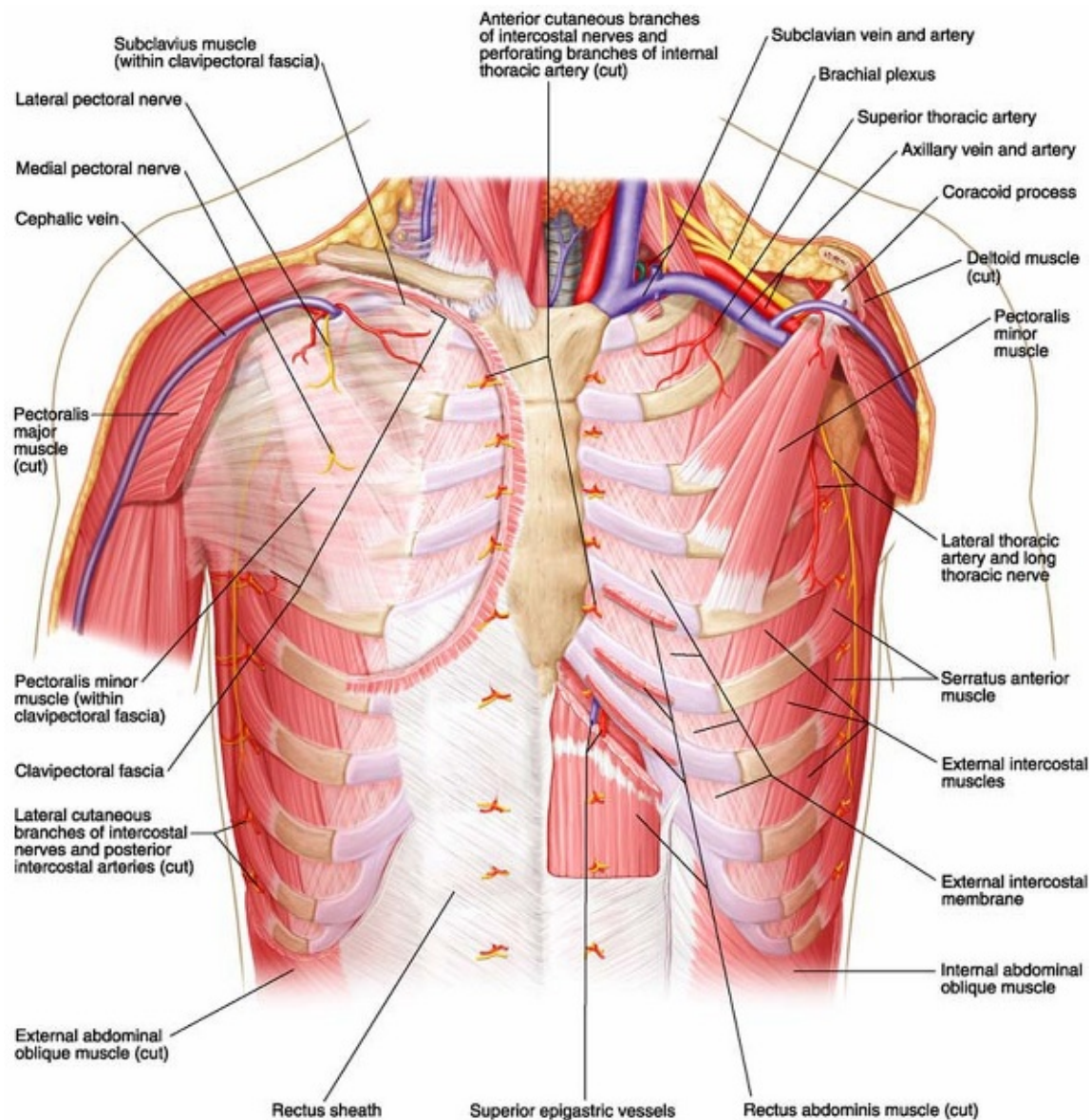


Plate 4-07 Muscles of the Anterior Thoracic Wall, Superficial Dissection

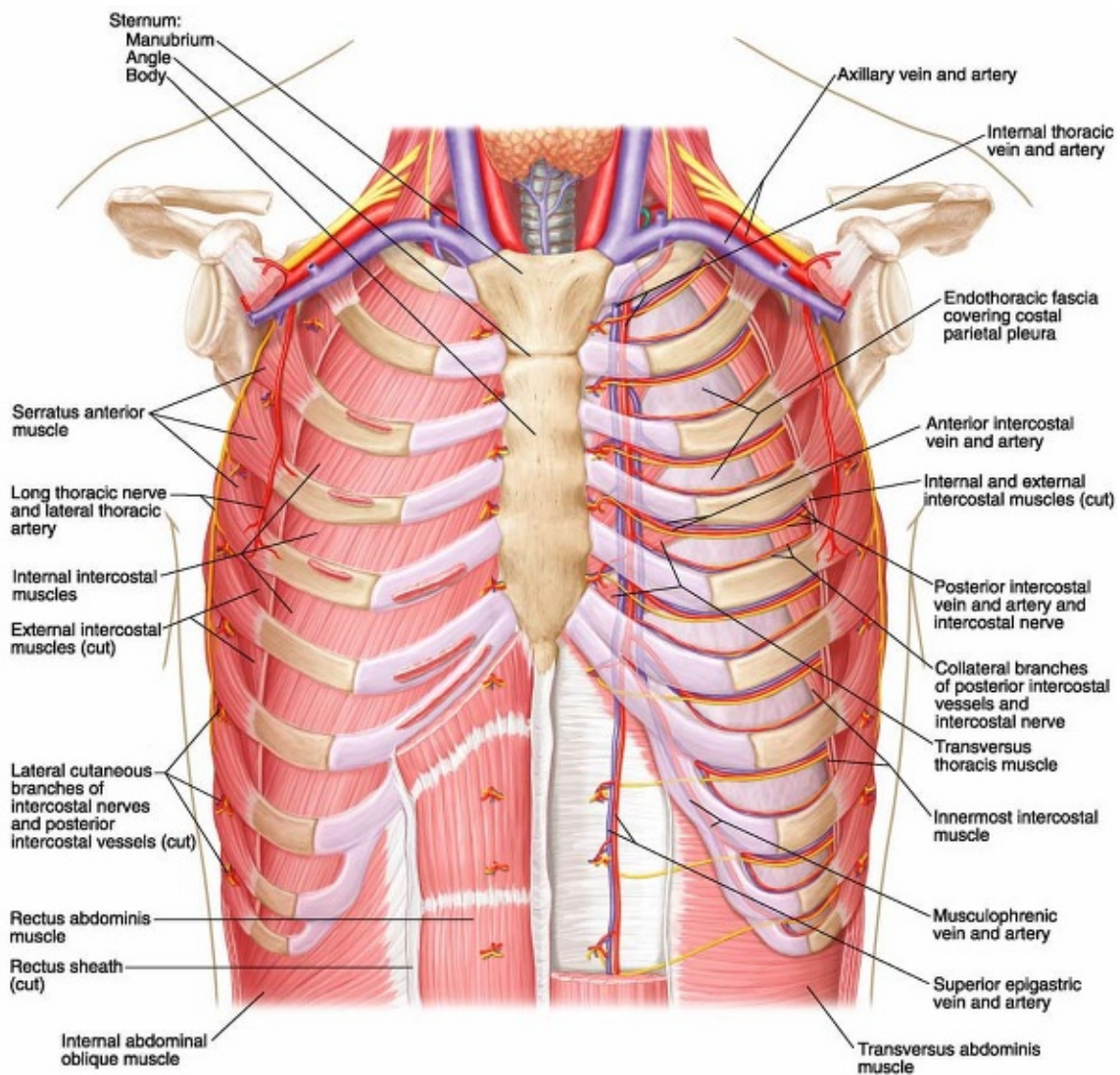


Plate 4-08 Muscles of the Anterior Thoracic Wall, Deep Dissection

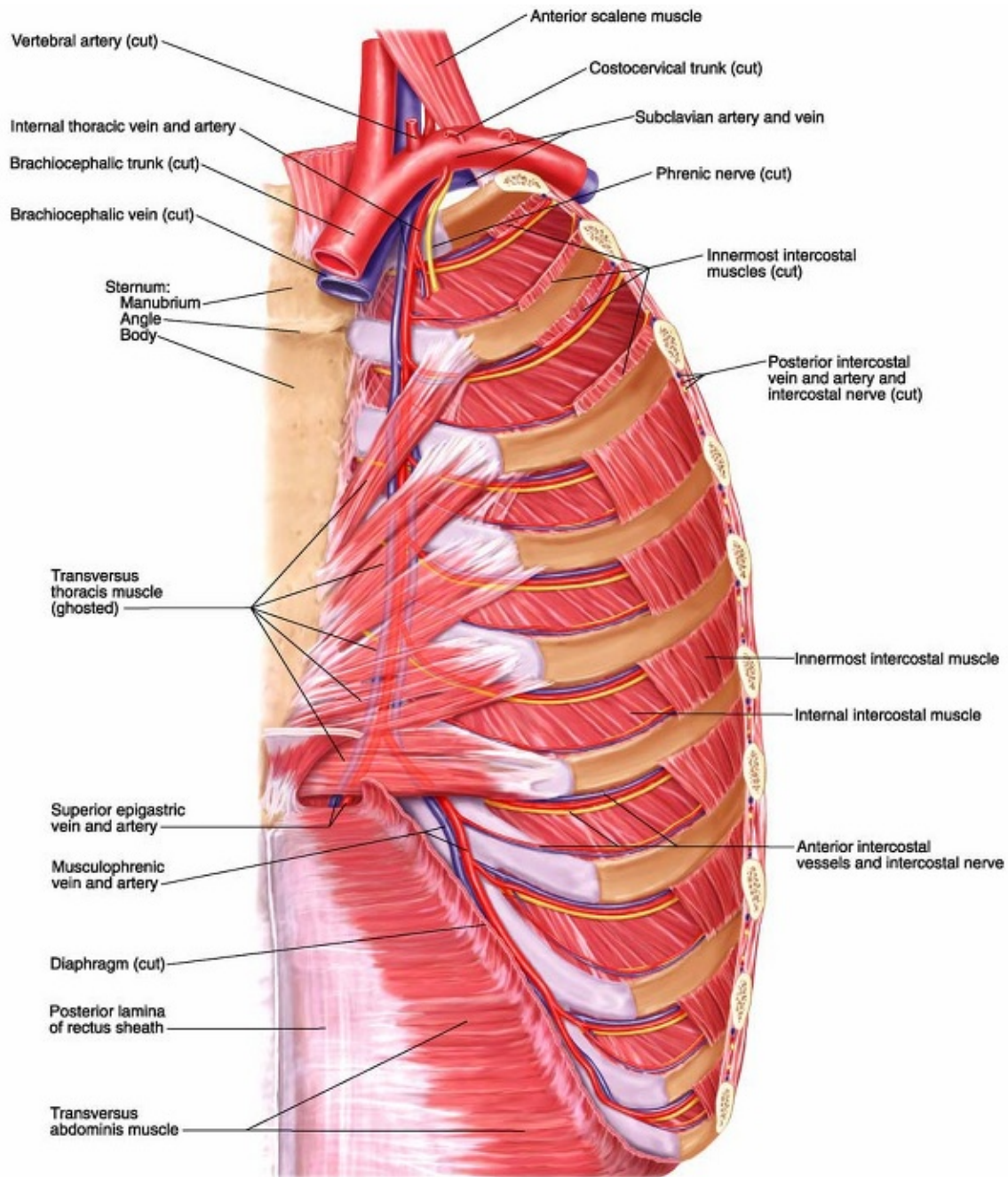


Plate 4-09 Muscles of the Anterior Thoracic Wall, Internal View with Pleura Removed

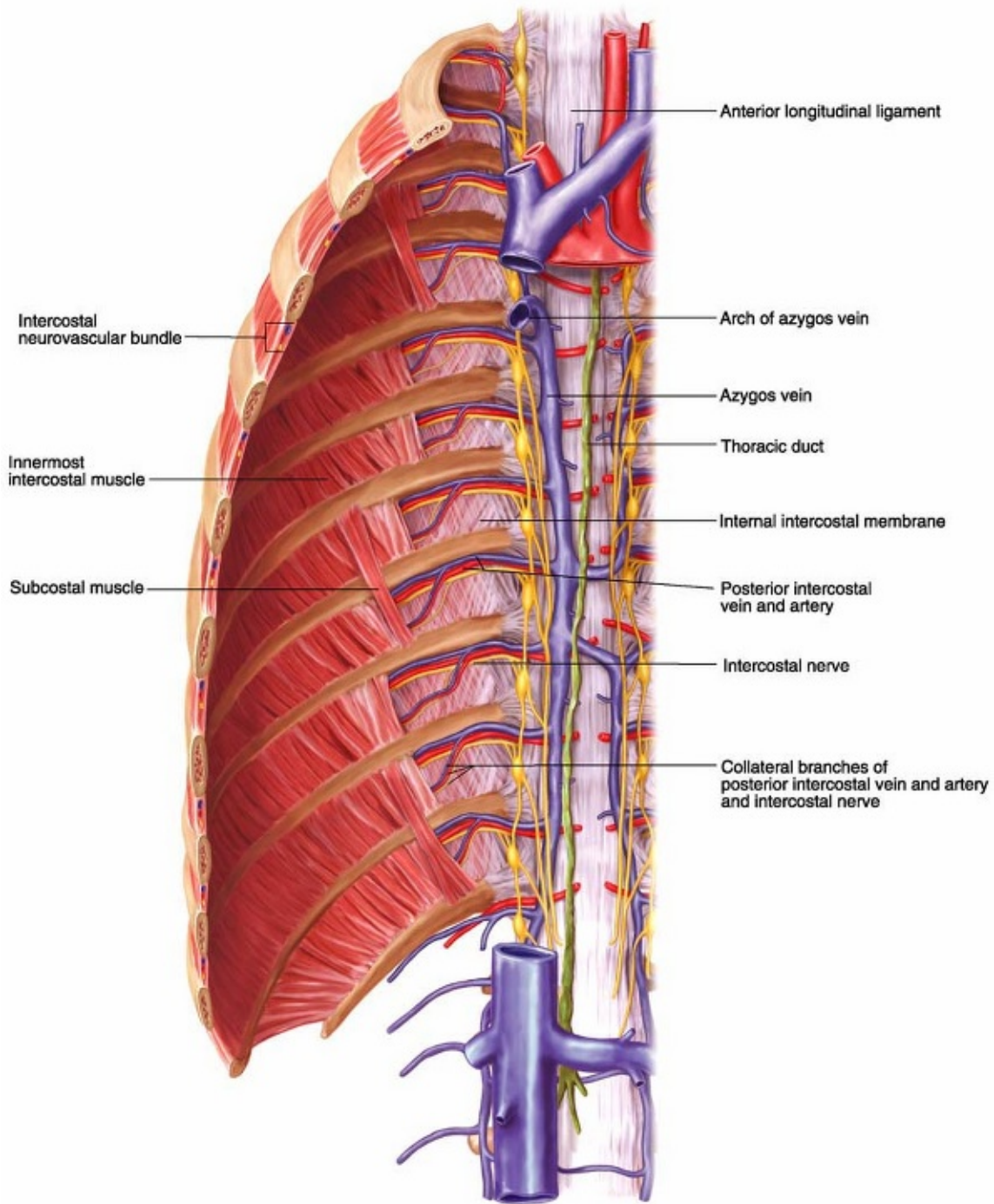
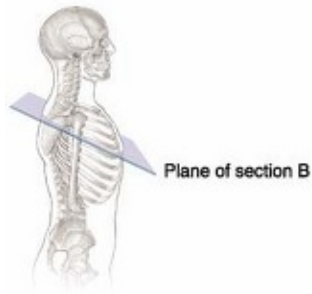


Plate 4-10 Muscles of the Posterior Thoracic Wall, Internal View with Pleura Removed

A. Orientation



B. Oblique section through 4th intercostal space

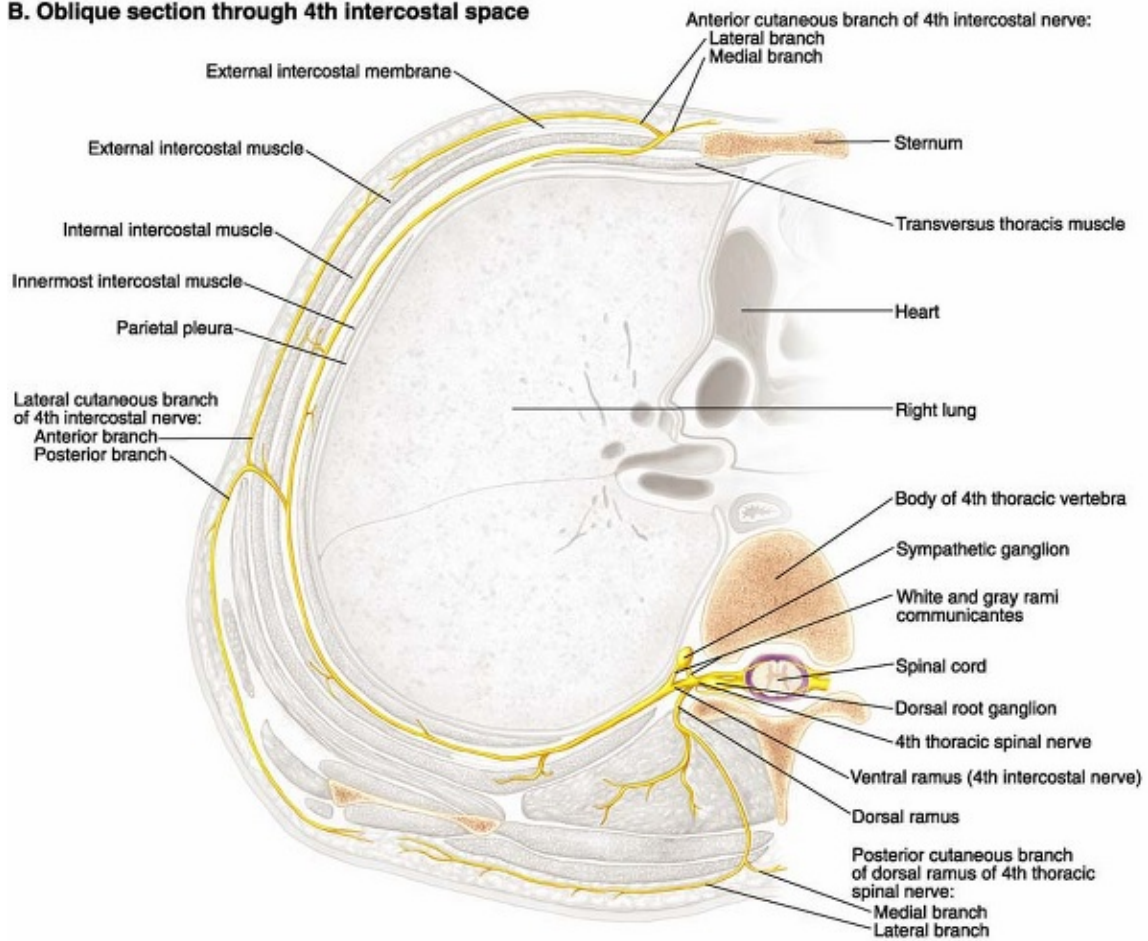
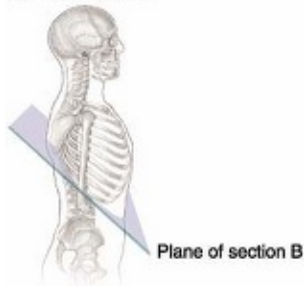


Plate 4-11 Pattern of the 4th Intercostal Nerve

A. Orientation



B. Oblique section through 10th intercostal space

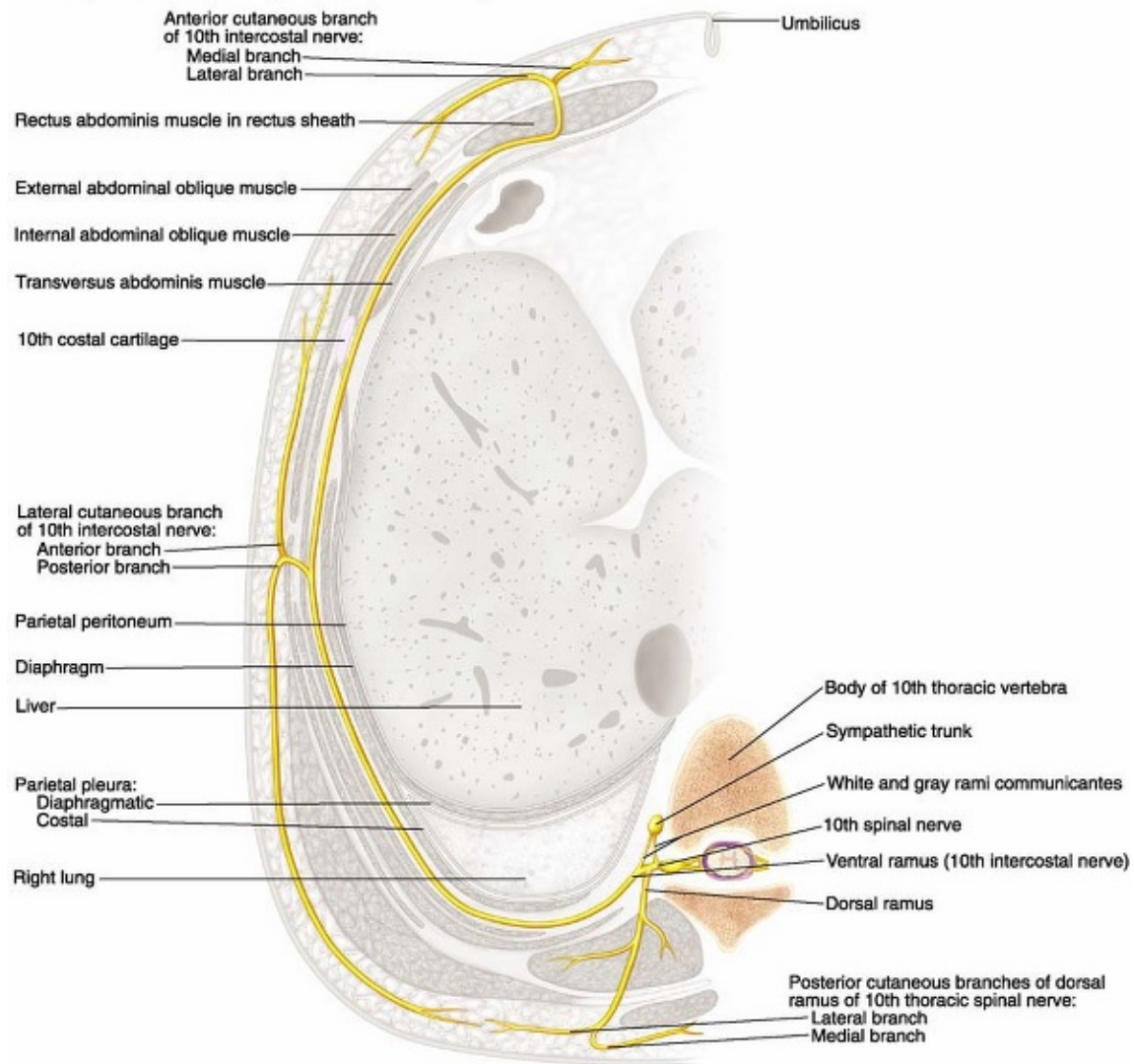
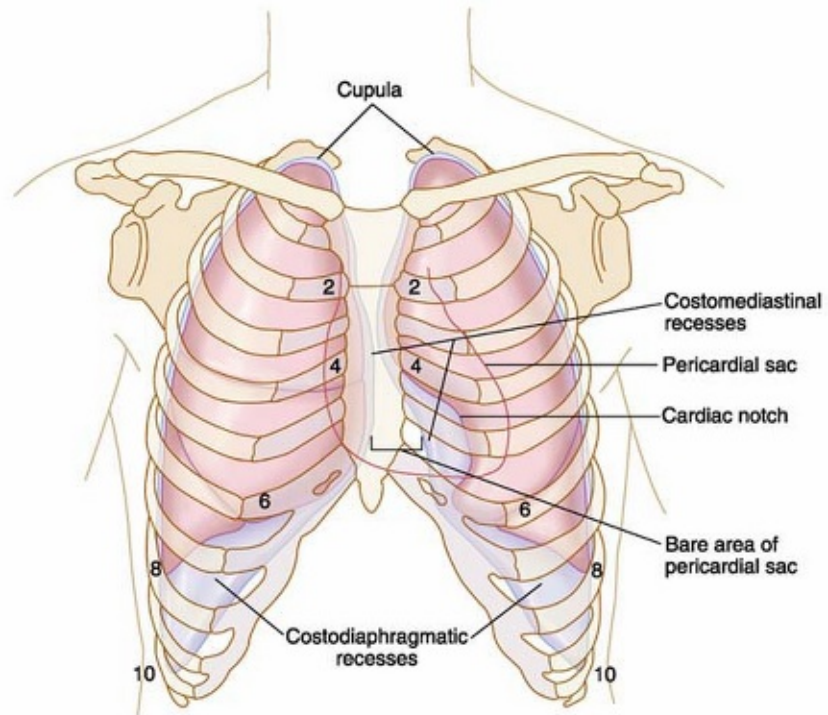


Plate 4-12 Pattern of the 10th Intercostal Nerve



A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view

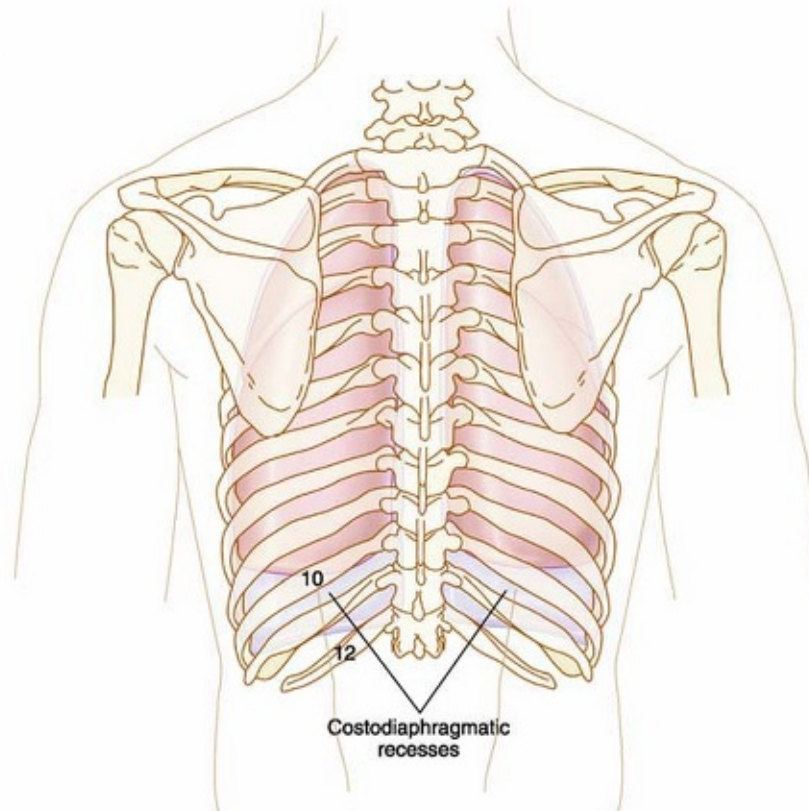
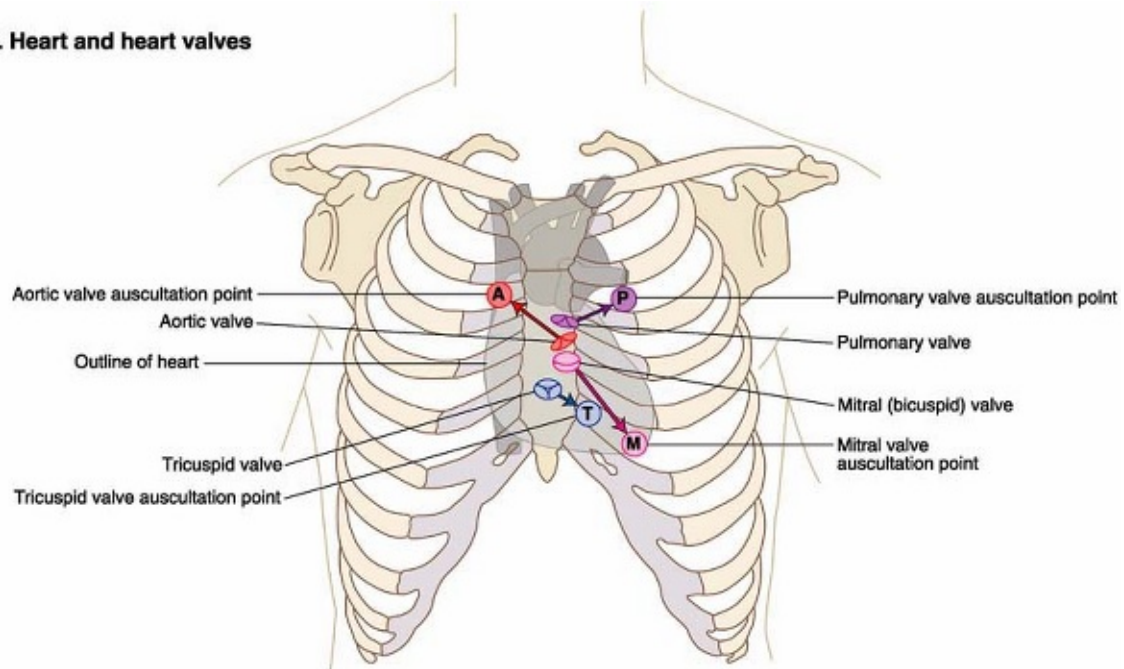
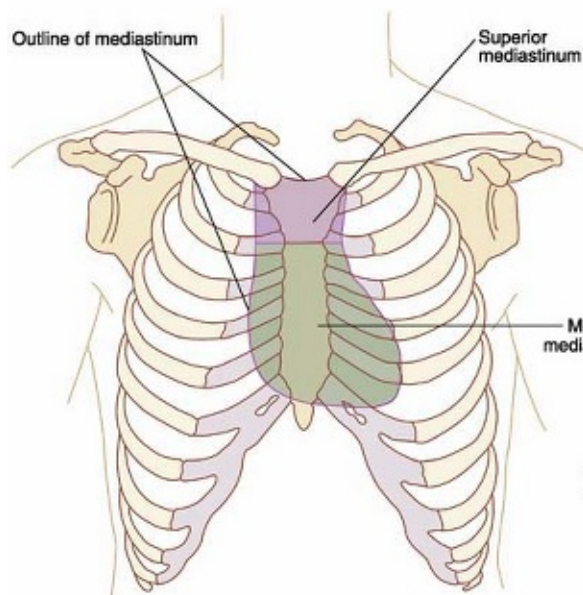


Plate 4-13 Surface Projection of the Lungs and Pleurae

A. Heart and heart valves



B. Mediastinum, anterior view



C. Mediastinum, right lateral view

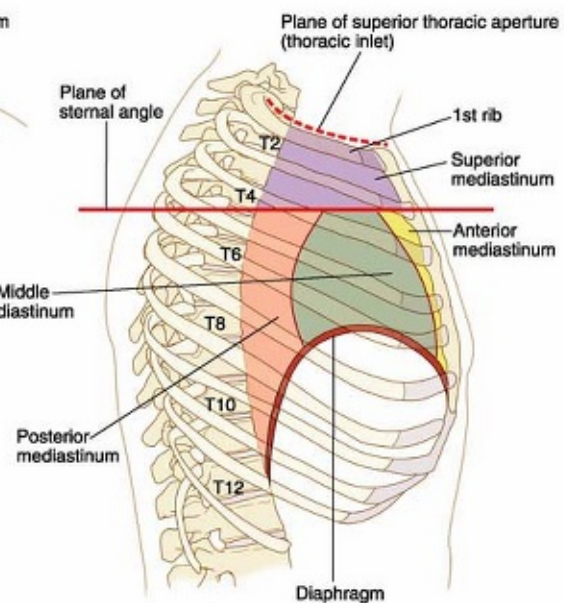


Plate 4-14 Surface Projection of the Heart and Mediastinum

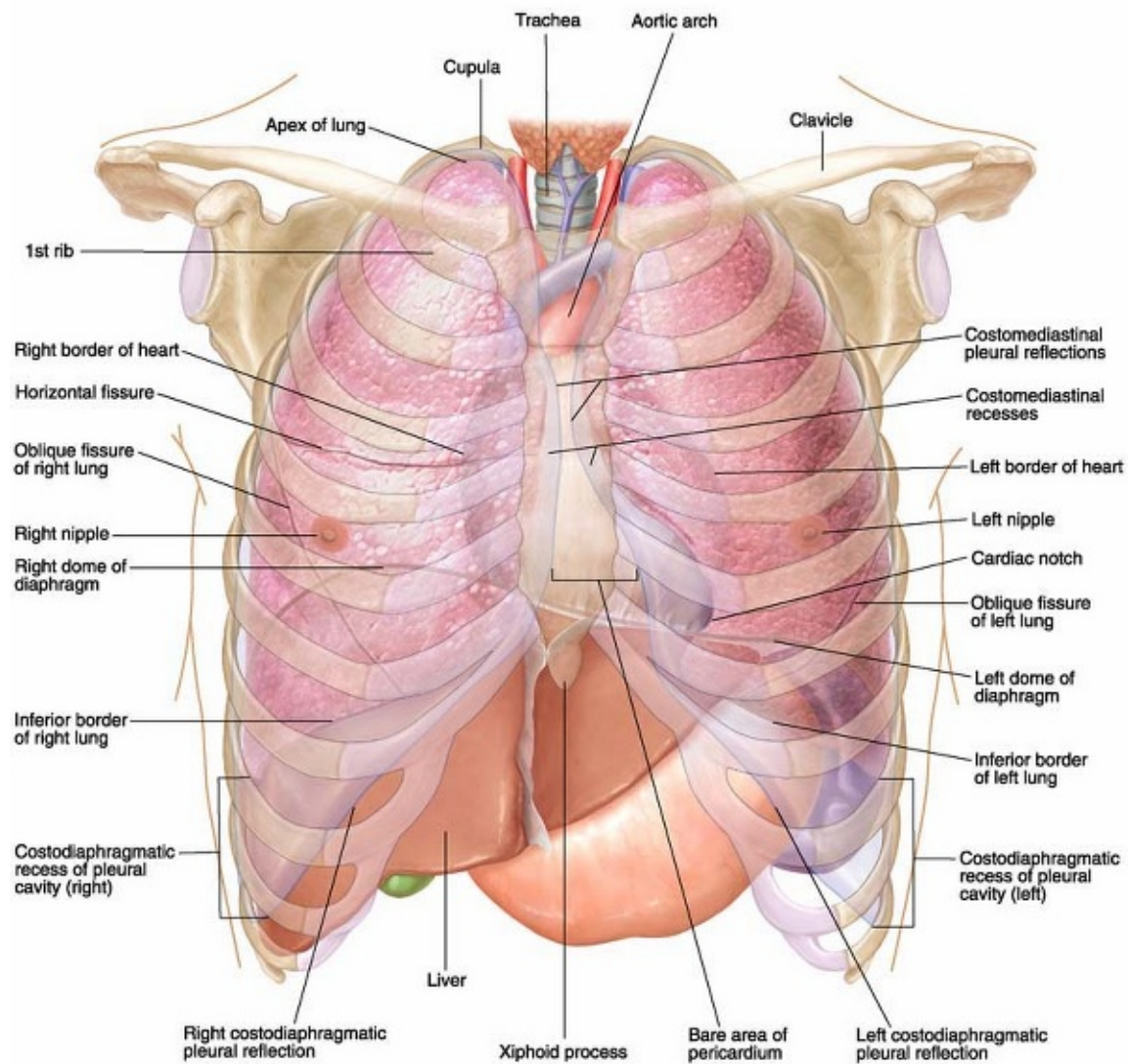


Plate 4-15 Projection of the Thoracic Viscera, Anterior View

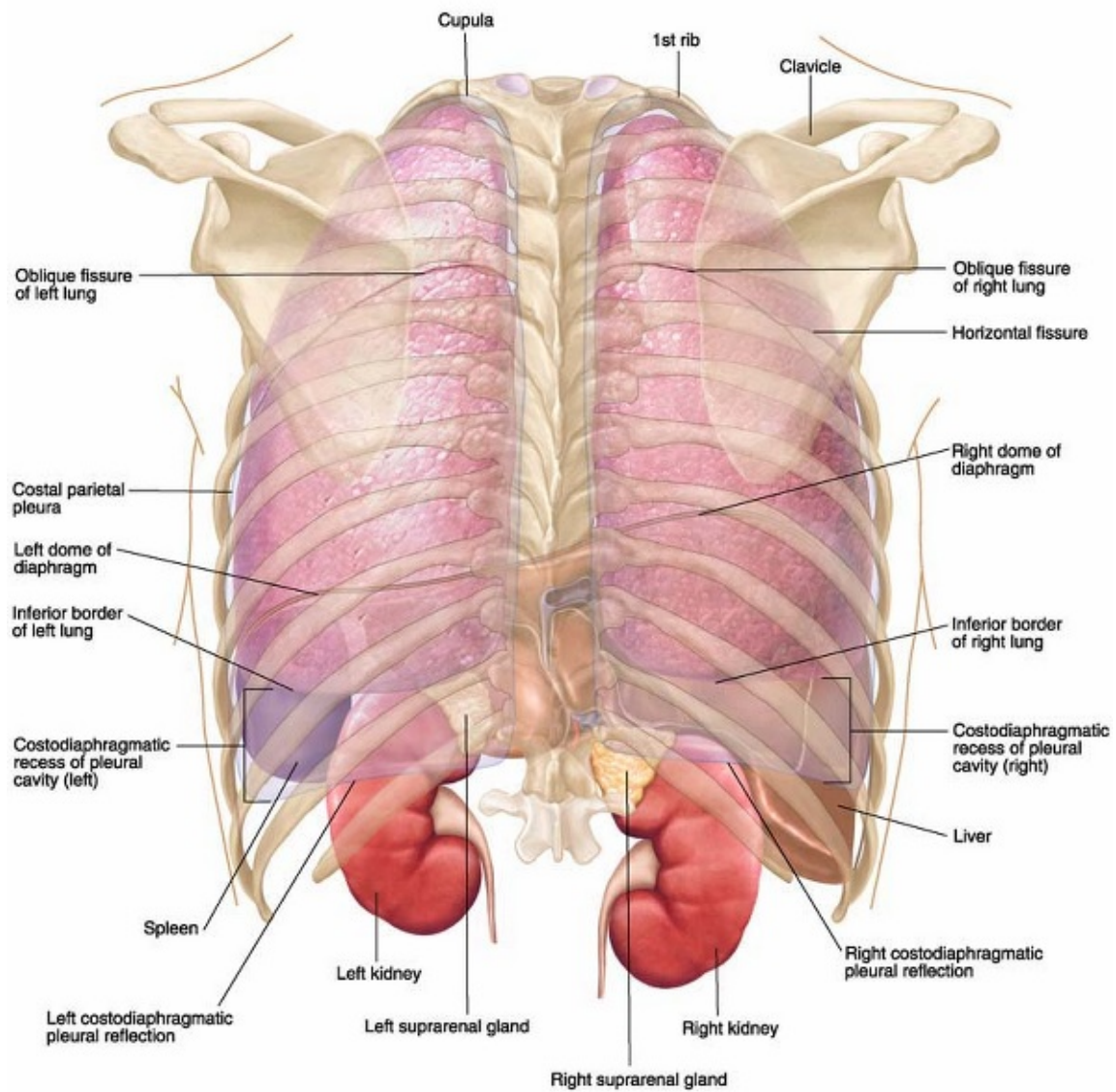


Plate 4-16 Projection of the Thoracic Viscera, Posterior View

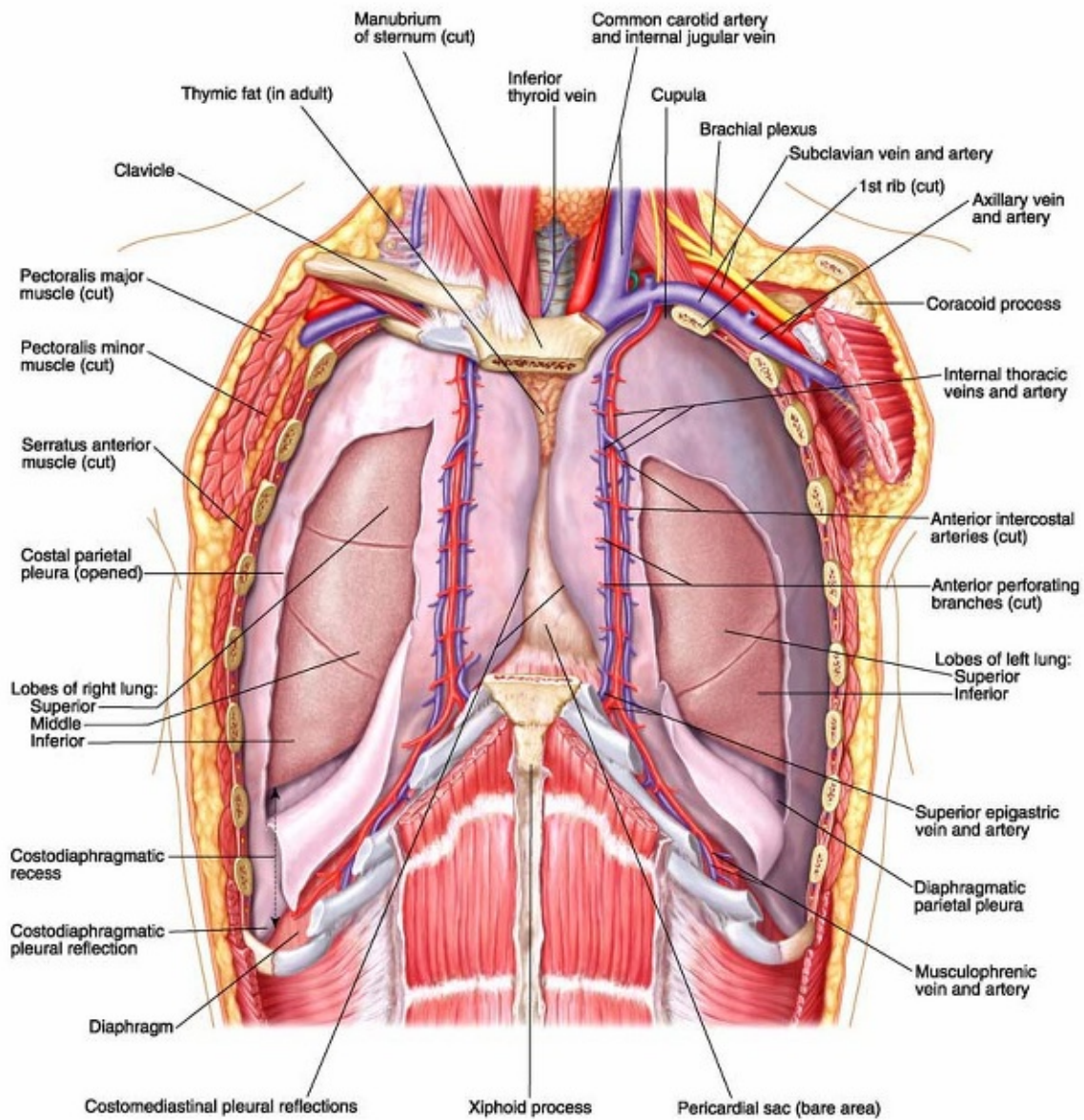


Plate 4-17 Thoracic Viscera, Pleural Cavities

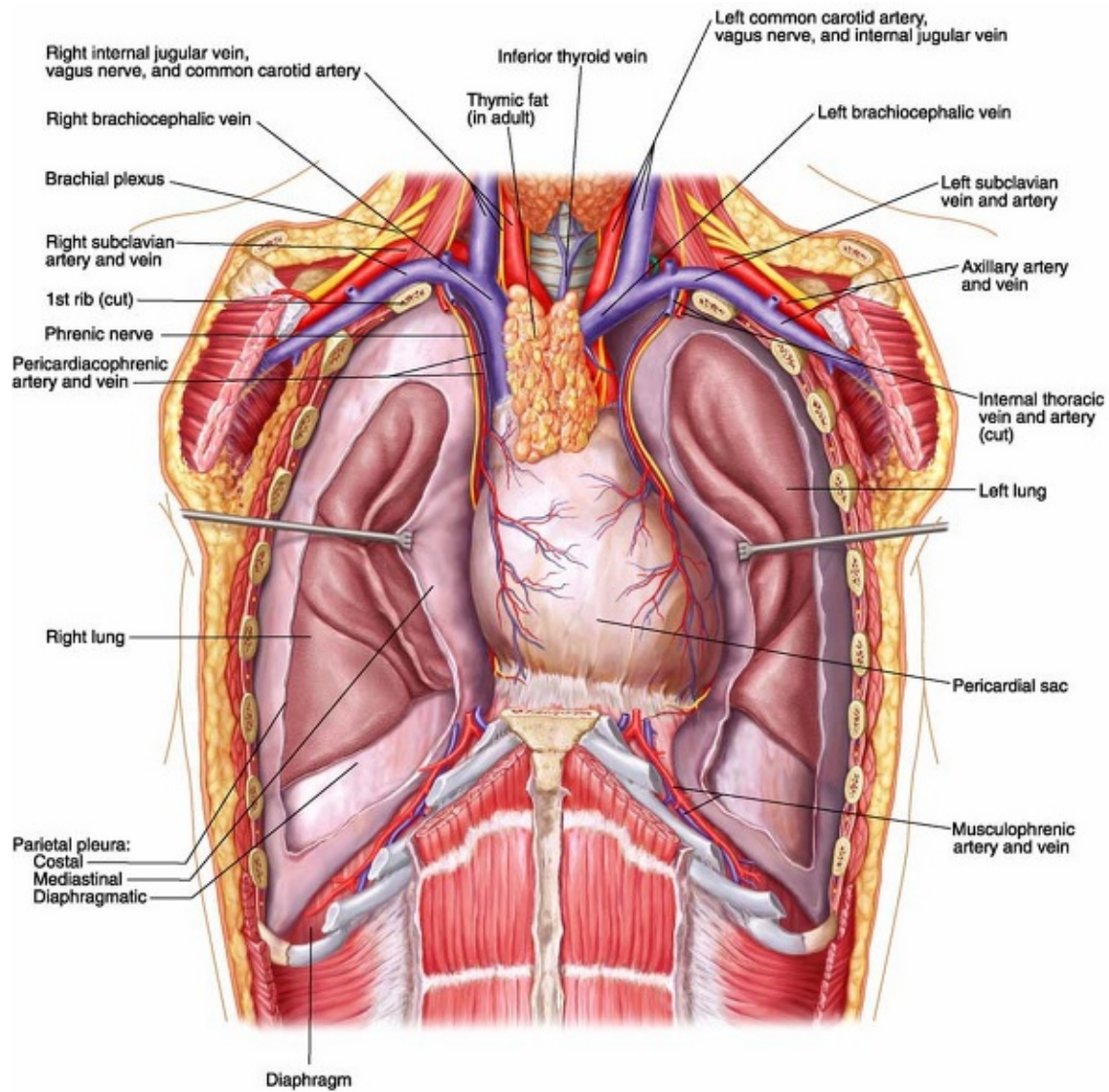


Plate 4-18 Thoracic Viscera, Pericardial Sac

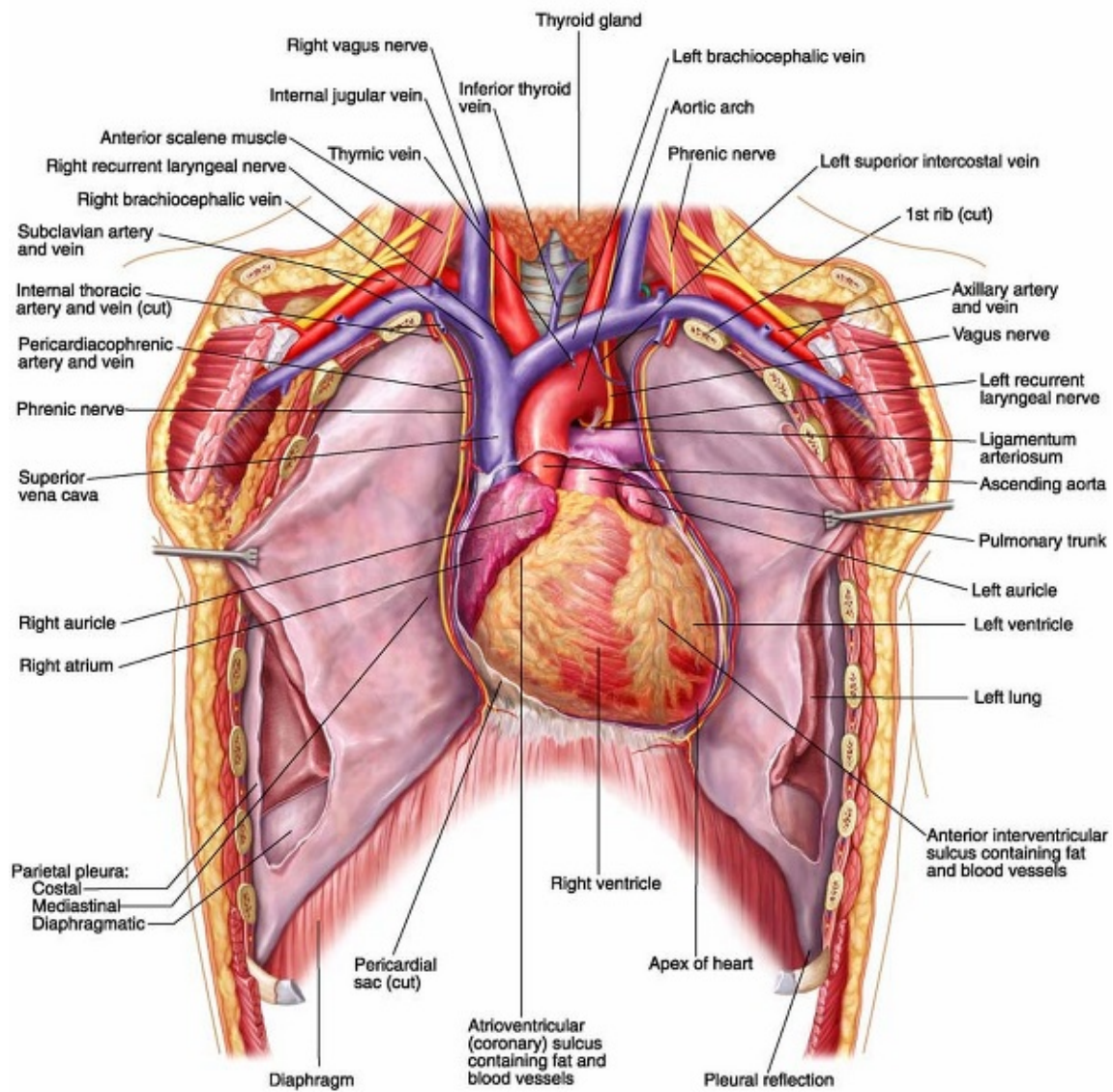


Plate 4-19 Thoracic Viscera, Heart in Pericardial Sac

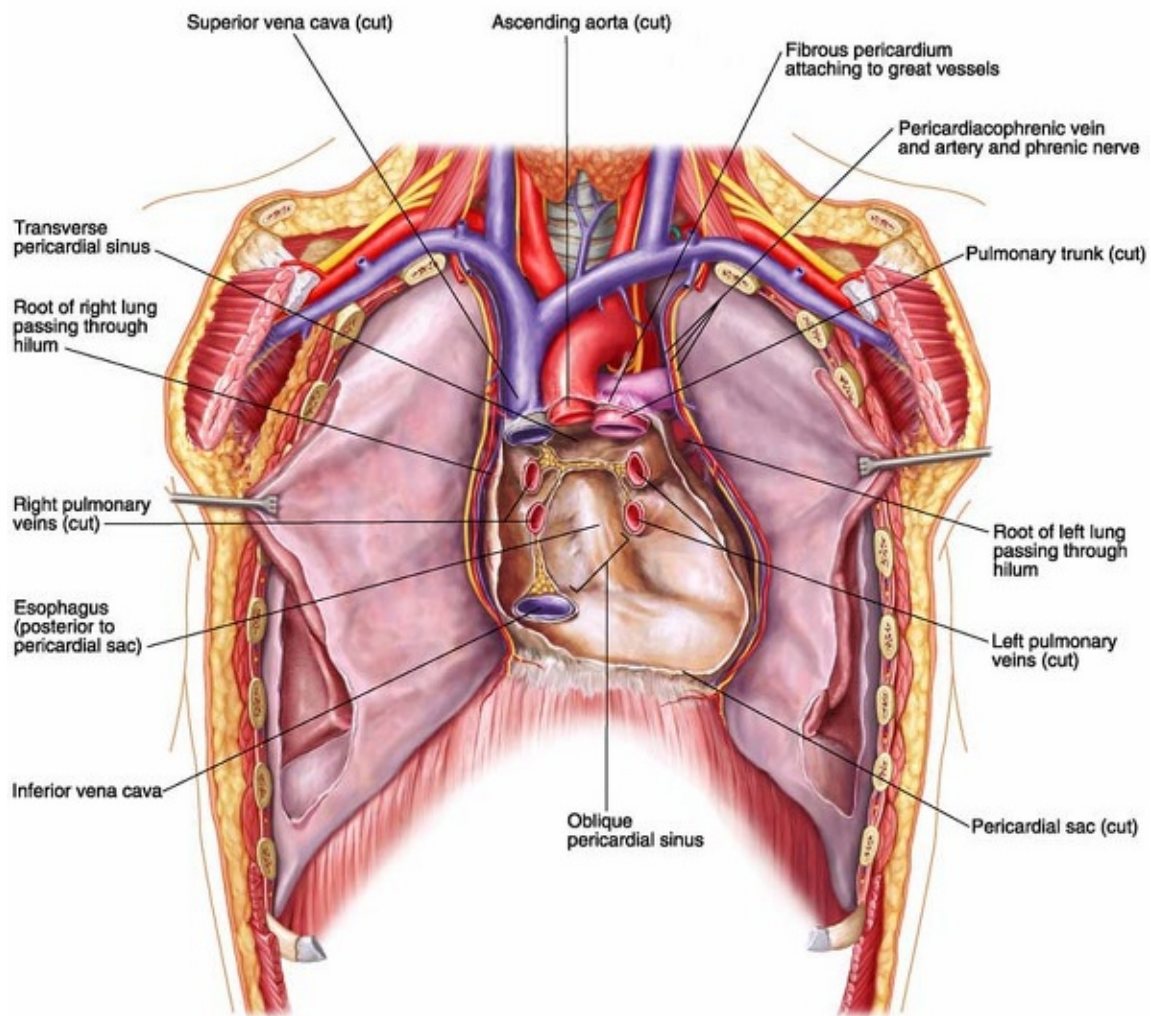
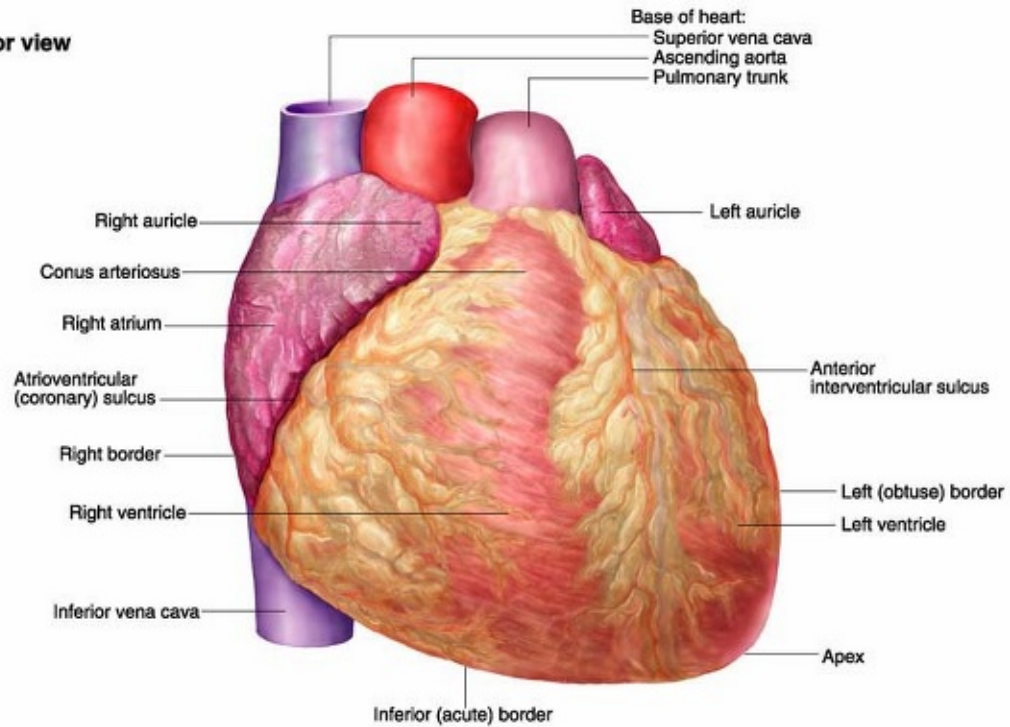


Plate 4-20 Thoracic Viscera with Heart Removed

A. Anterior view



**B. Posteroinferior view
(diaphragmatic surface)**

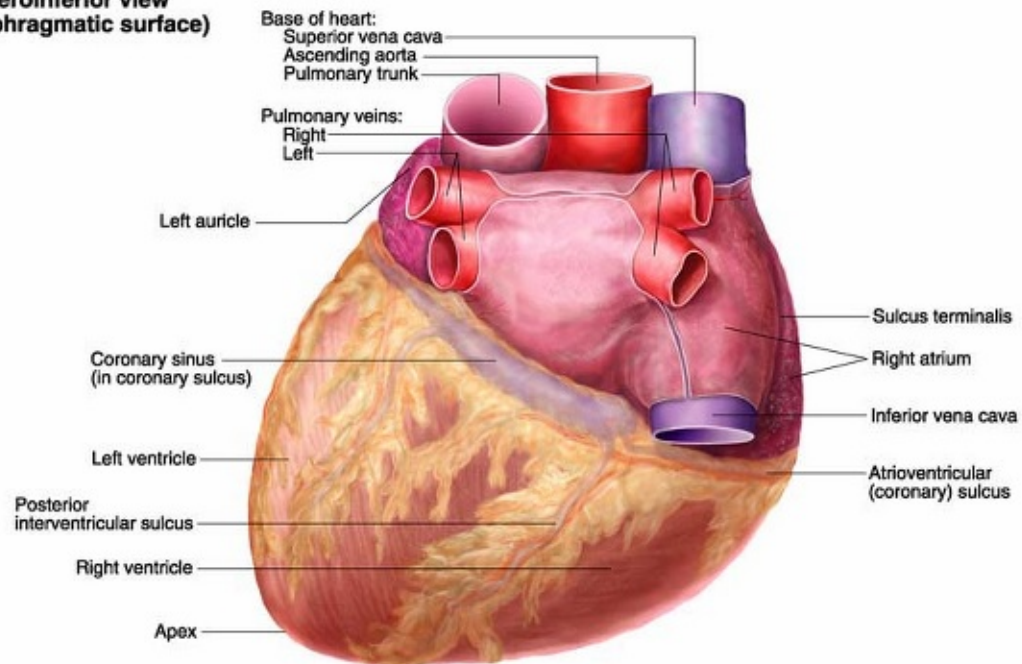
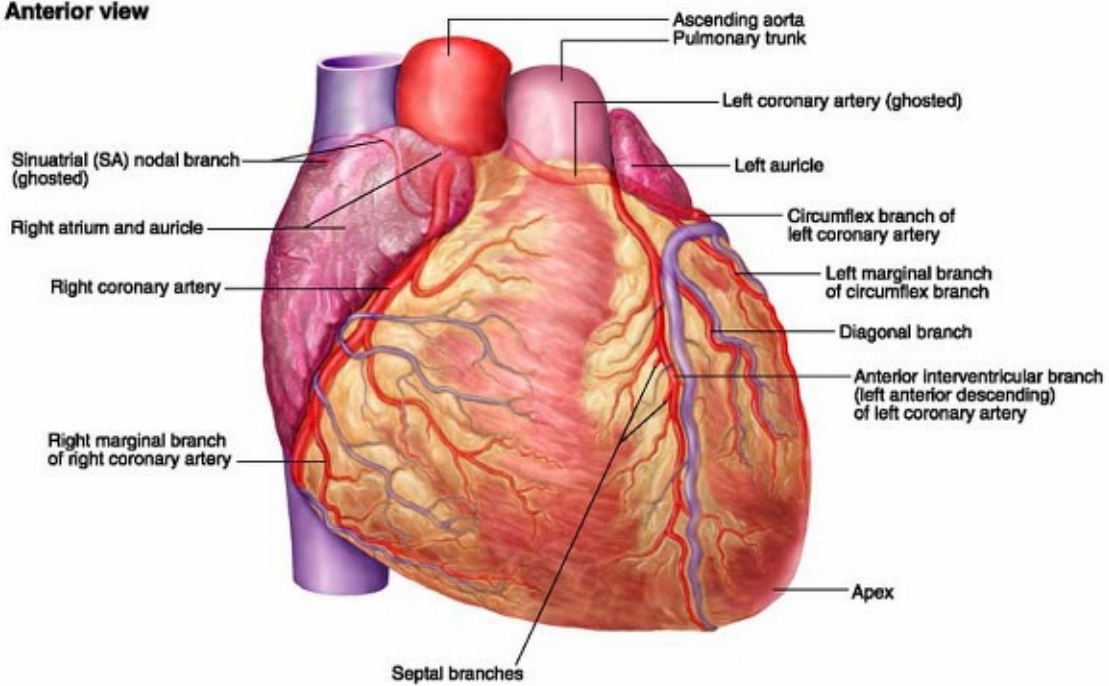


Plate 4-21 Heart, External Features

A. Anterior view



B. Posteroinferior view

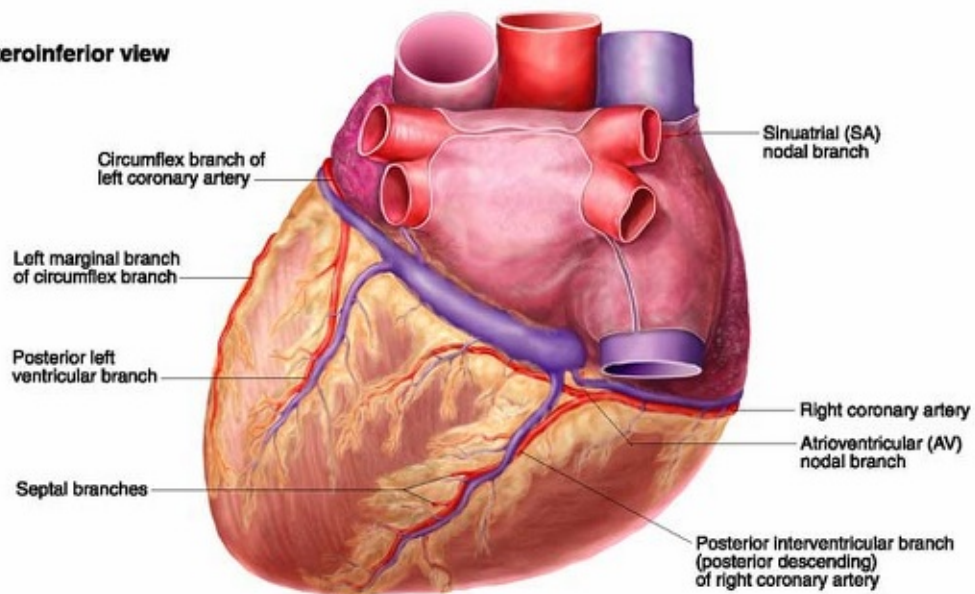
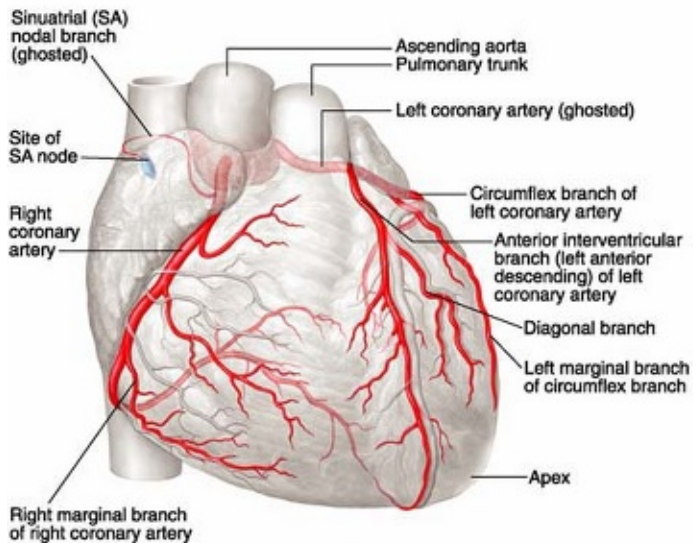
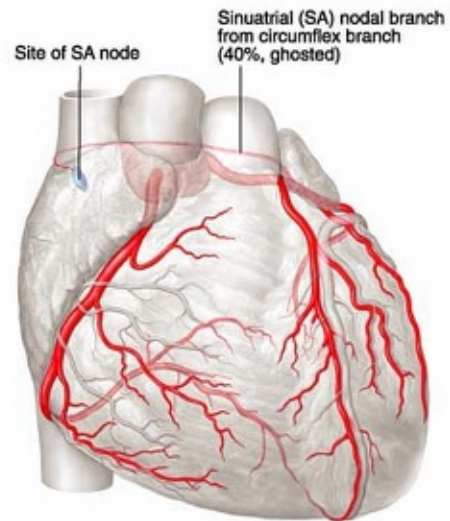


Plate 4-22 Coronary Arteries

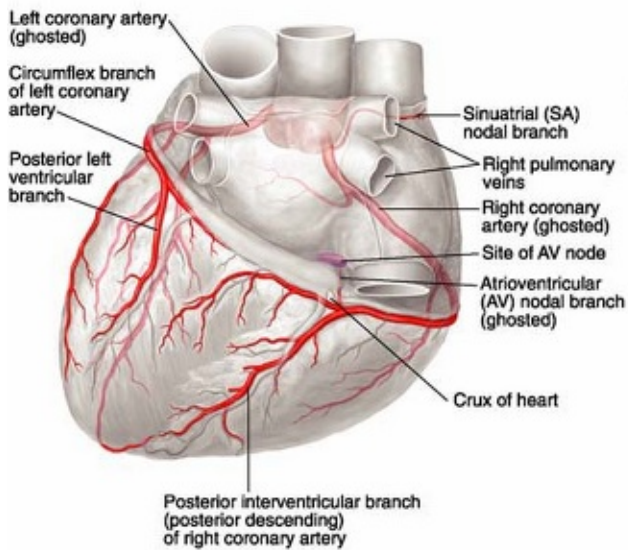
A. Normal arterial pattern, anterior view



B. Variation, anterior view



C. Normal arterial pattern, posteroinferior view



D. Variation, posteroinferior view

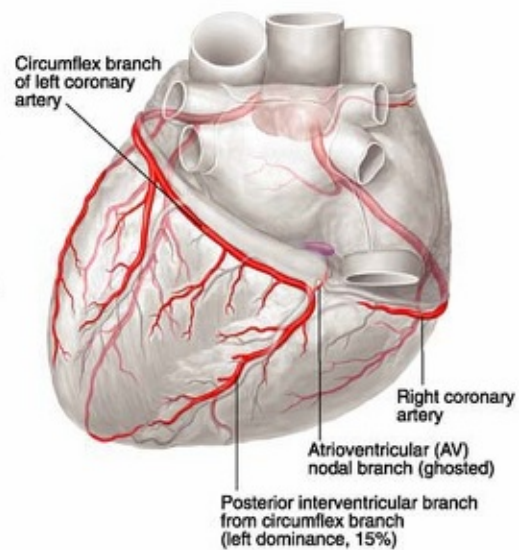
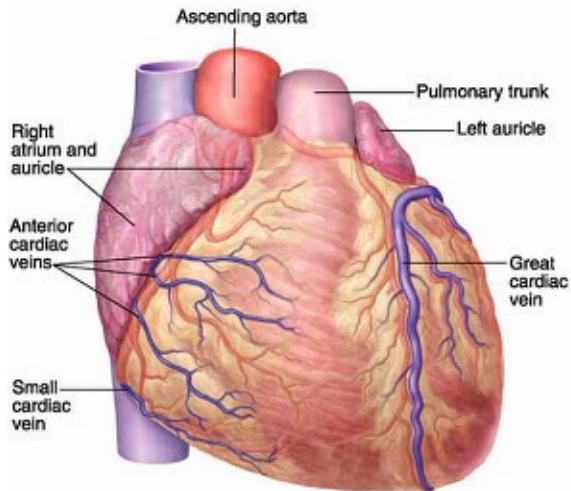
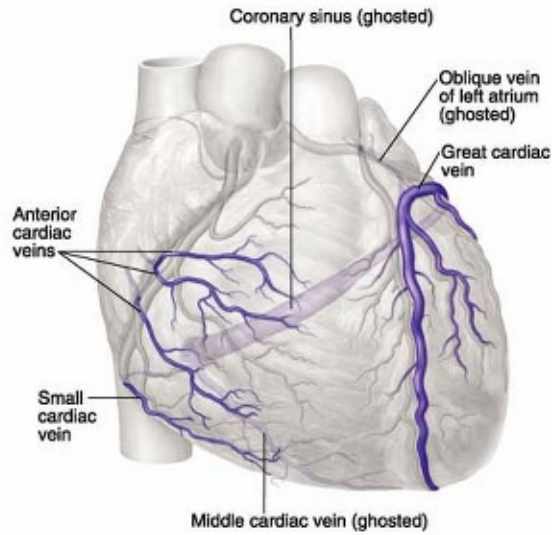


Plate 4-23 Coronary Arteries, Normal Patterns and Variations

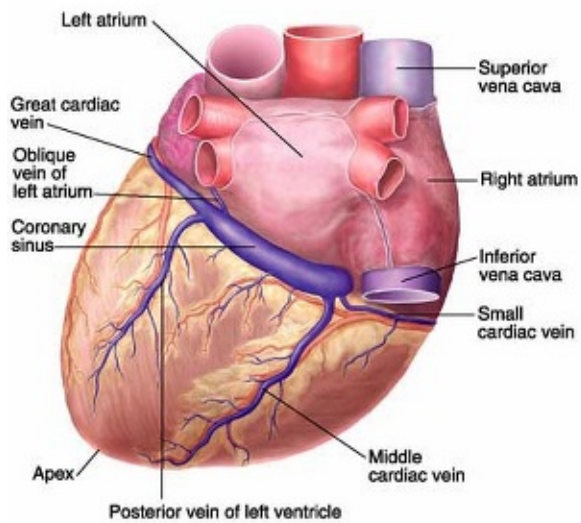
A. Anterior view



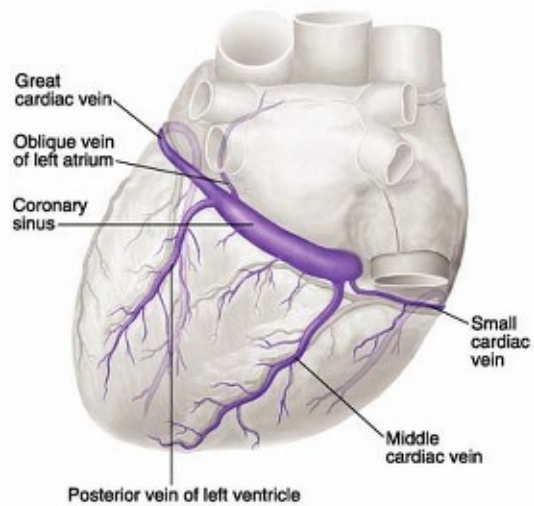
B. Normal venous pattern, anterior view



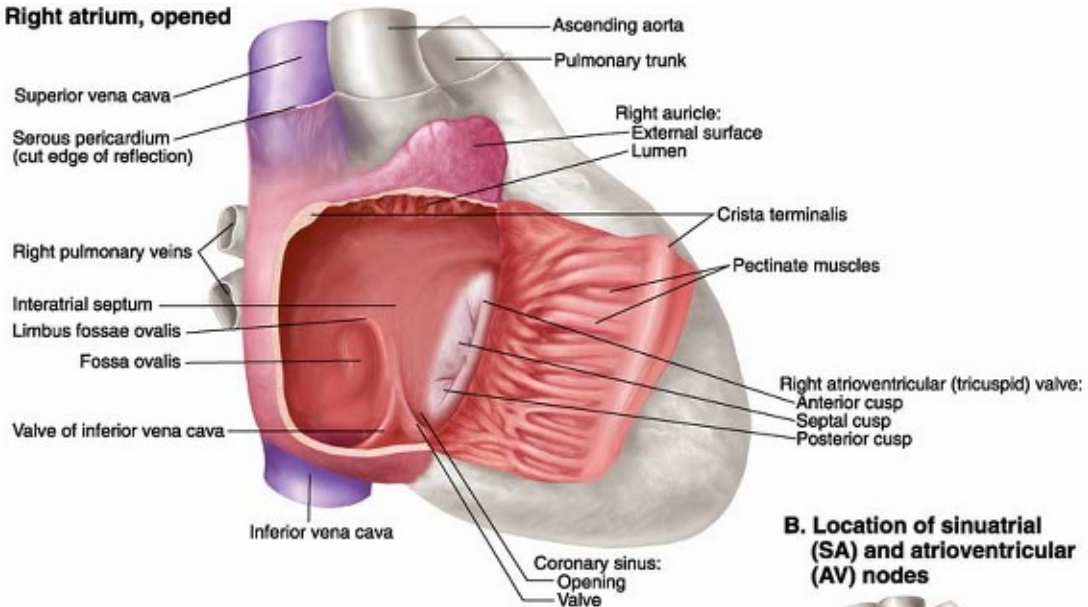
C. Posteroinferior view



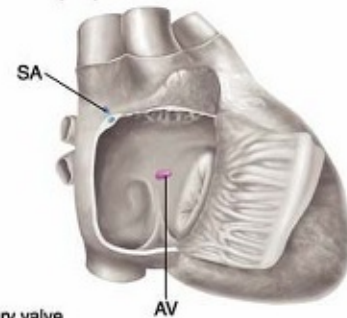
D. Normal venous pattern, posteroinferior view



A. Right atrium, opened



B. Location of sinuatrial (SA) and atrioventricular (AV) nodes



C. Right ventricle, opened

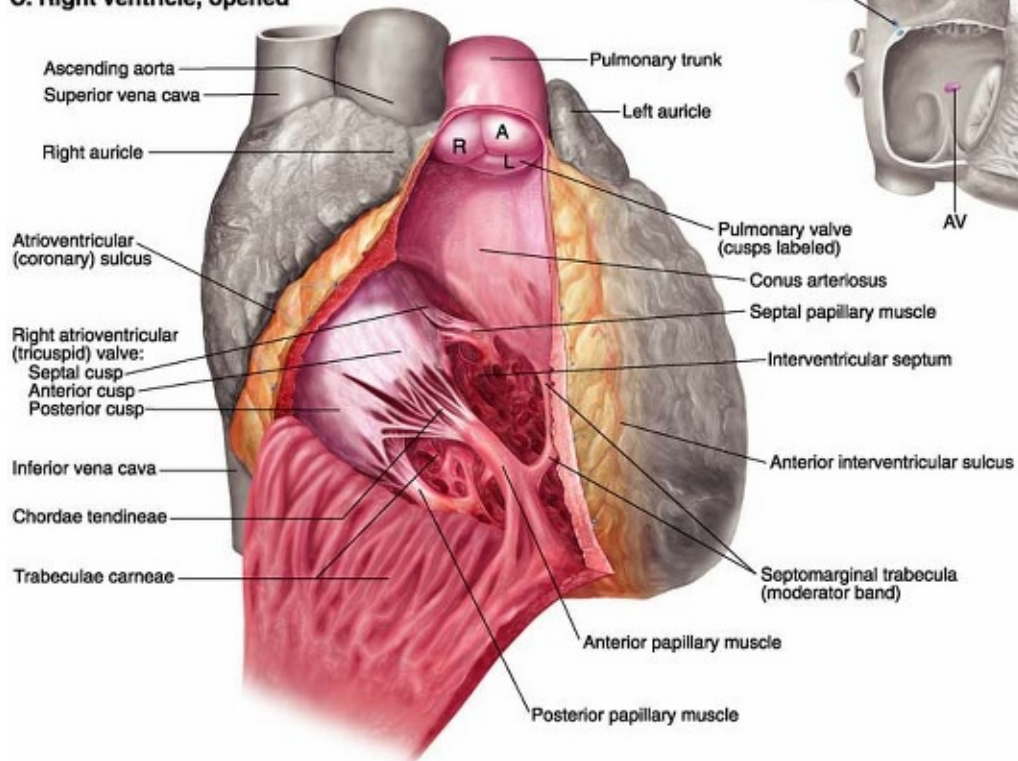
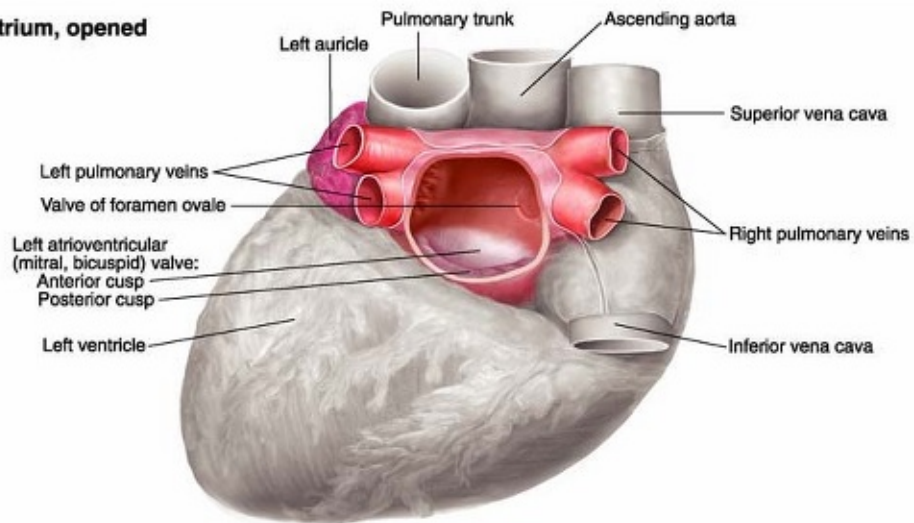
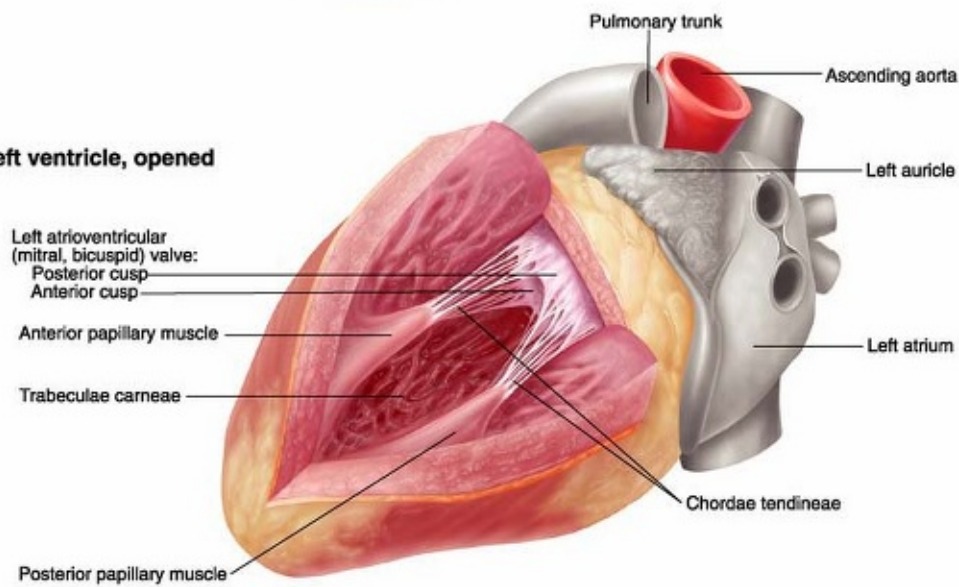


Plate 4-25 Heart, Internal Features, Right Chambers

A. Left atrium, opened



B. Left ventricle, opened



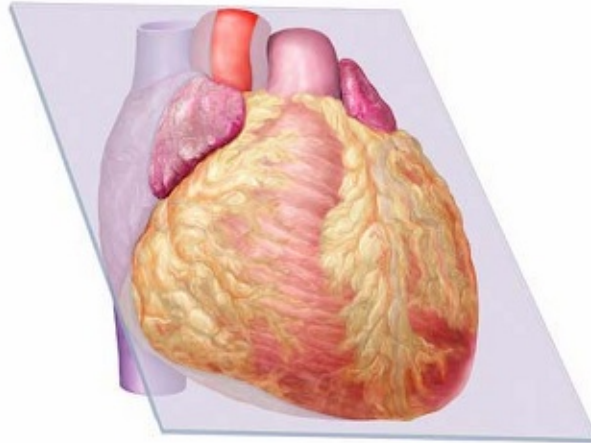
C. Aortic valve seen through the mitral valve

Aortic valve:
 Right cusp
 Left cusp
 Posterior cusp



Plate 4-26 Heart, Internal Features, Left Chambers

A. Plane of section



B. Section through the heart showing the posteroinferior portion

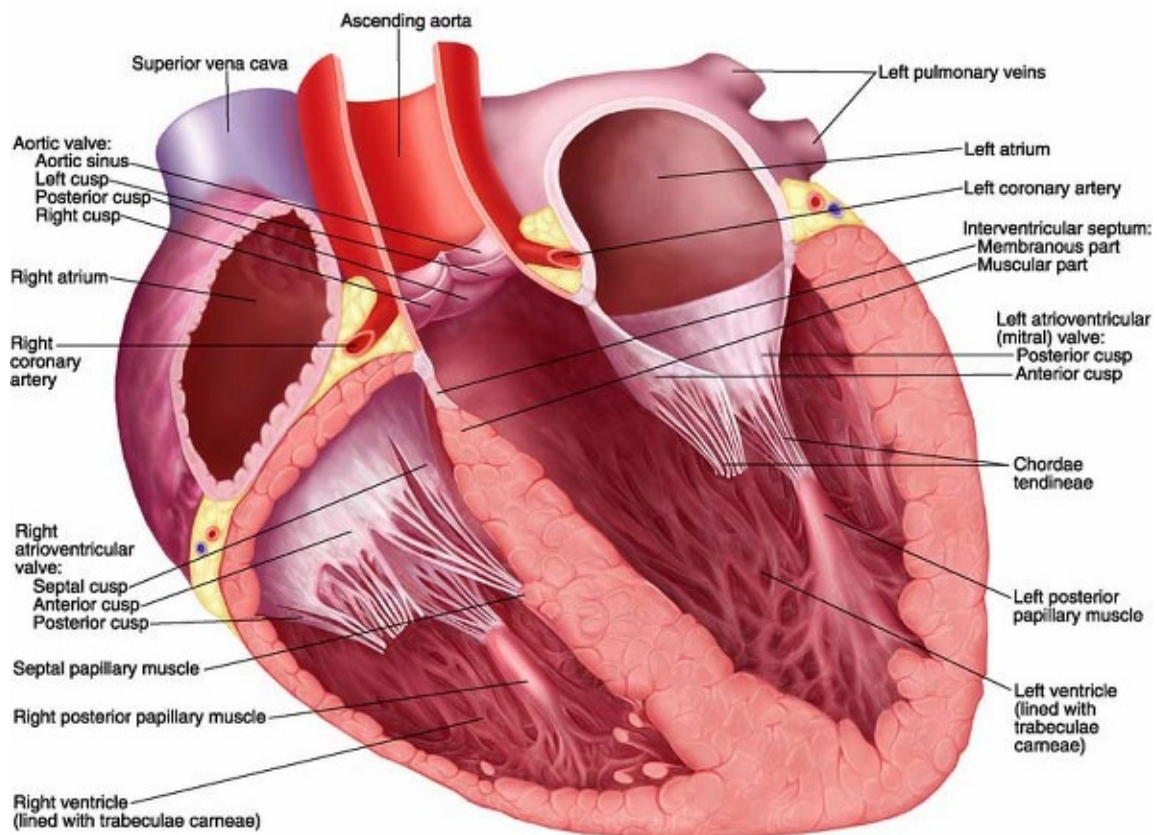
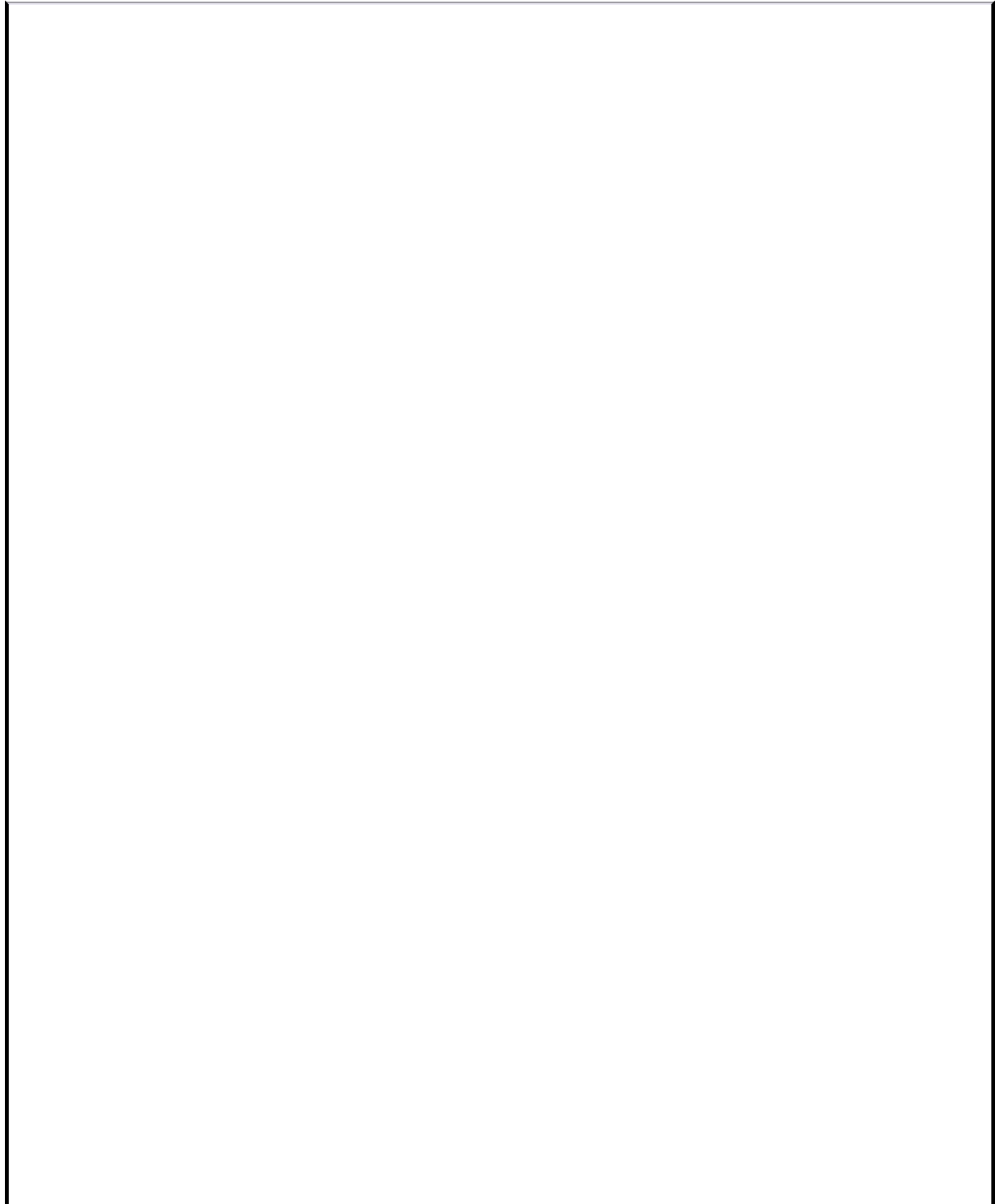
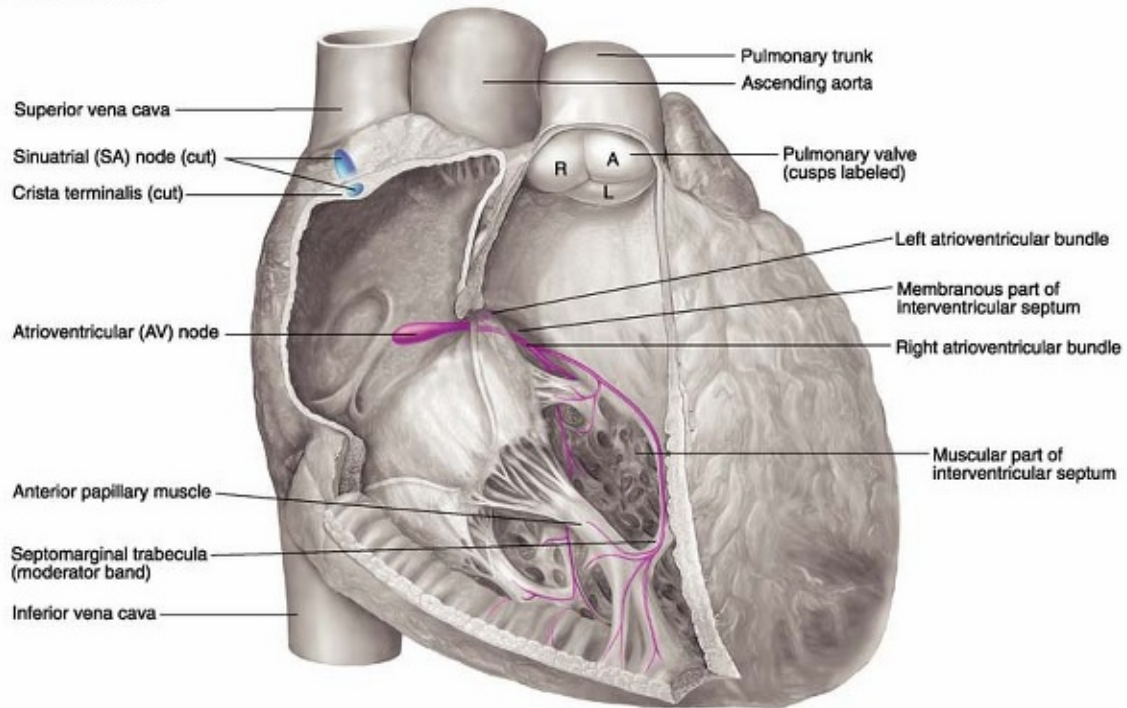


Plate 4-27 Sectional View of the Heart



A. Anterior view



B. Left lateral view

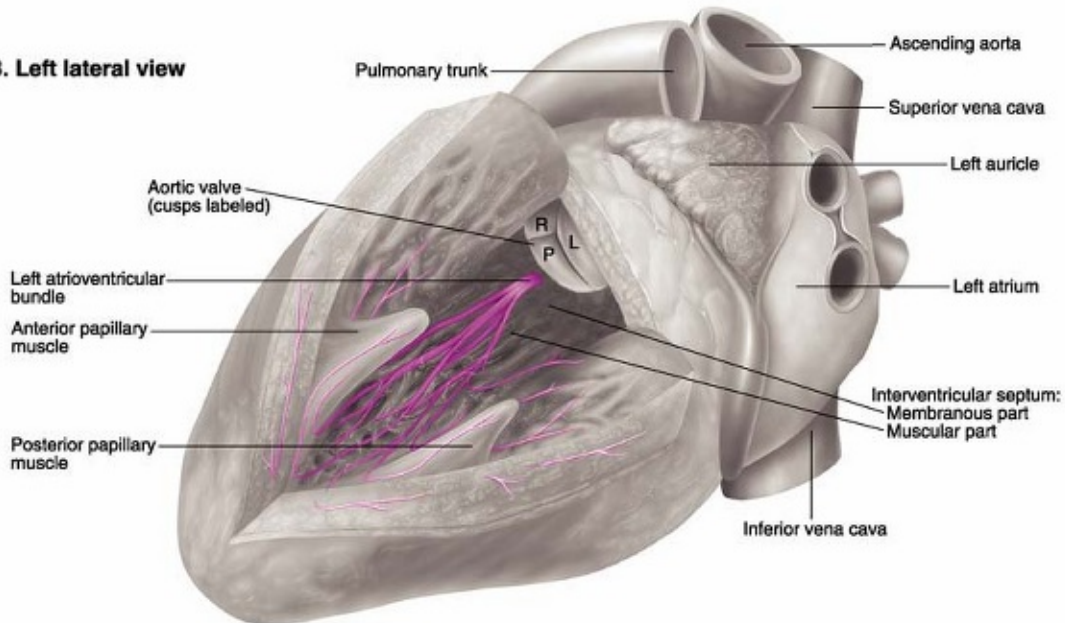


Plate 4-28 Conducting System of the Heart

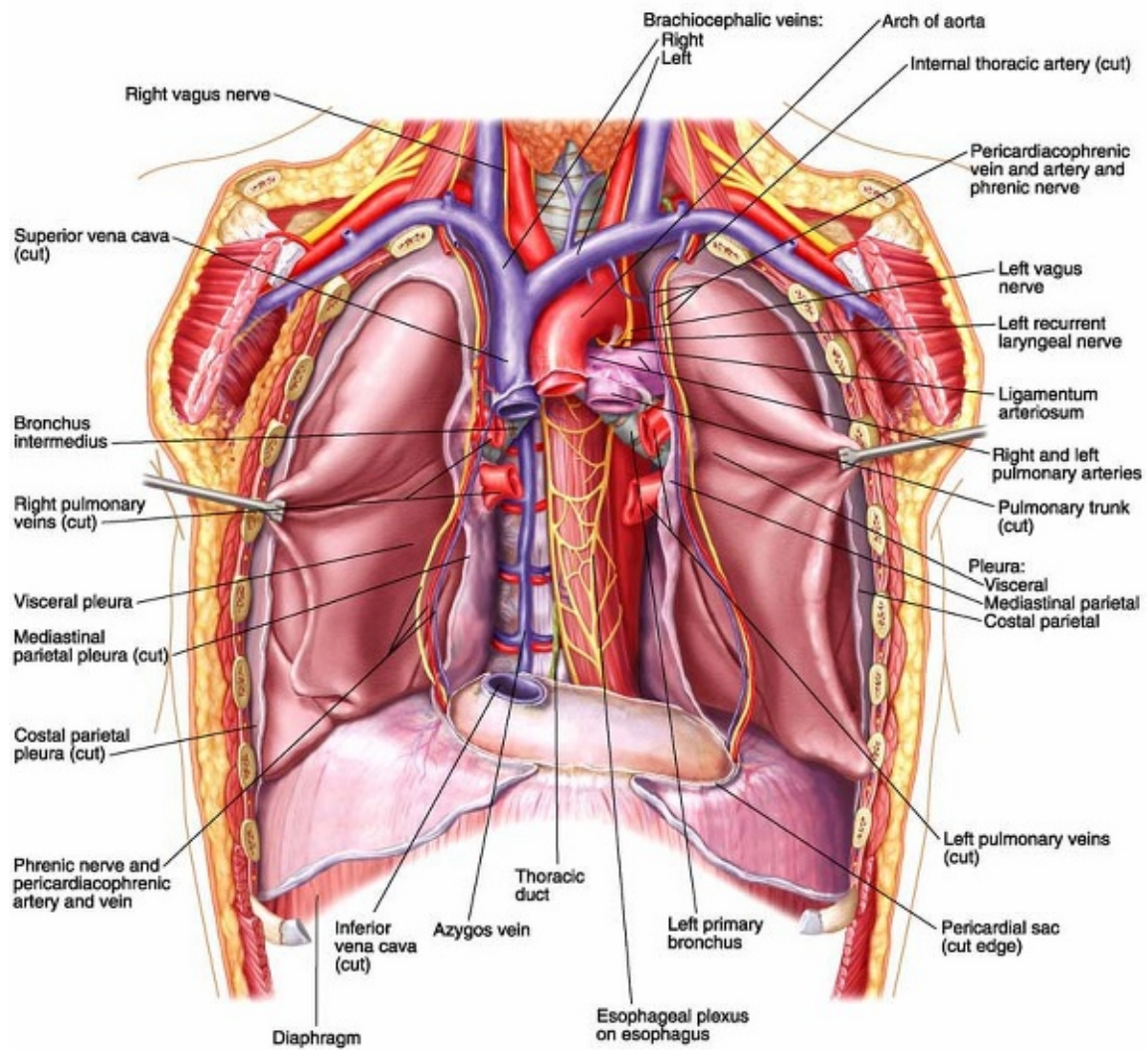
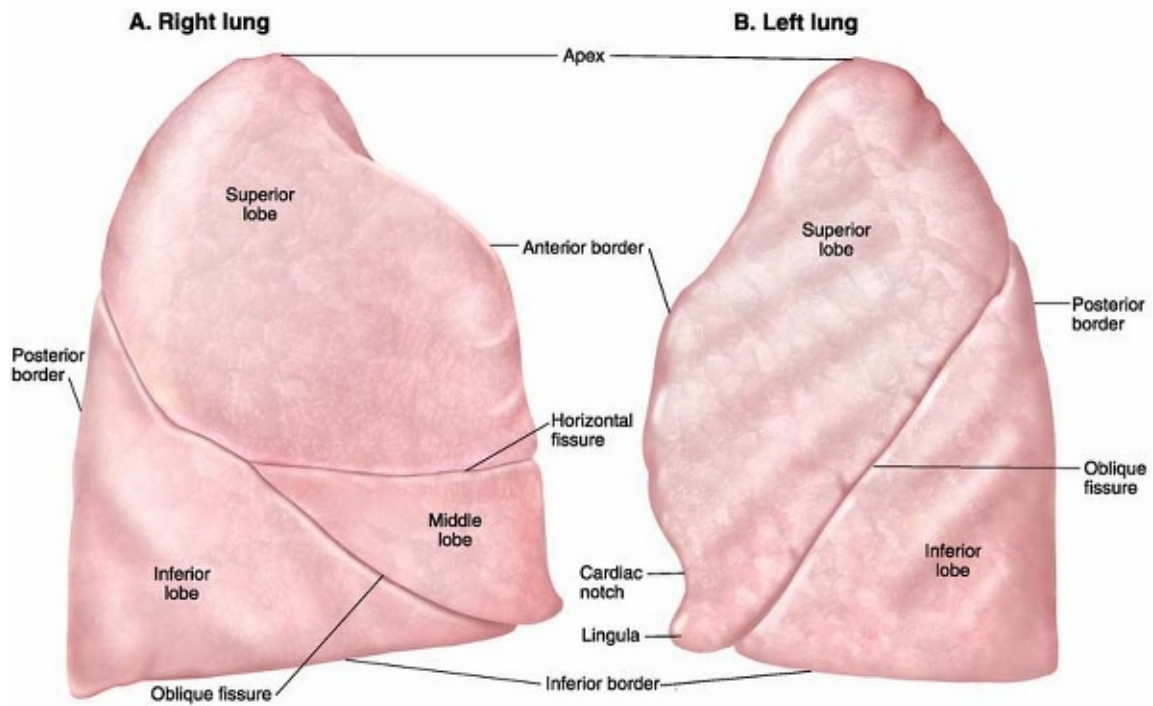


Plate 4-29 Thoracic Viscera, Lungs



C. Radiograph, anterior view

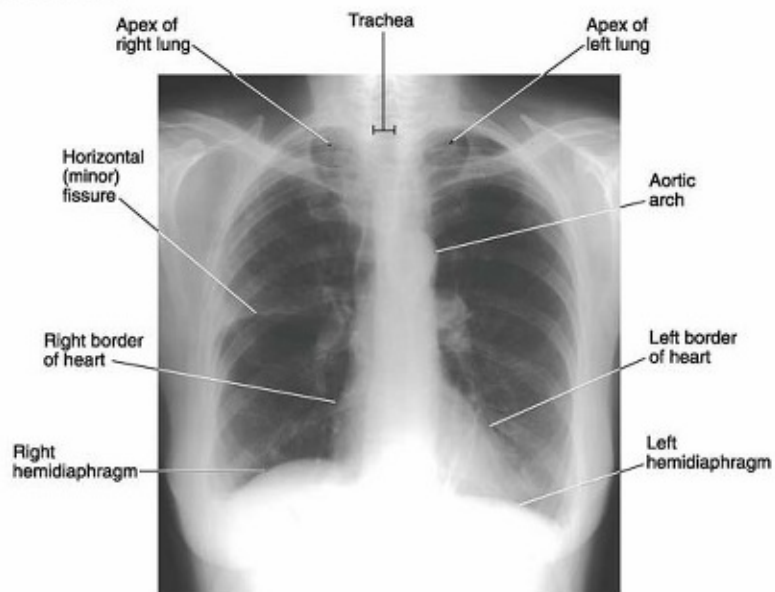
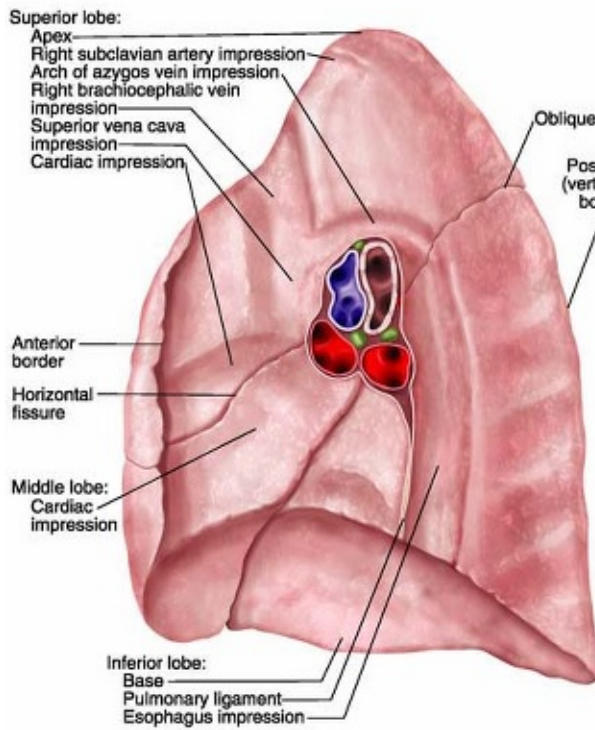
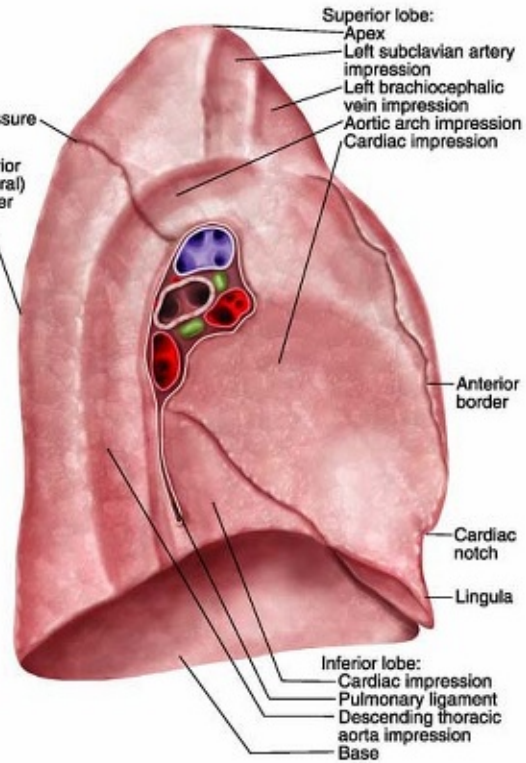


Plate 4-30 Lungs, Lateral and Radiographic Views

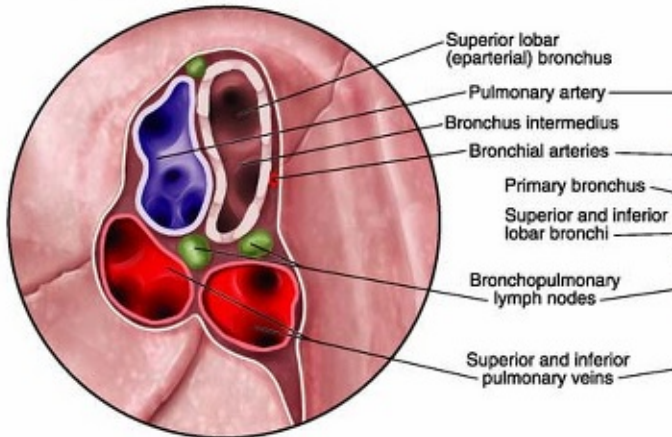
A. Right lung



B. Left lung



C. Structures in right hilum



D. Structures in left hilum

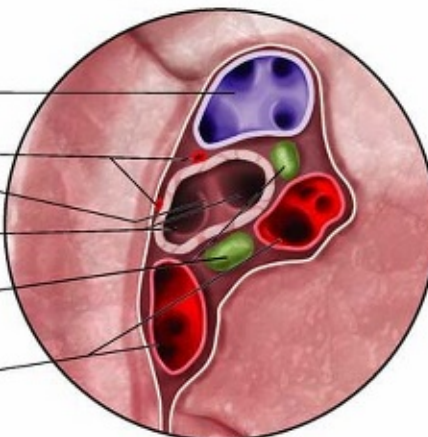
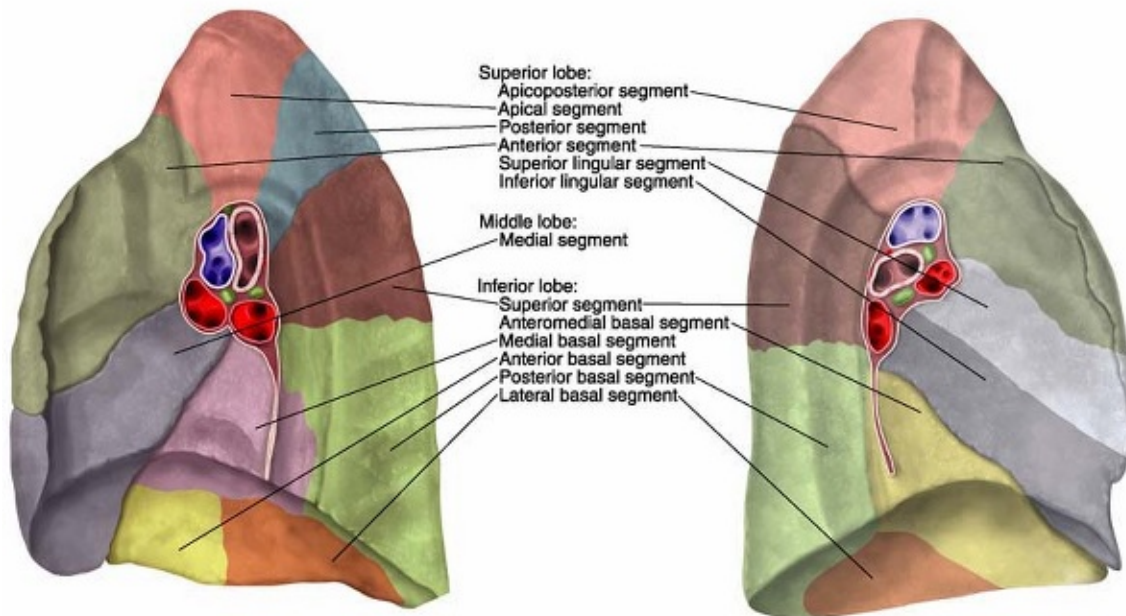


Plate 4-31 Lungs, Medial View

A. Right lung, medial view

B. Left lung, medial view



C. Right lung, lateral view

D. Left lung, lateral view

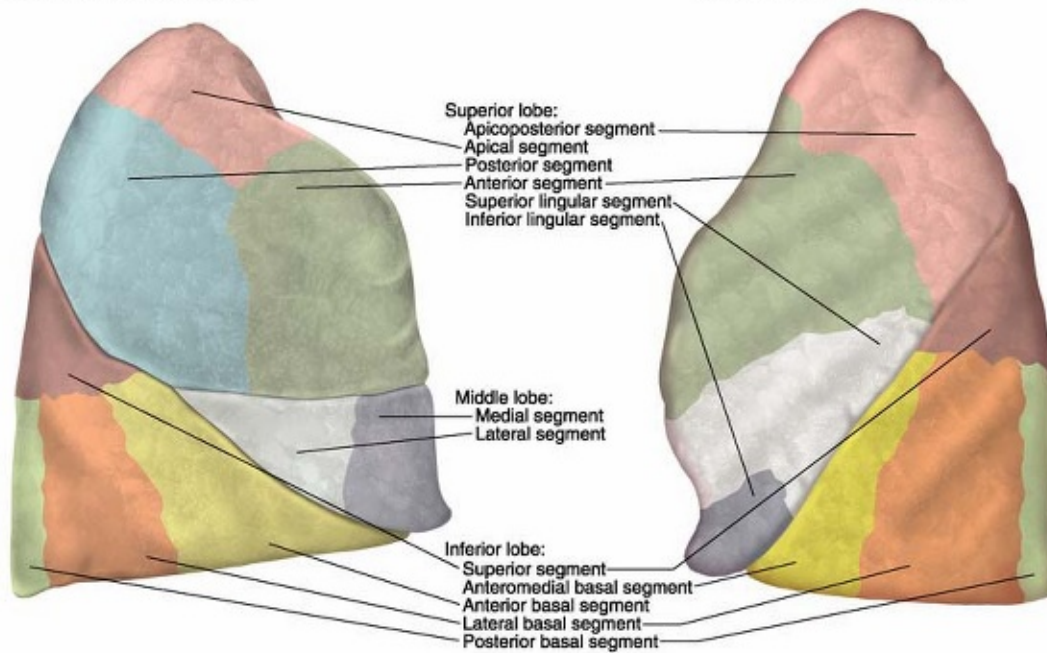
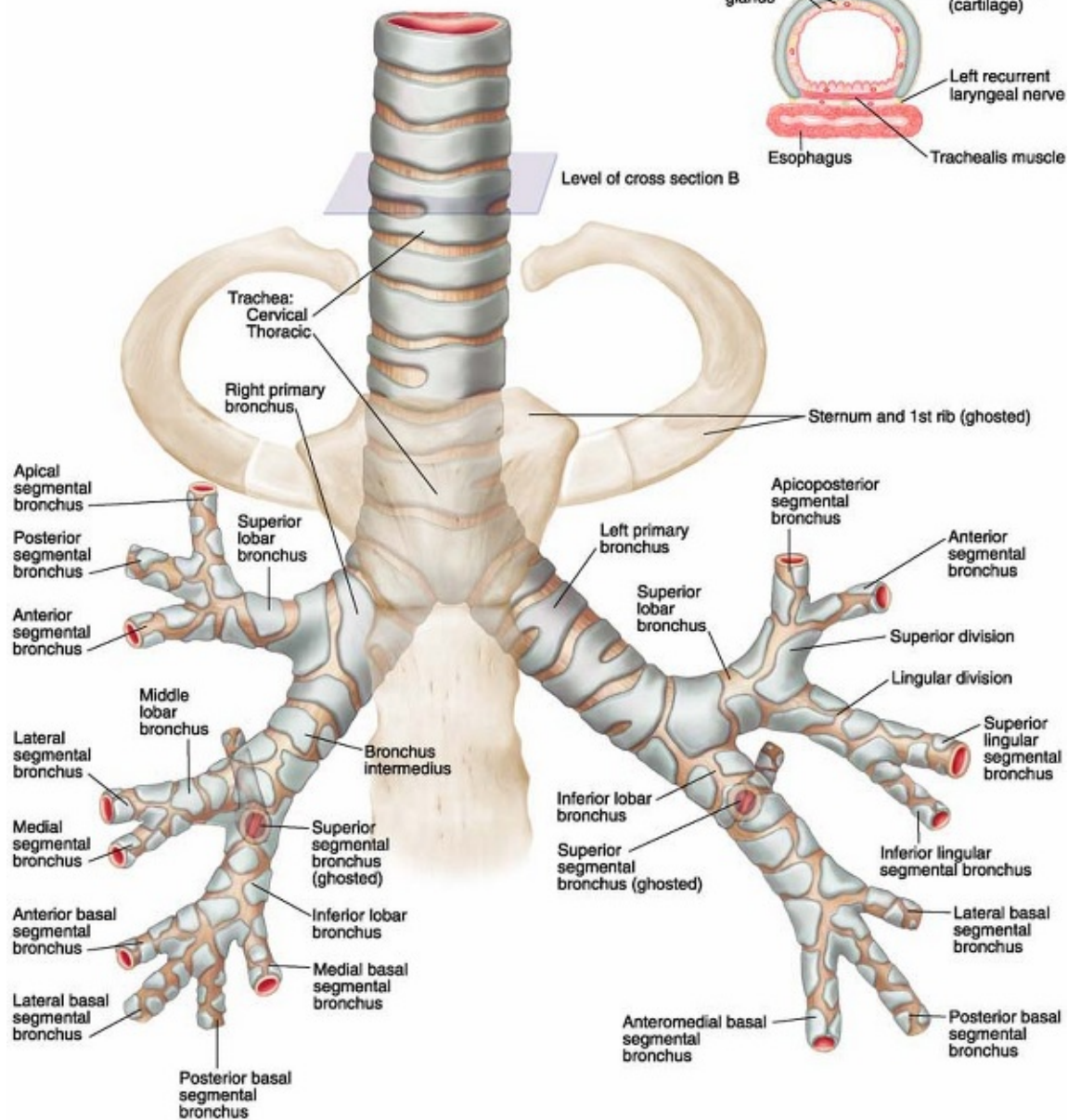


Plate 4-32 Lungs, Bronchopulmonary Segments

A. Anterior view



B. Cross section

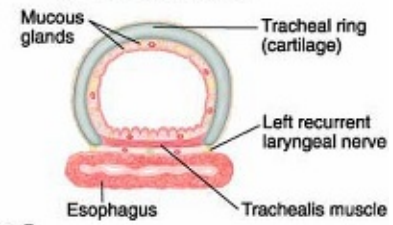
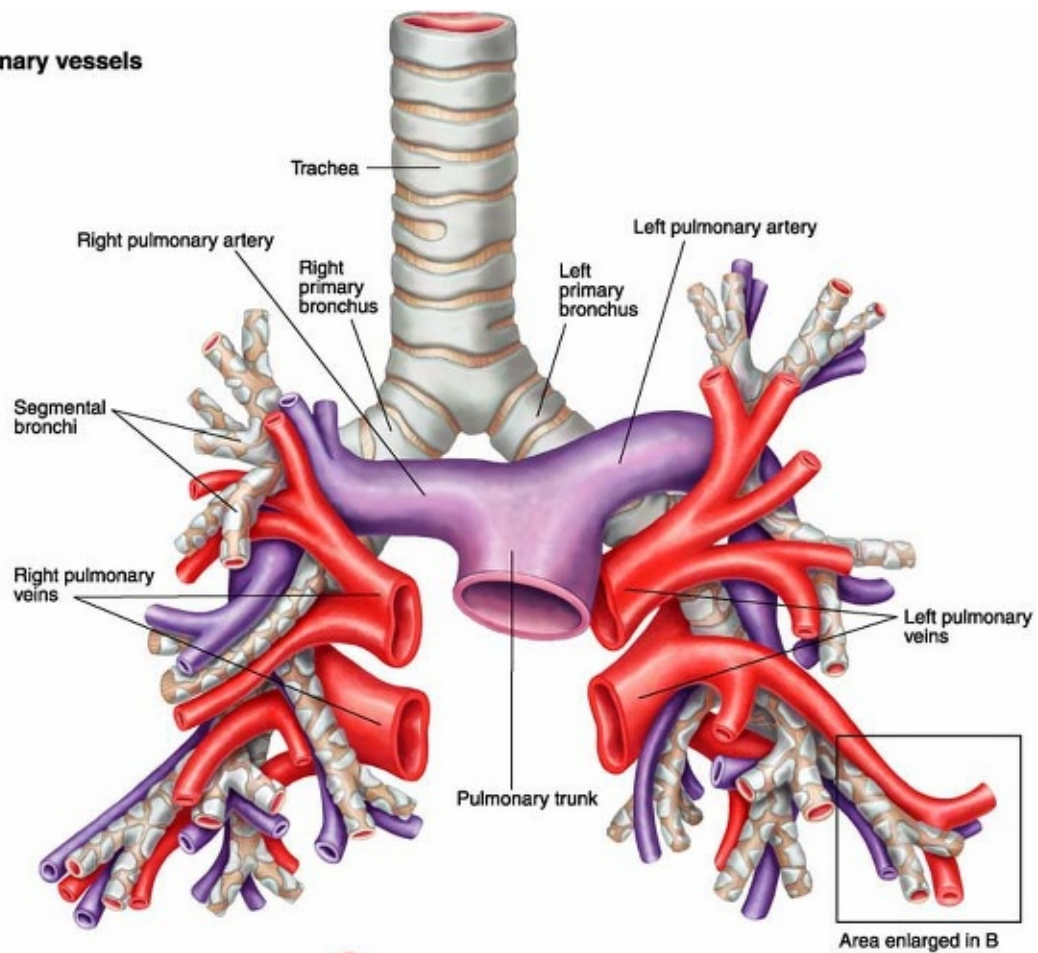


Plate 4-33 Trachea and Bronchial Tree

A. Pulmonary vessels



B. Segmental vessels

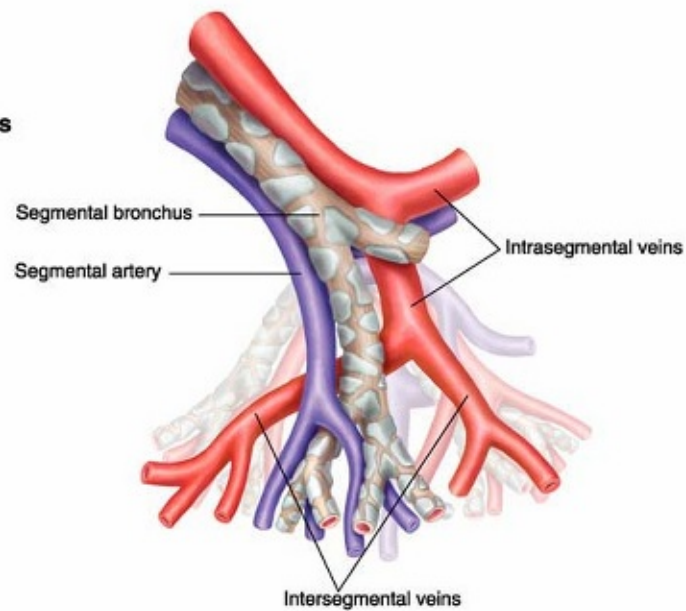
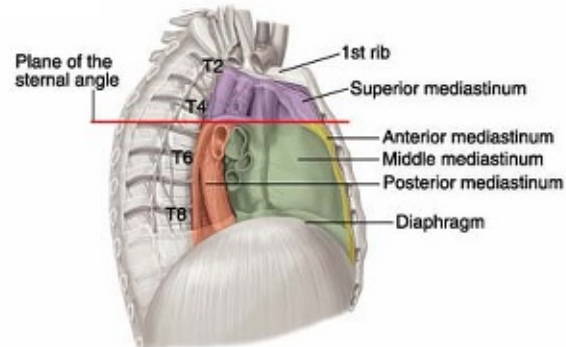


Plate 4-34 Blood Supply to the Lungs

A. Parts of the mediastinum



B. Dissection

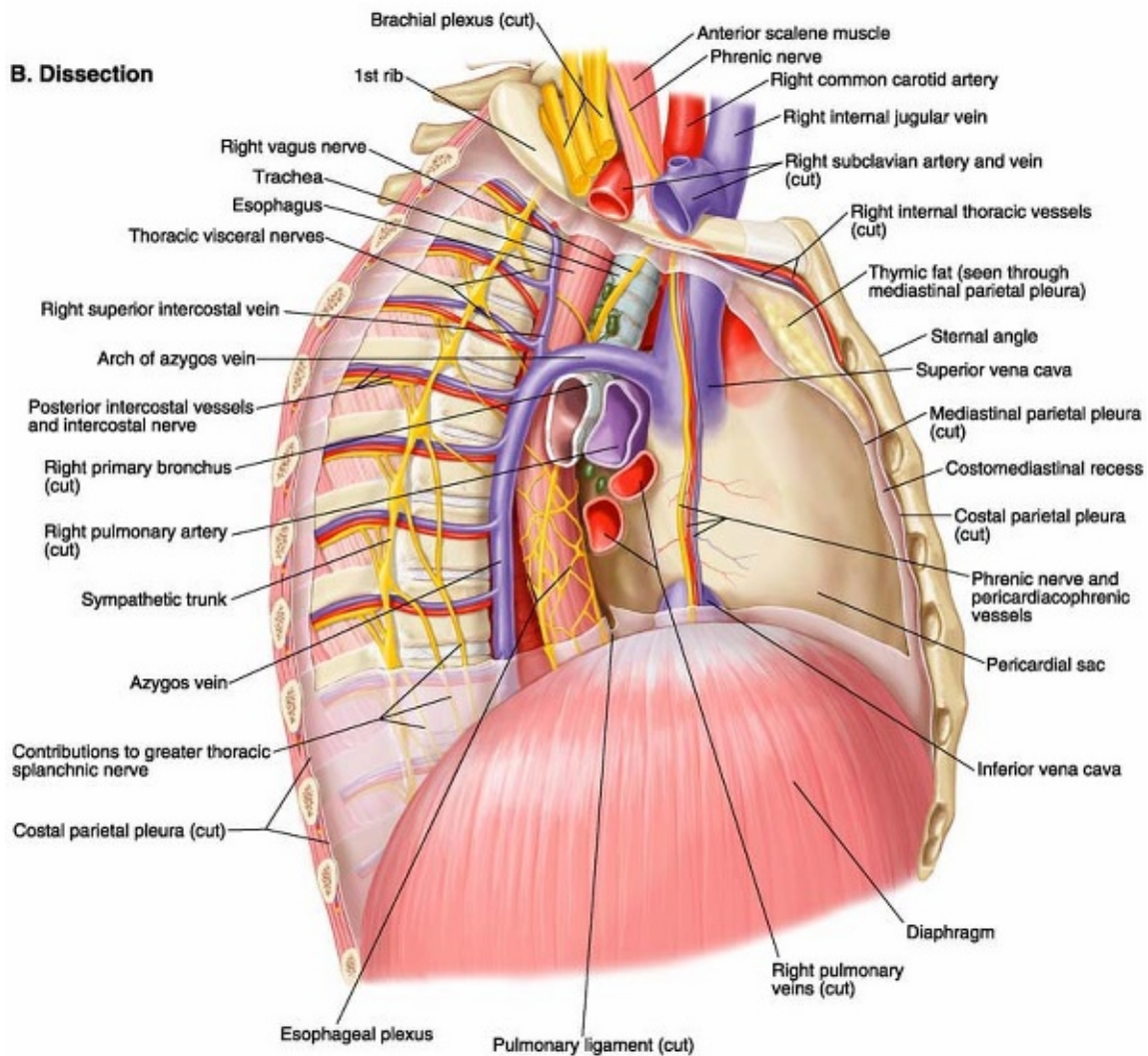
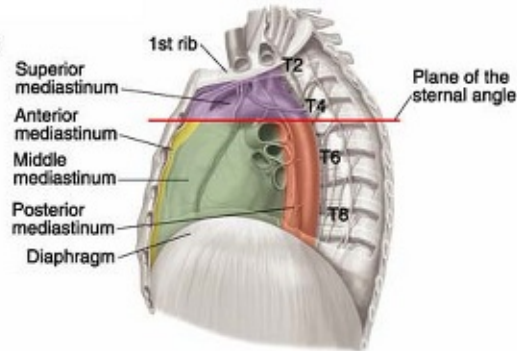


Plate 4-35 Mediastinum, Right Lateral View

A. Parts of the mediastinum



B. Dissection

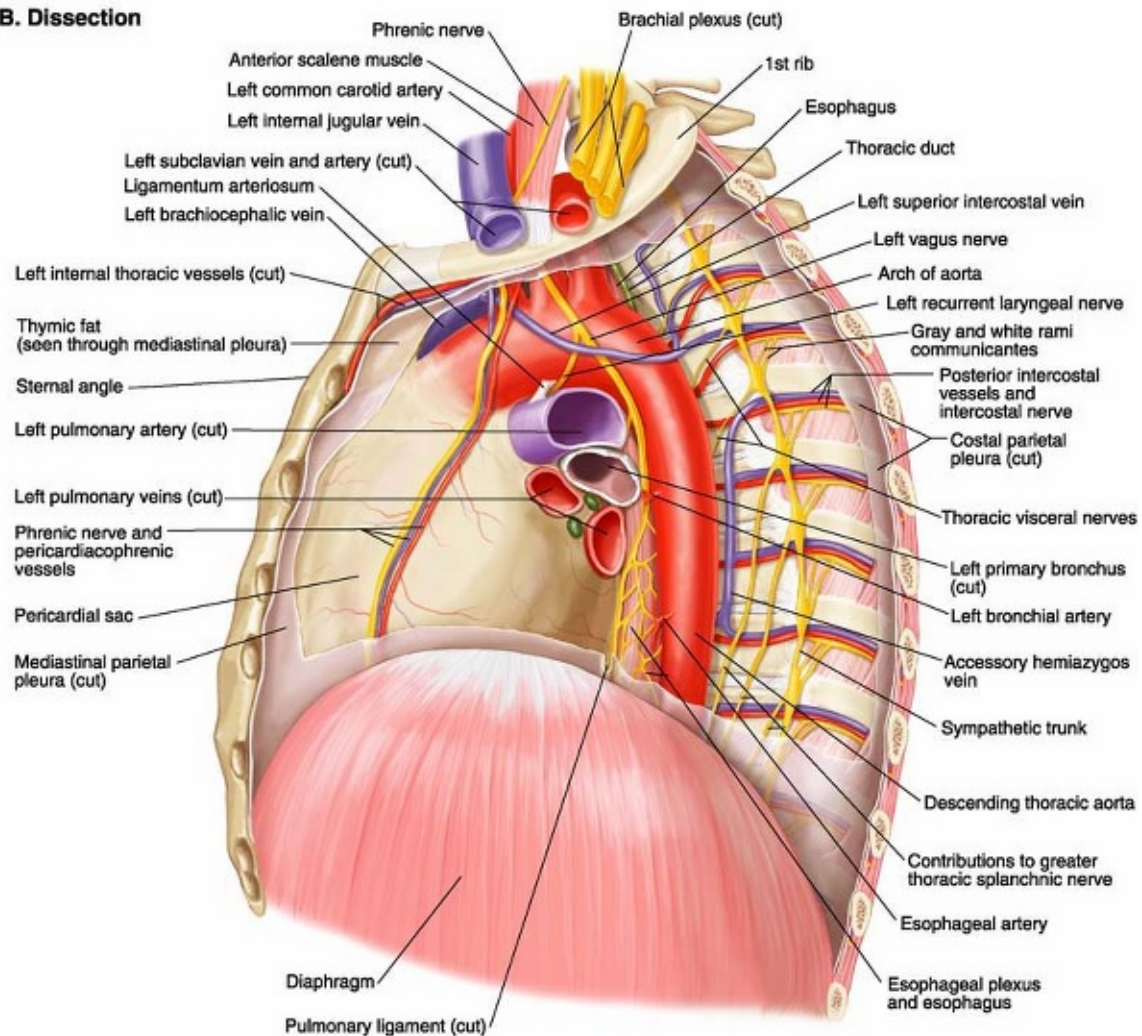
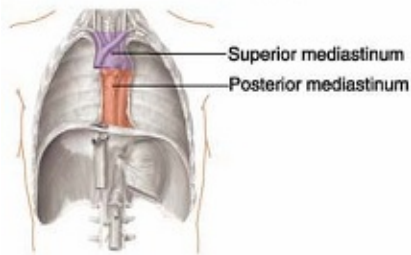


Plate 4-36 Mediastinum, Left Lateral View

A. Parts of the mediastinum



B. Dissection

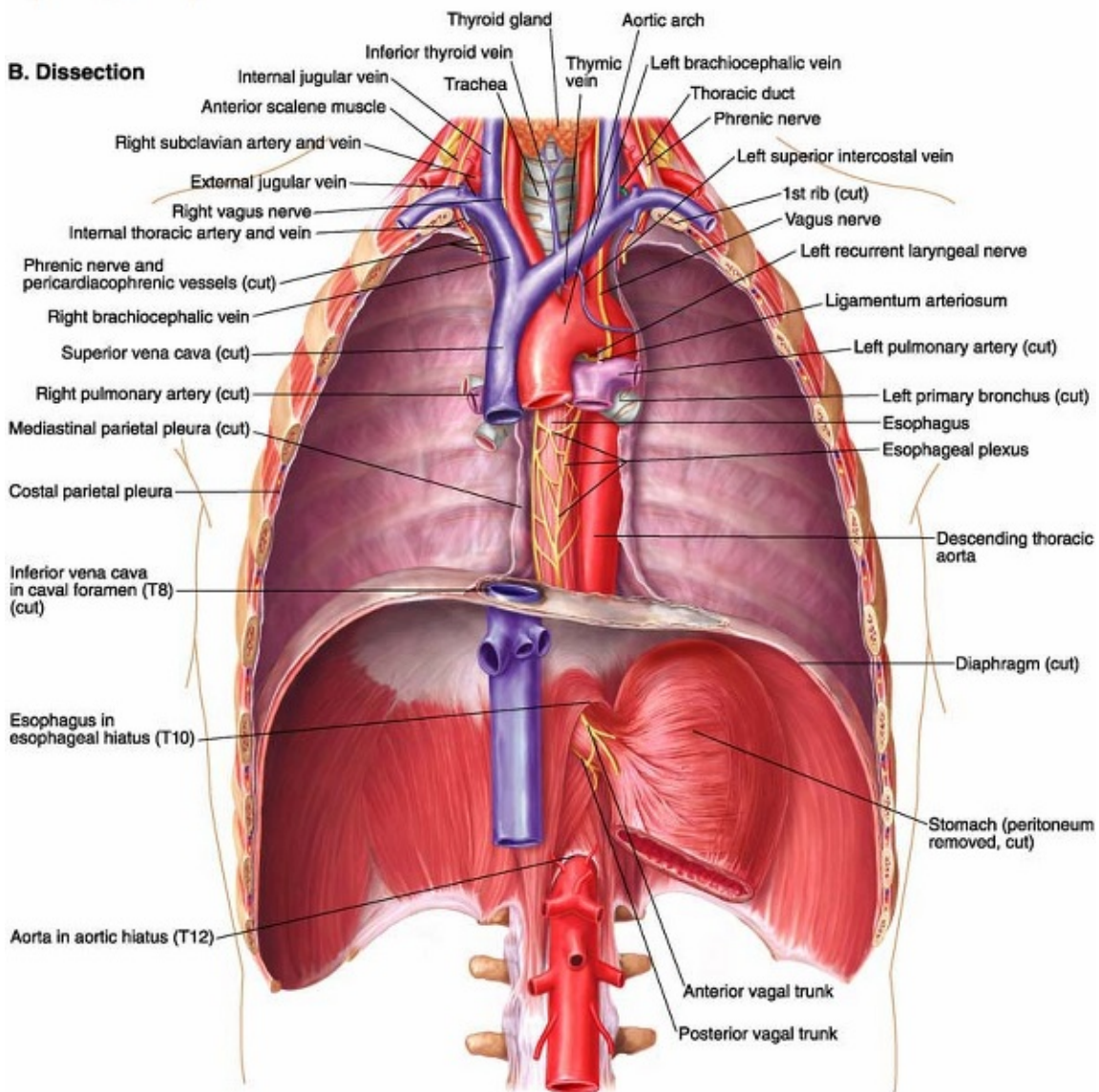


Plate 4-37 Mediastinum, Anterior View

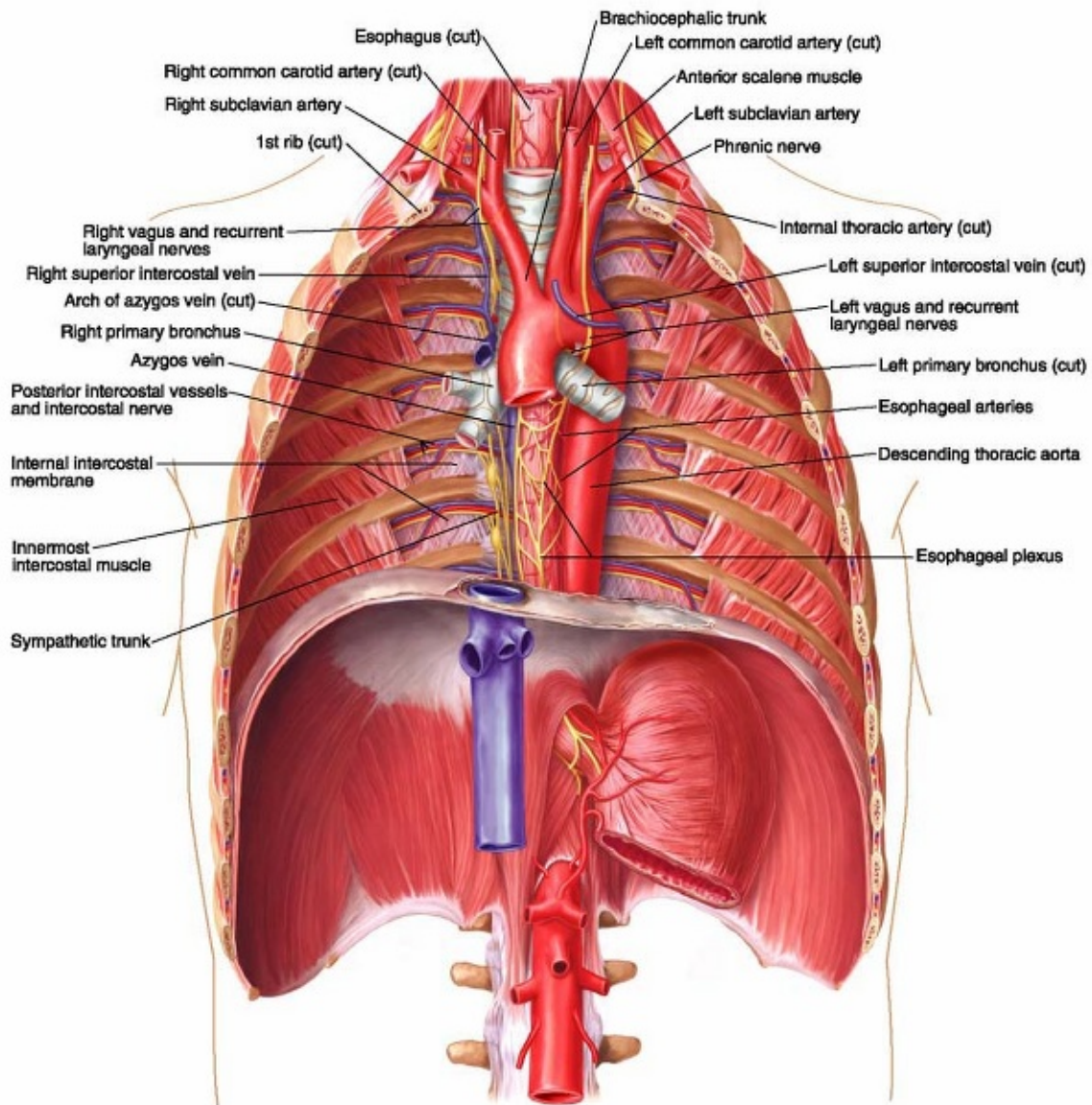


Plate 4-38 Mediastinum, Deep Dissection

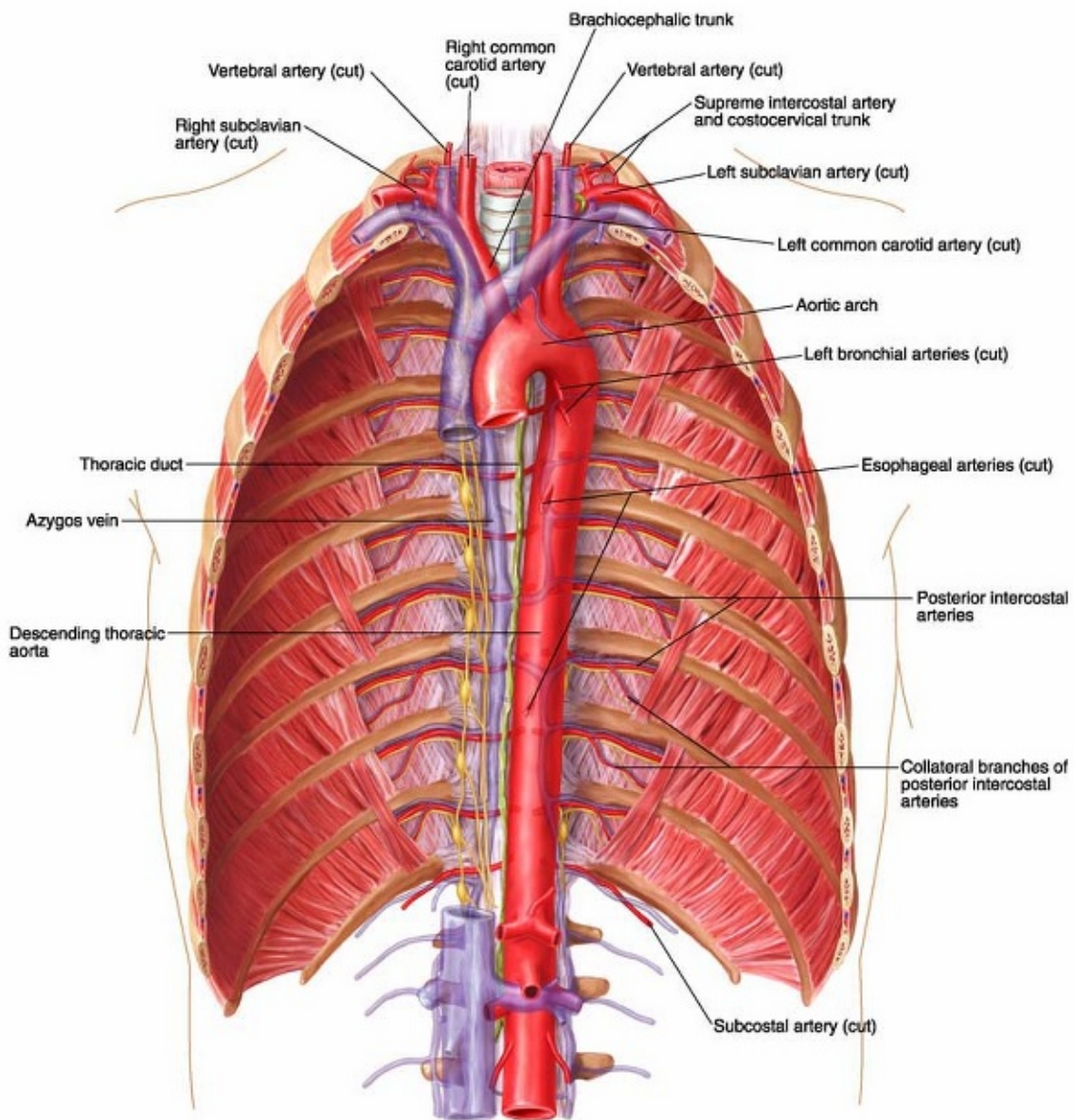


Plate 4-39 Arteries of the Posterior Thoracic Wall



Plate 4-40 Veins of the Posterior Thoracic Wall

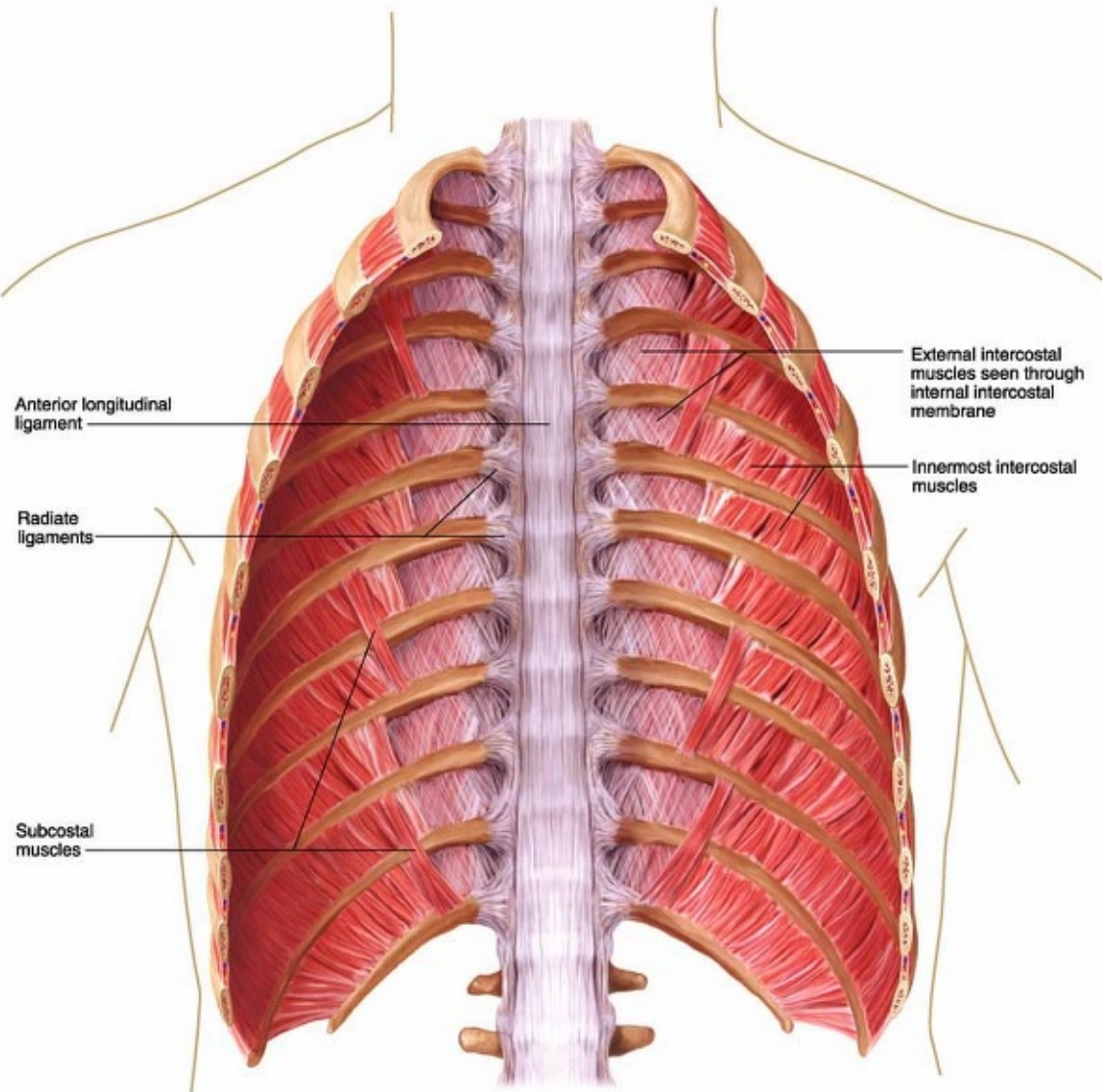


Plate 4-41 Muscles and Ligaments of the Posterior Thoracic Wall

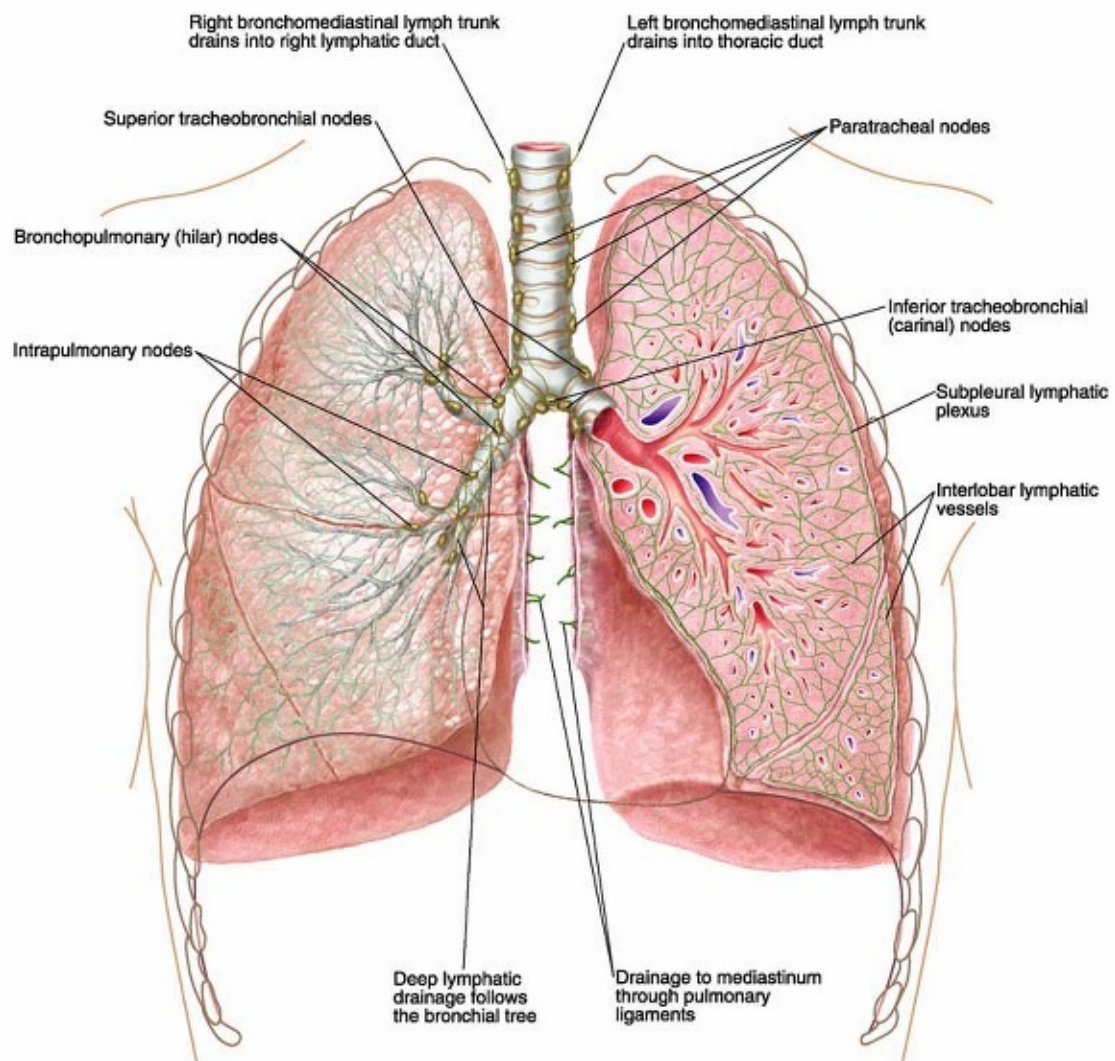


Plate 4-42 Lymphatics of the Lungs

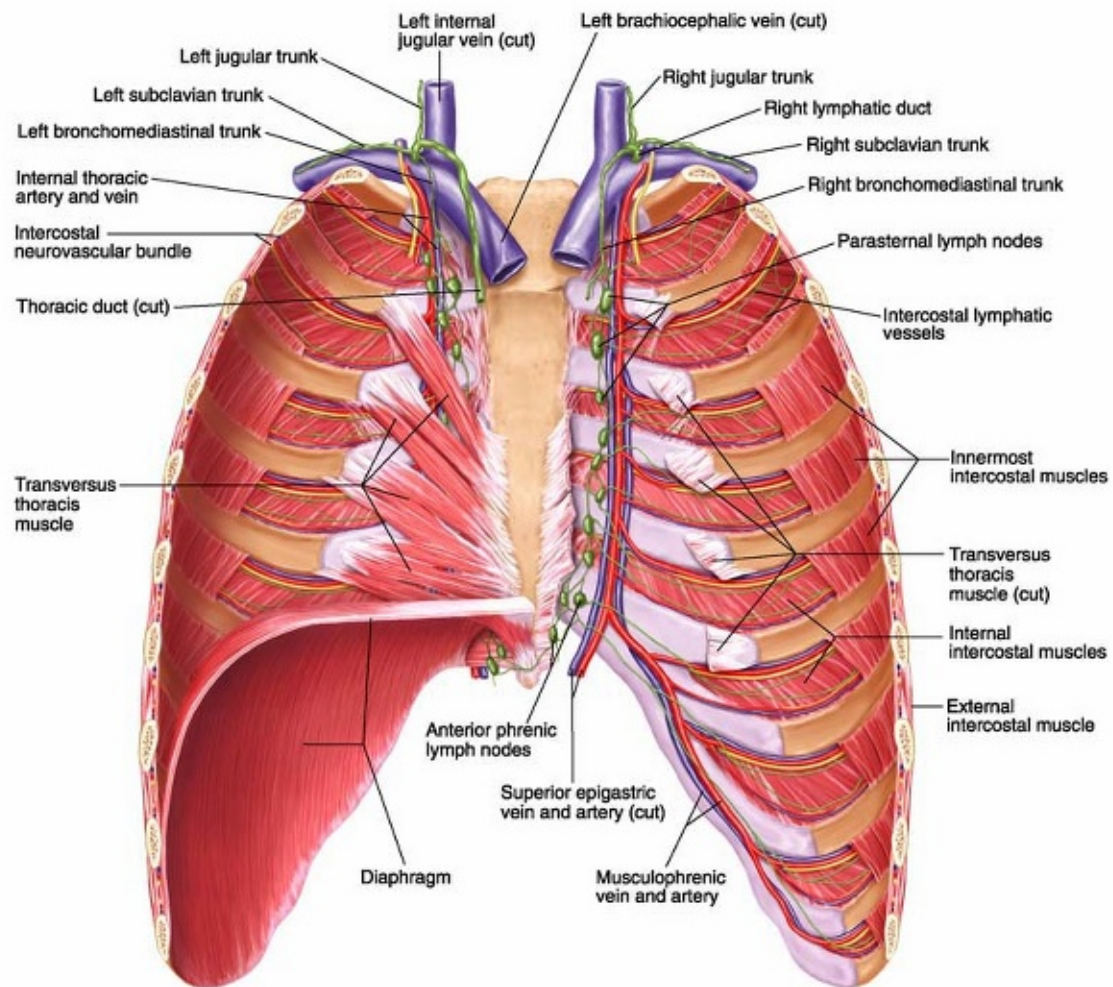


Plate 4-43 Lymphatics of the Anterior Thoracic Wall

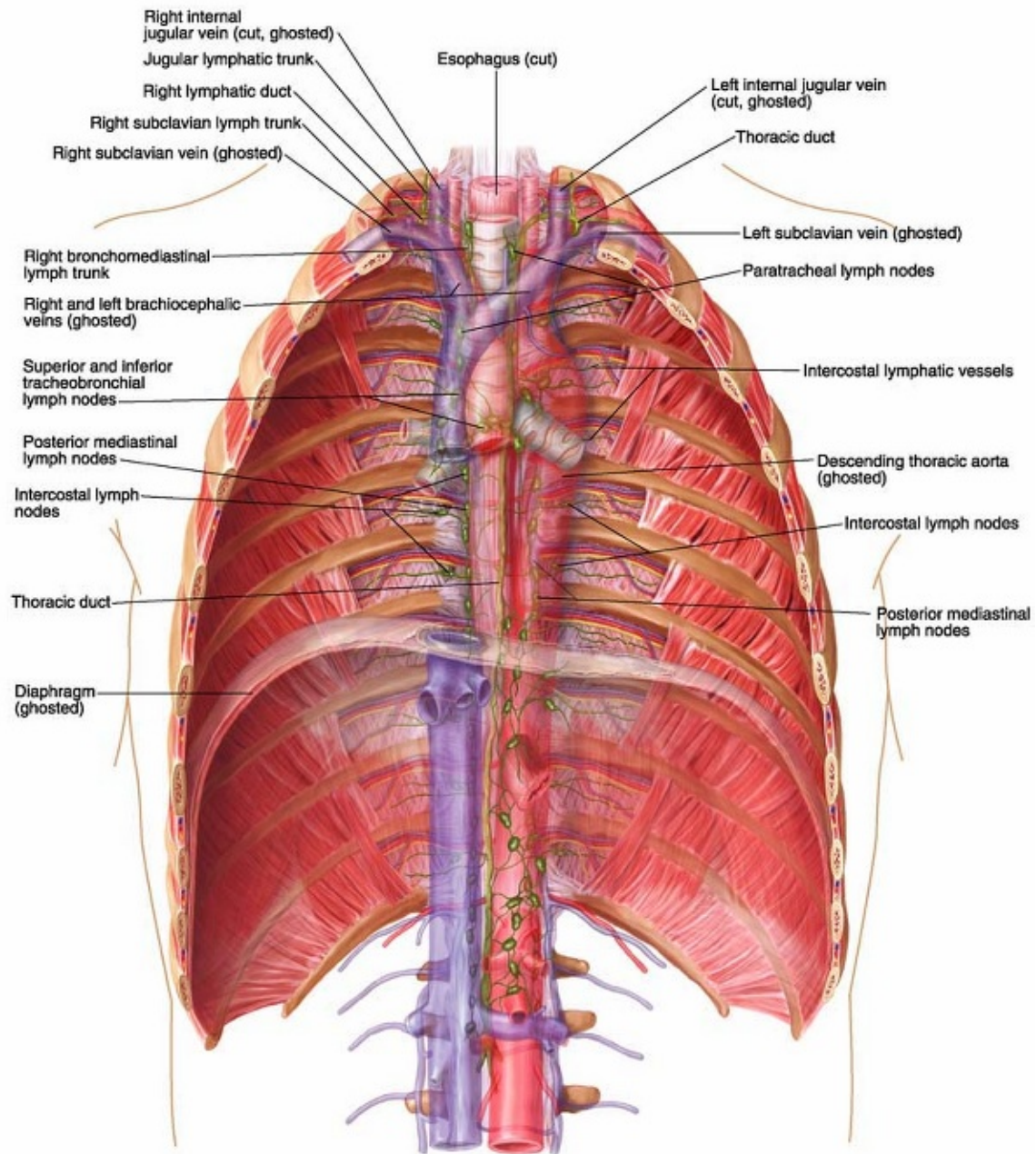


Plate 4-44 Lymphatics of the Posterior Thoracic Wall

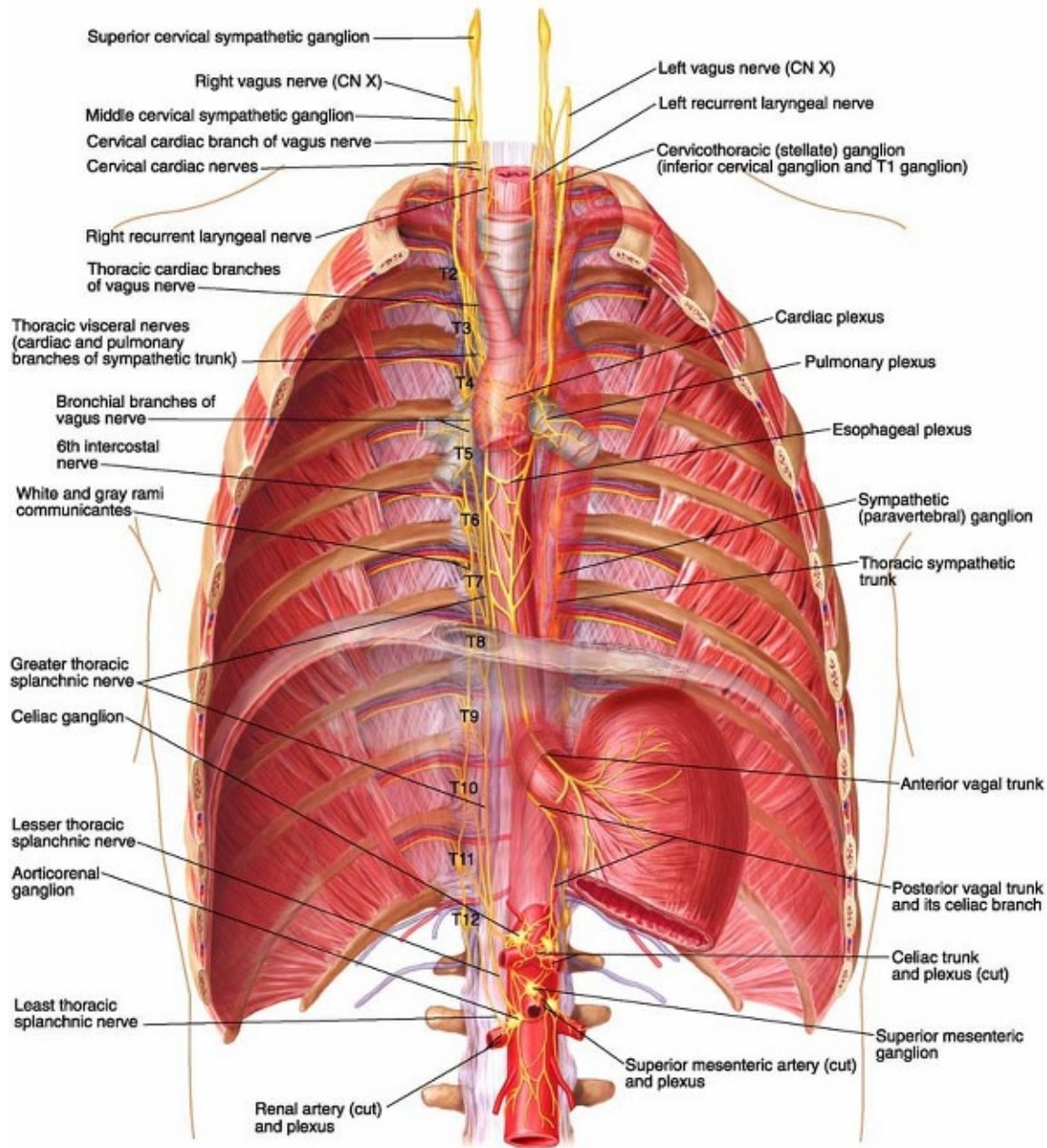


Plate 4-45 Autonomic Innervation of the Thoracic Viscera, Anterior View

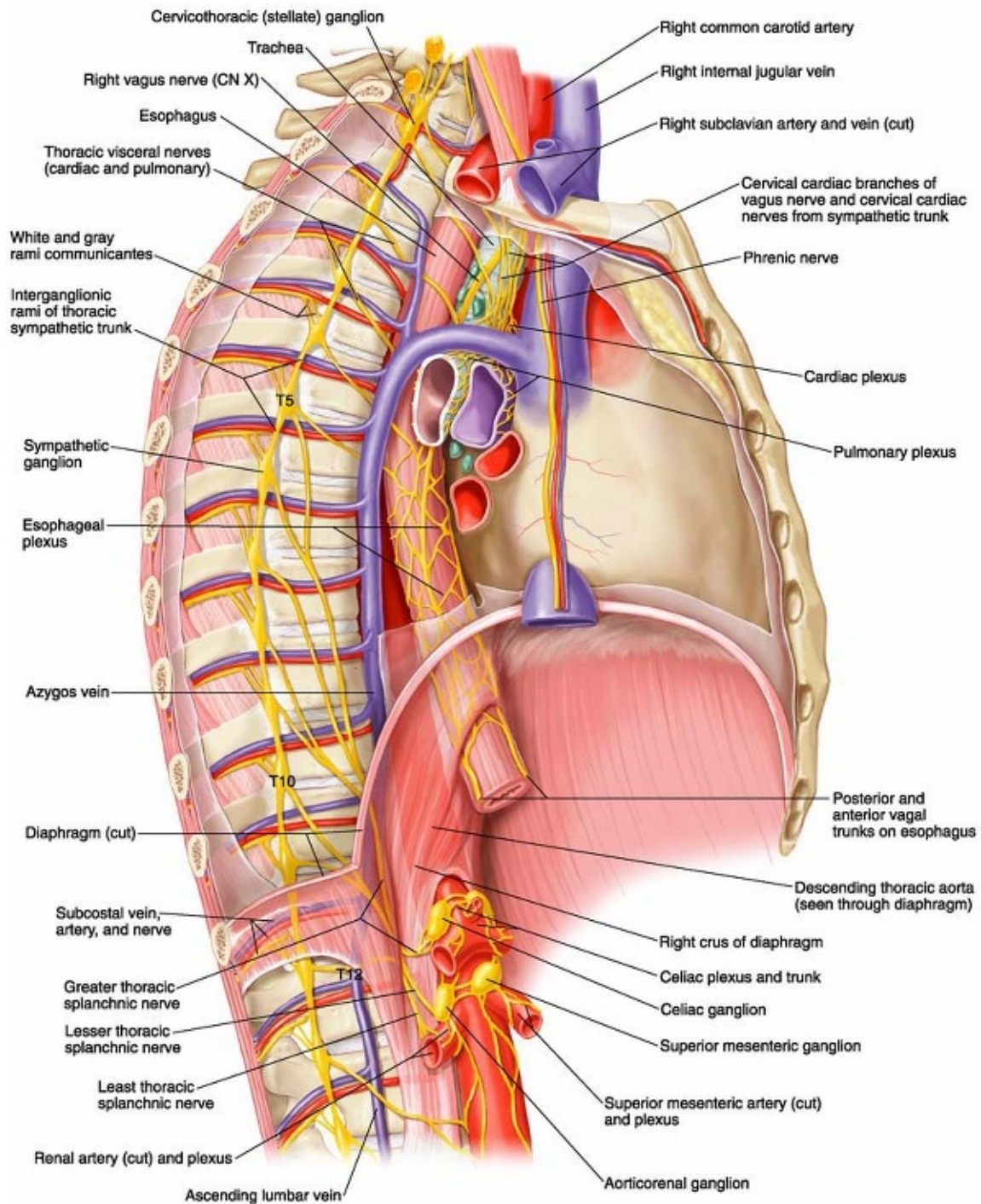
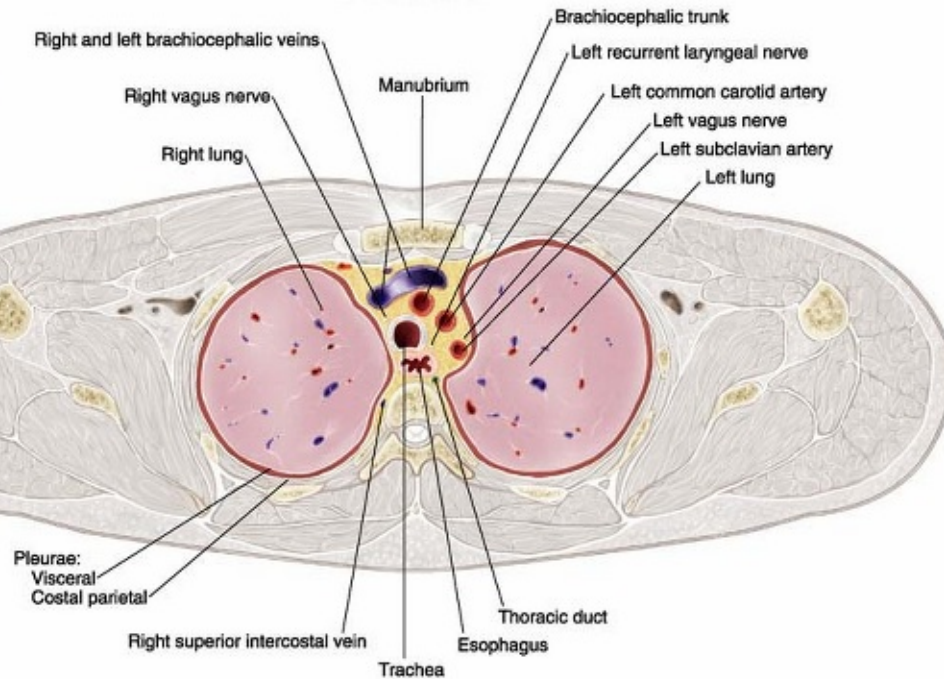


Plate 4-46 Autonomic Innervation of the Thoracic Viscera, Lateral View

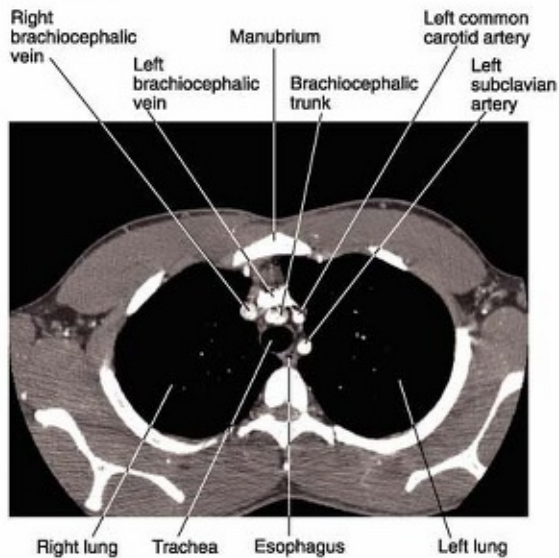
A. Orientation



B. Cross section



C. CT view



D. CT view with lung window

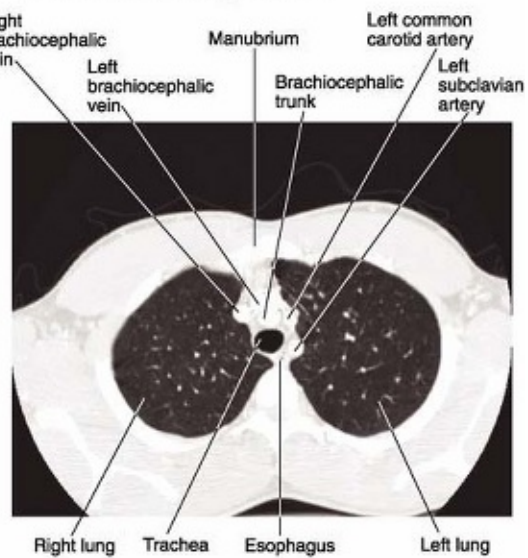
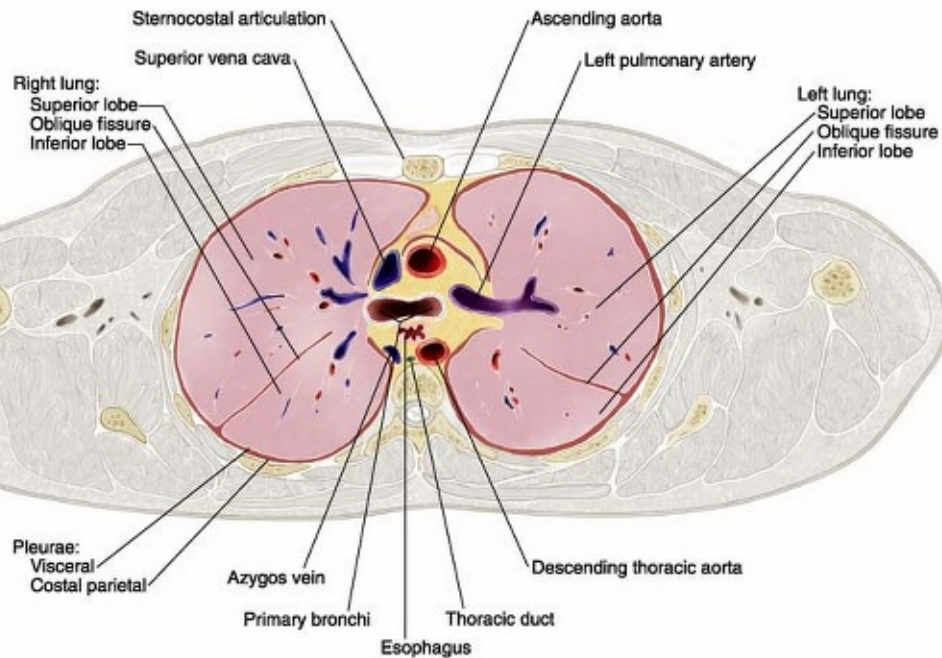


Plate 4-47 Cross Section of the Thorax at the T2 Vertebral Level

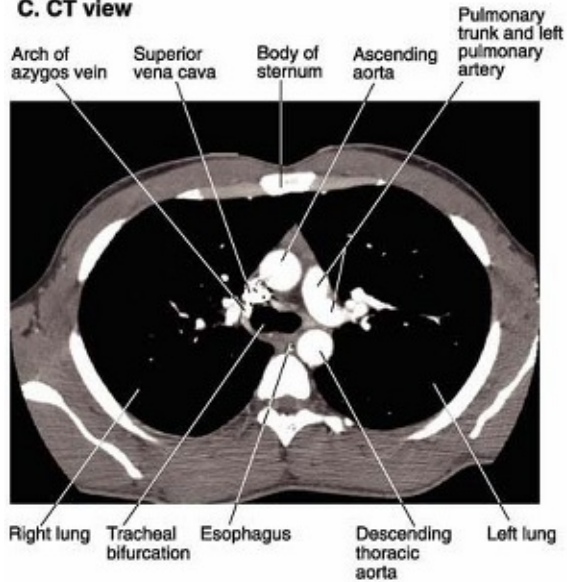
A. Orientation



B. Cross section



C. CT view



D. CT view with lung window

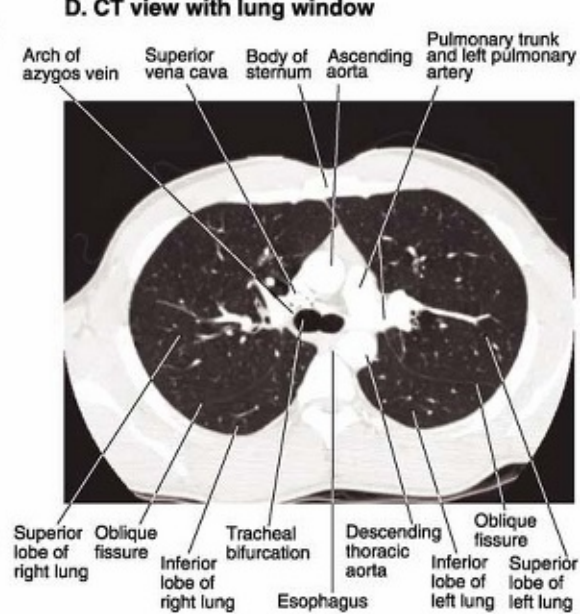
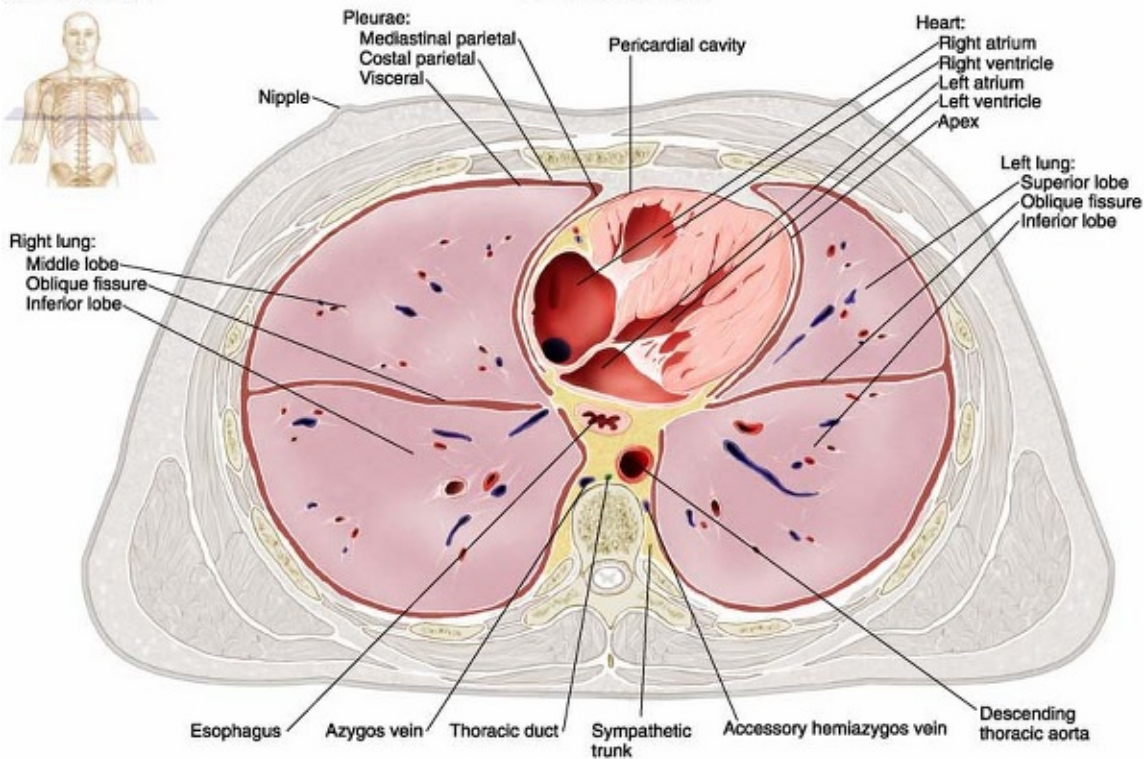


Plate 4-48 Cross Section of the Thorax at the T5 Vertebral Level

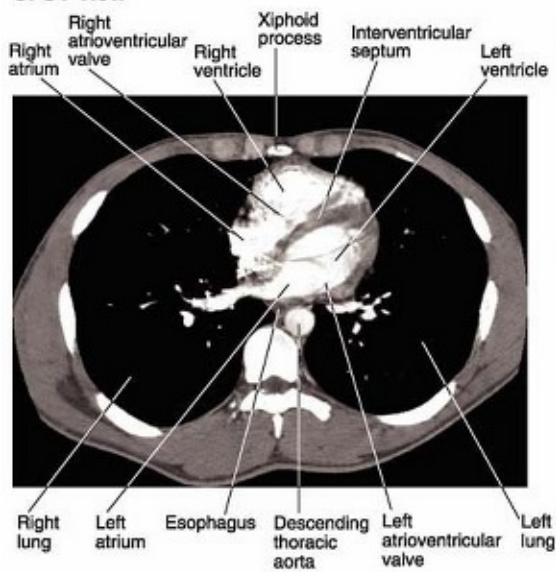
A. Orientation



B. Cross section



C. CT view



D. CT view with lung window

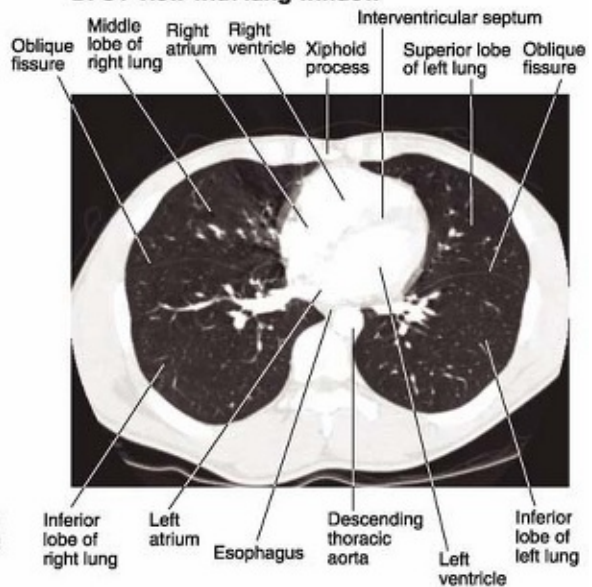


Plate 4-49 Cross Section of the Thorax at the T7 Vertebral Level



Authors: Tank, Patrick W.; Gest, Thomas R.

Title: *Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Atlas of Anatomy, 1st Edition*

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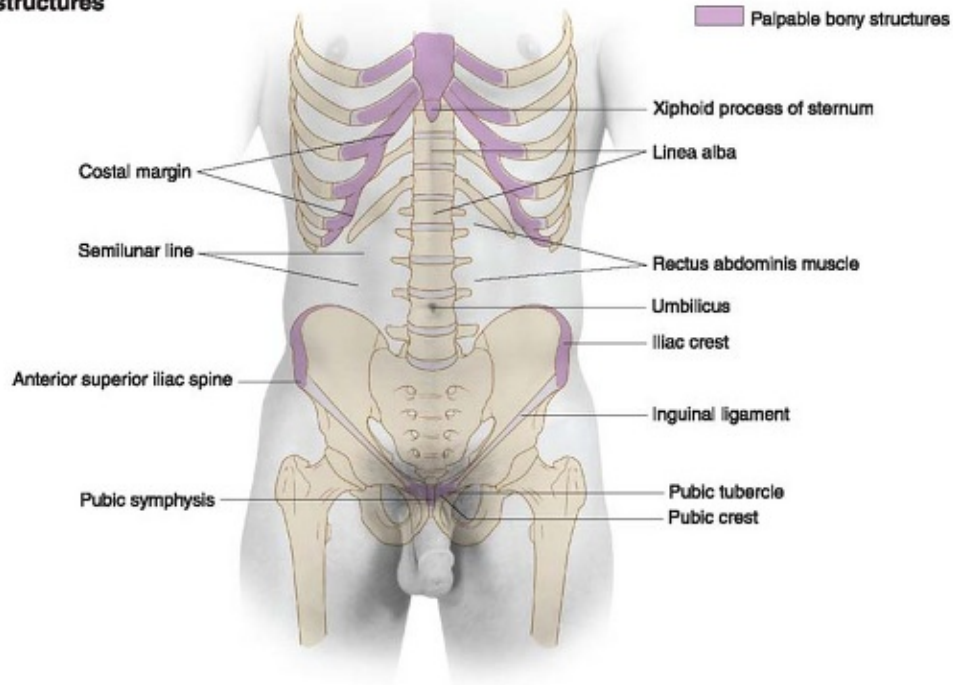
Chapter 5

The Abdomen

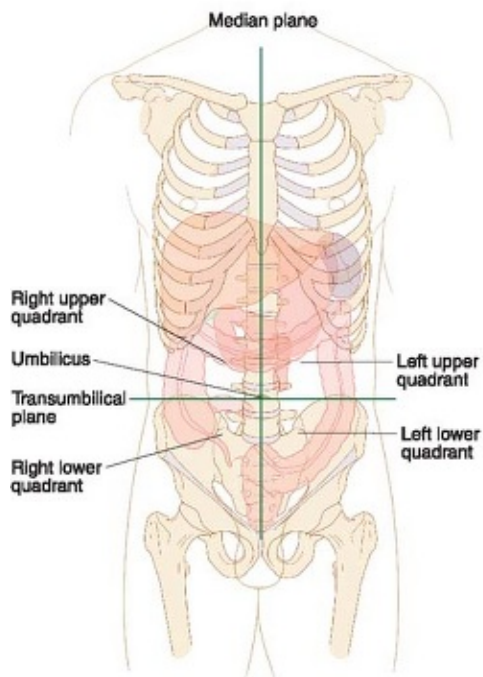
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A. Palpable structures



B. Abdominal quadrants



C. Abdominal regions

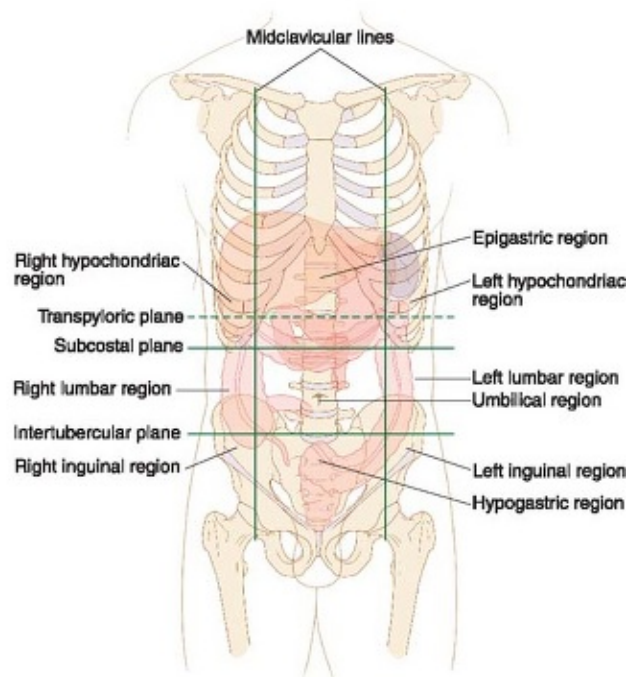


Plate 5-01 Palpable Features and Landmarks of the Abdomen

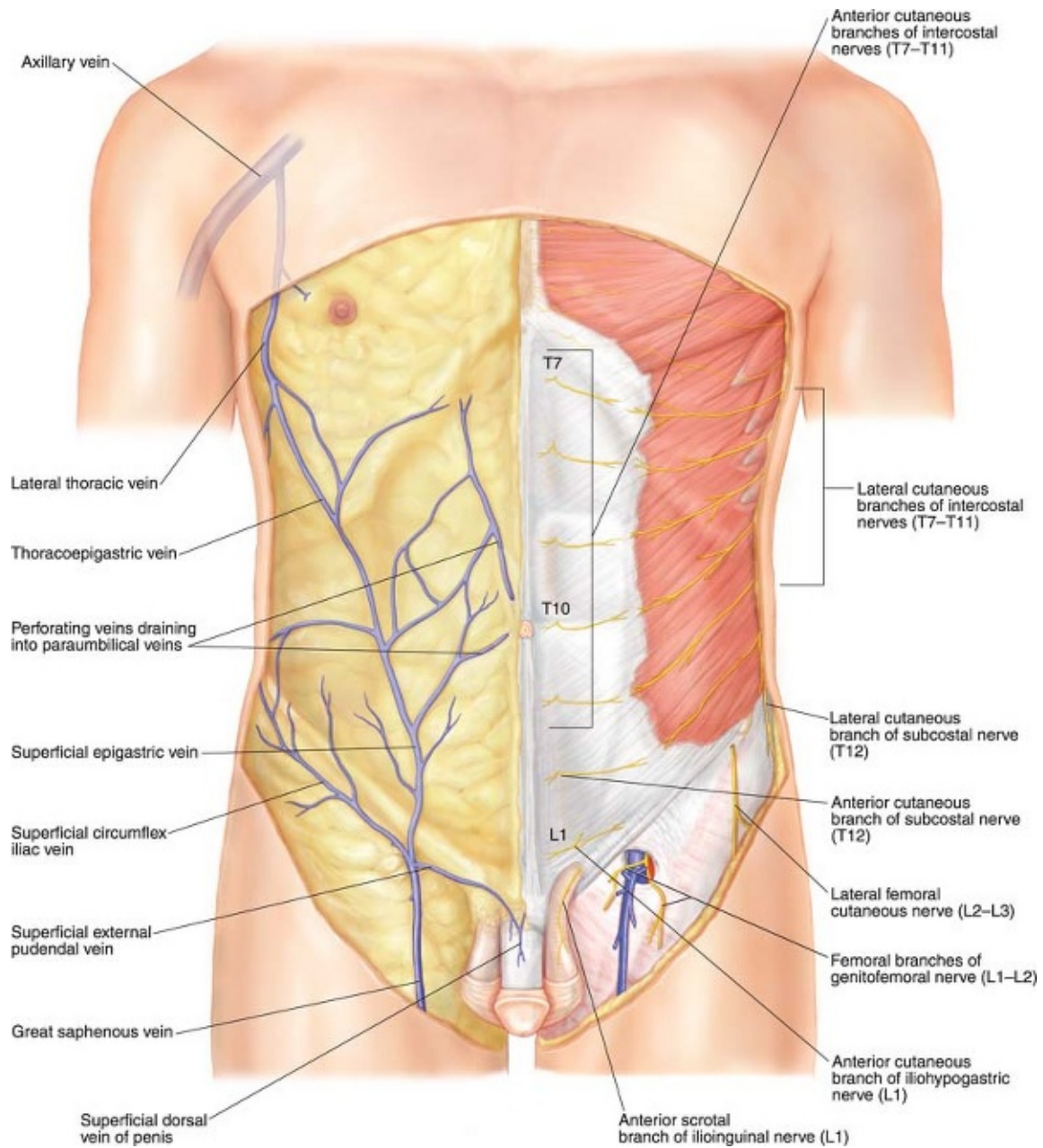


Plate 5-02 Superficial Veins and Cutaneous Nerves of the Anterior Abdominal Wall

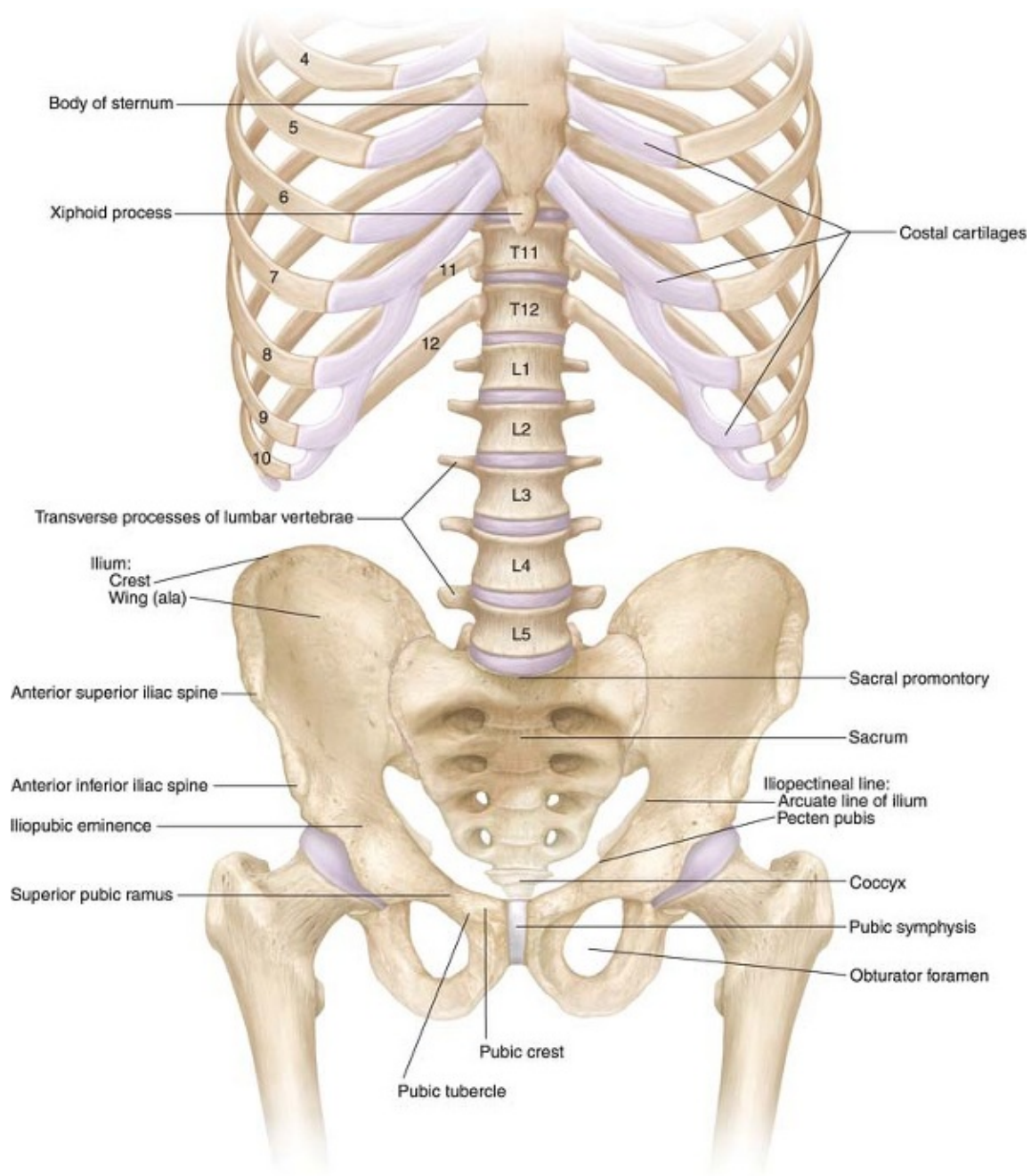


Plate 5-03 Skeleton of the Abdominal Wall

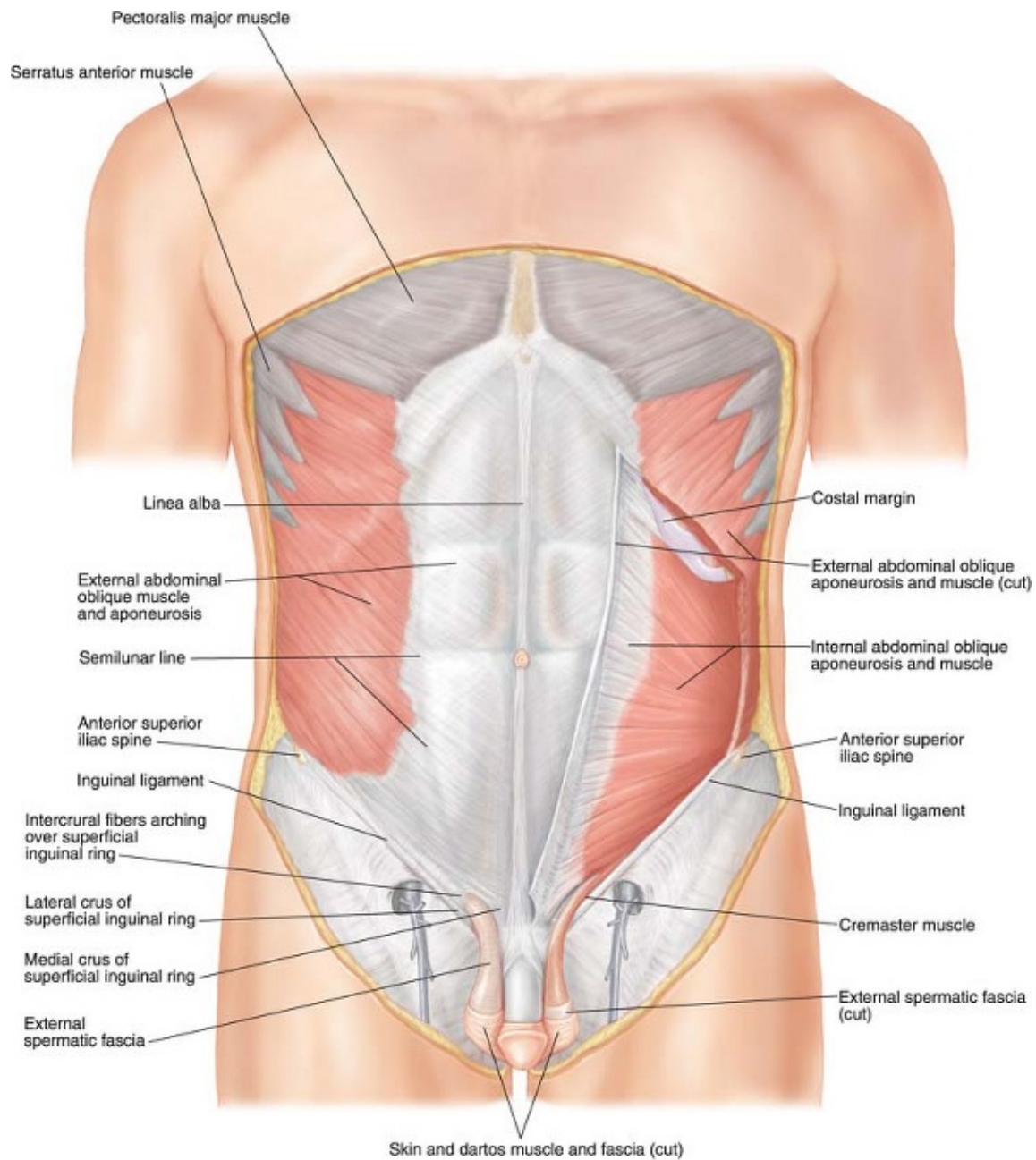


Plate 5-04 Muscles of the Anterior Abdominal Wall, Superficial Dissection

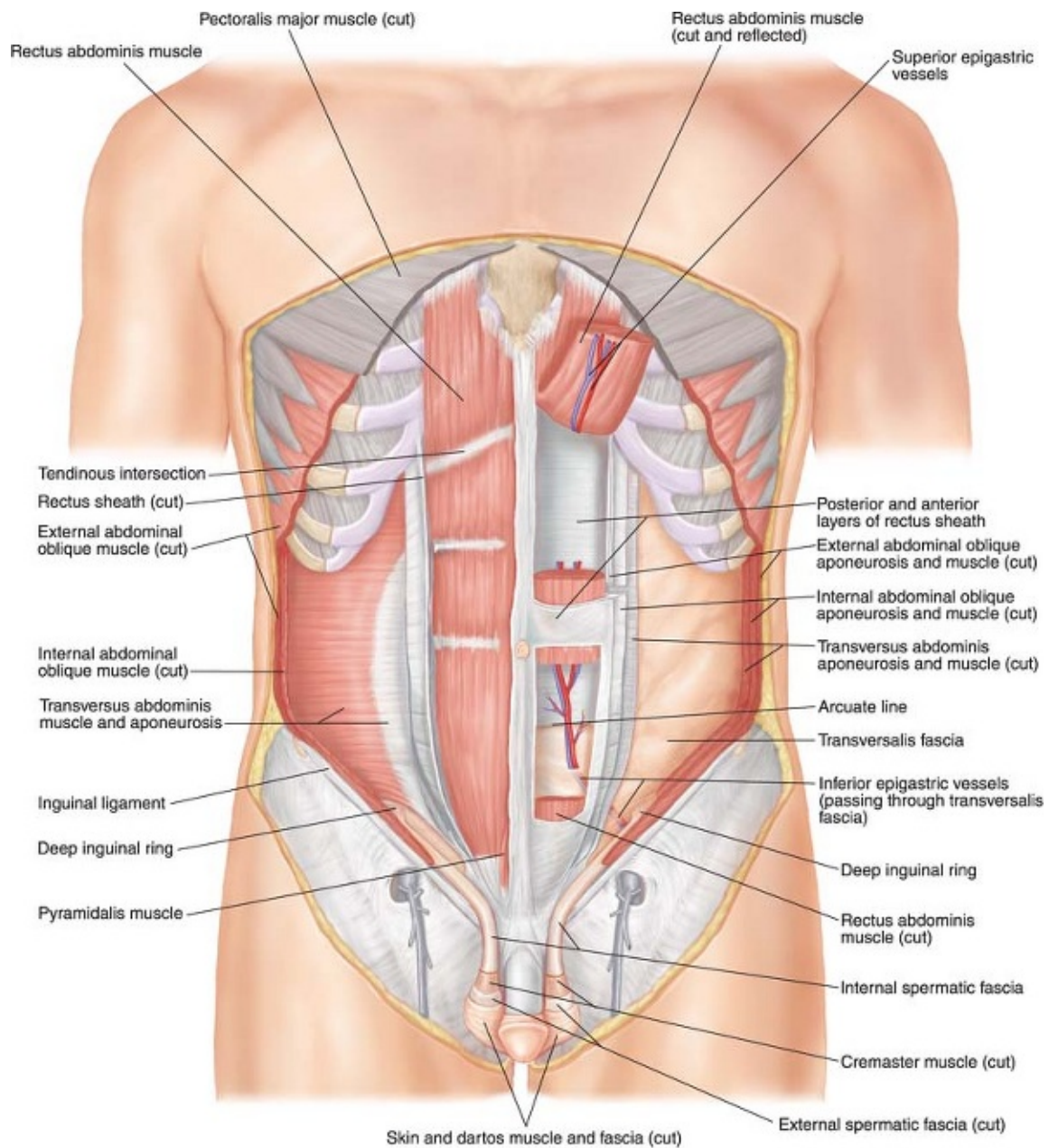
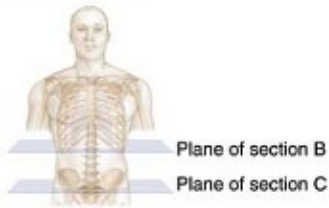
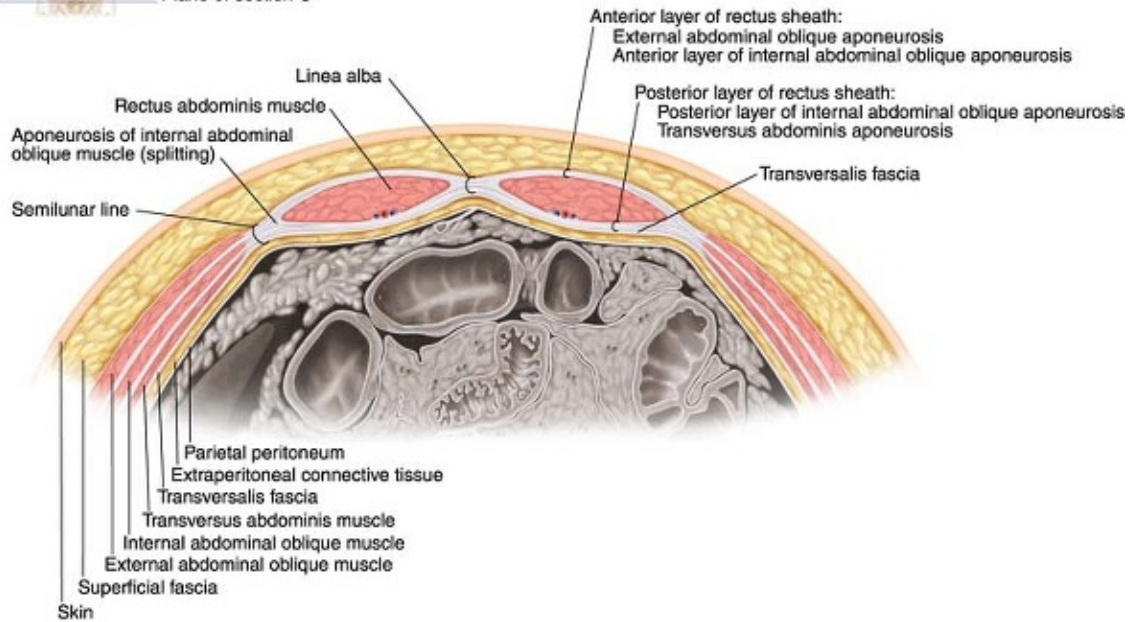


Plate 5-05 Muscles of the Anterior Abdominal Wall, Deep Dissection

A. Orientation



B. Cross section superior to arcuate line



C. Cross section inferior to arcuate line

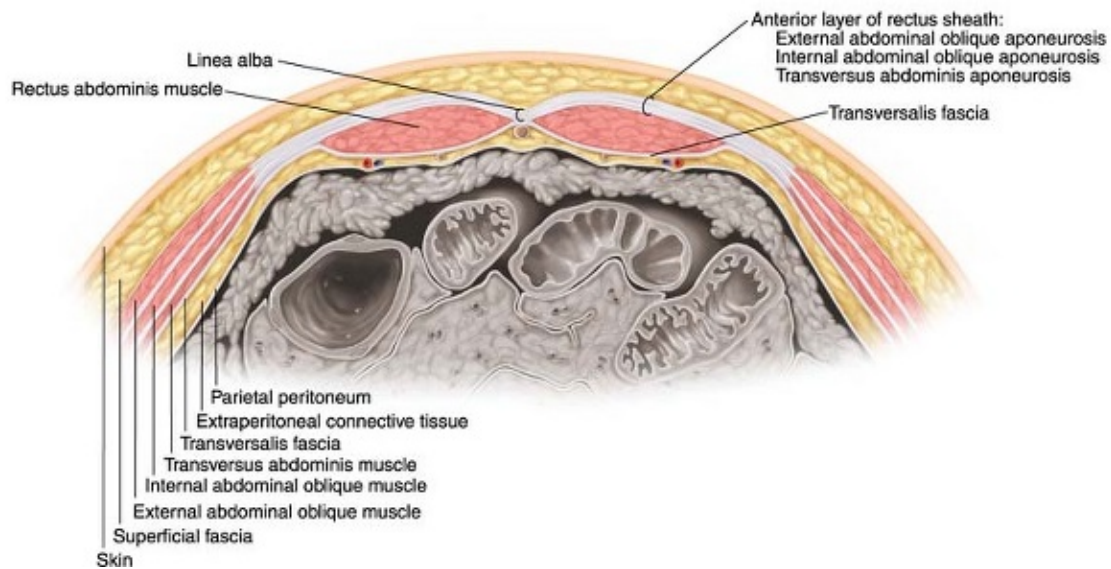
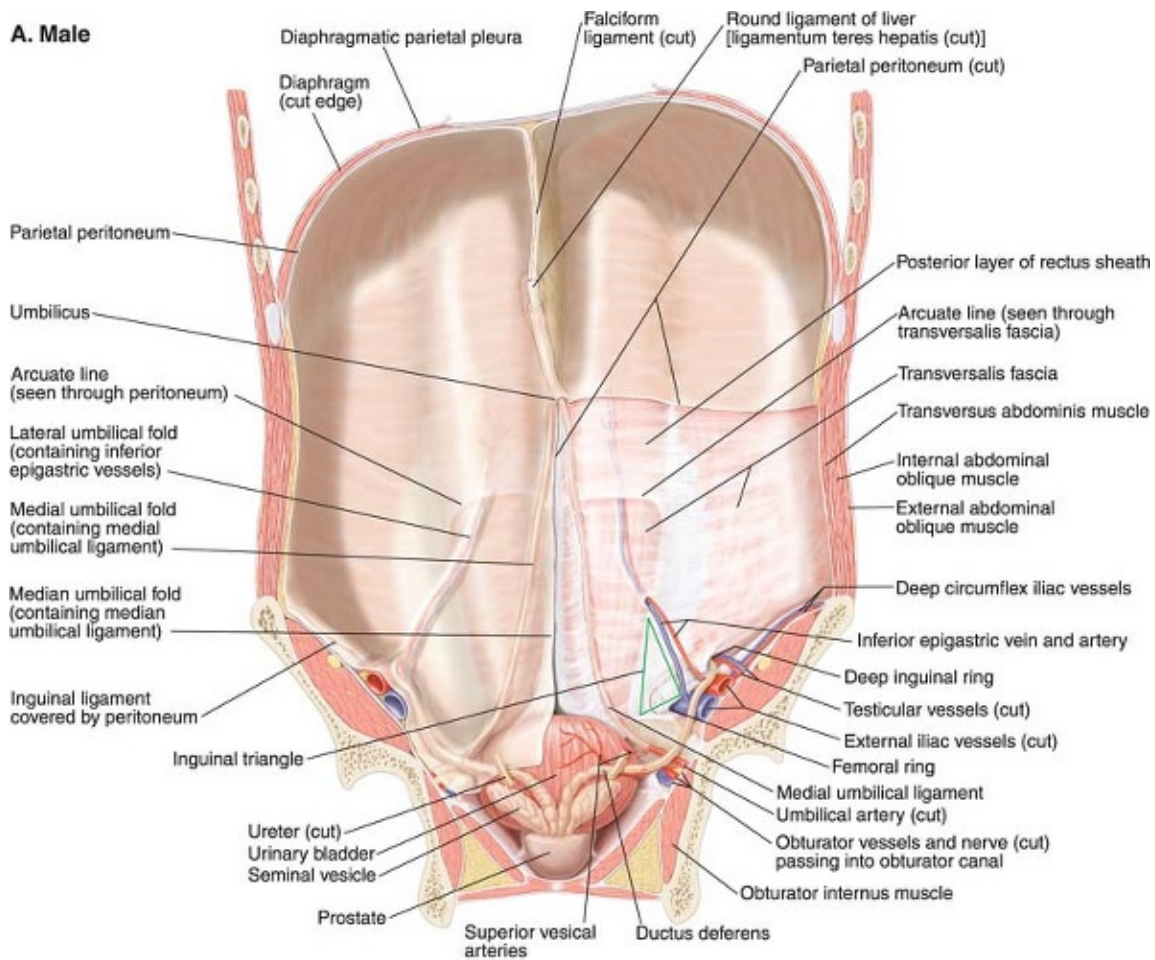


Plate 5-06 Rectus Sheath

A. Male



B. Female

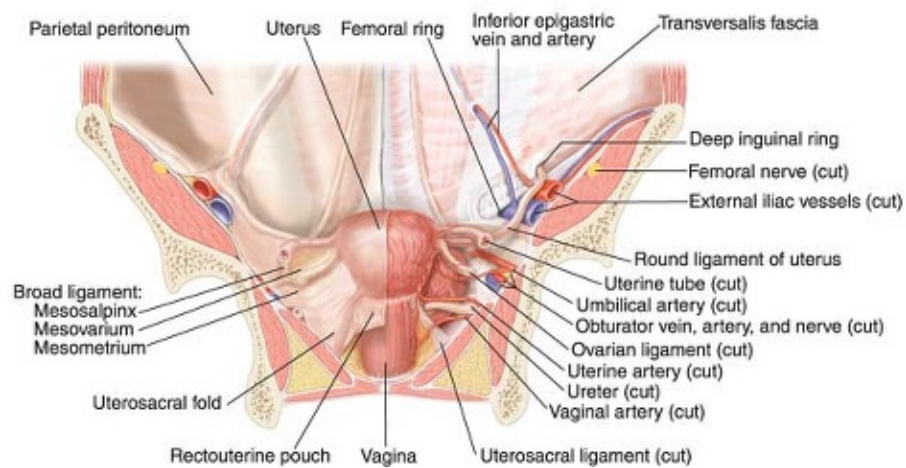
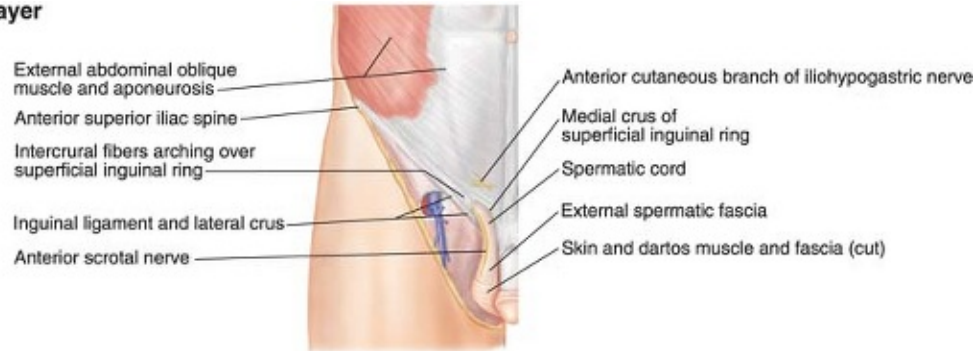
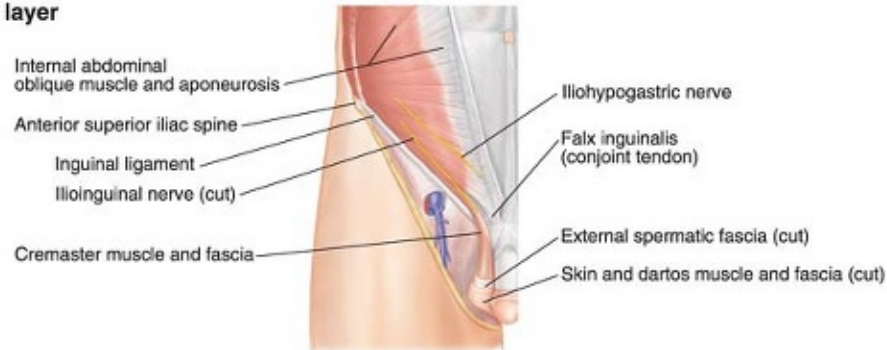


Plate 5-07 Anterior Abdominal Wall, Internal Features

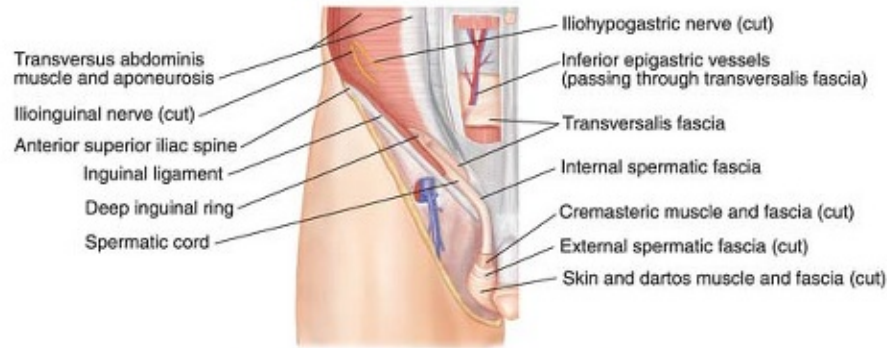
A. Superficial layer



B. Intermediate layer



C. Deep layer



D. Internal view

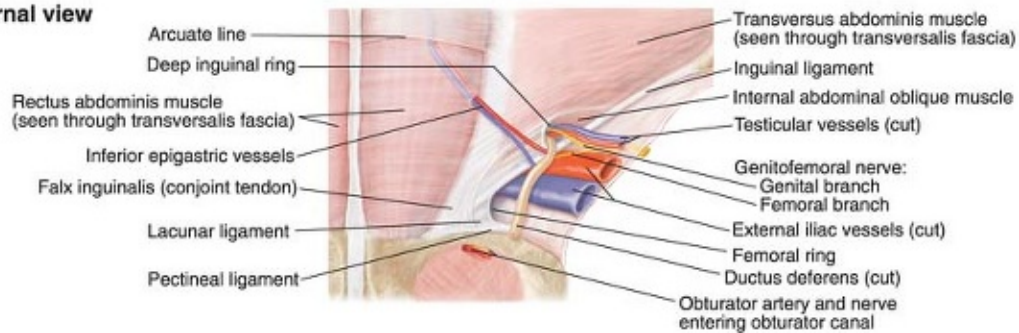
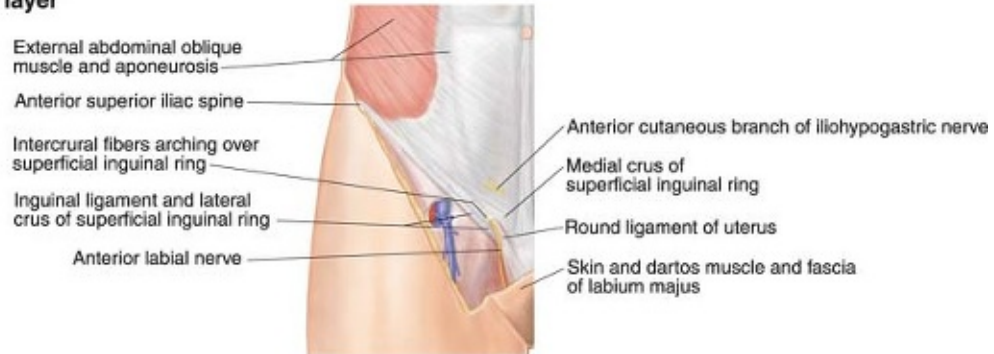
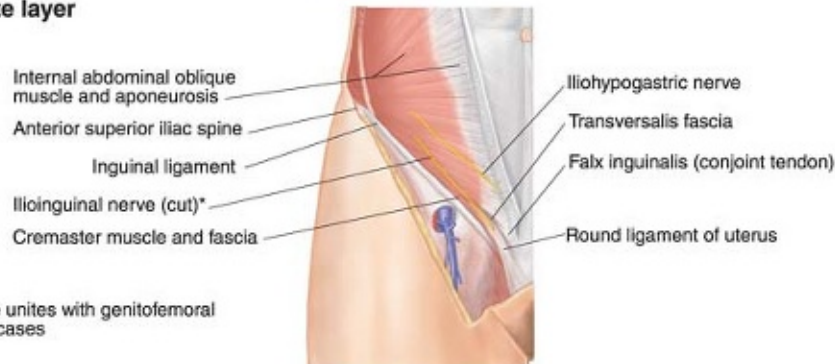


Plate 5-08 Inguinal Region, Male I

A. Superficial layer

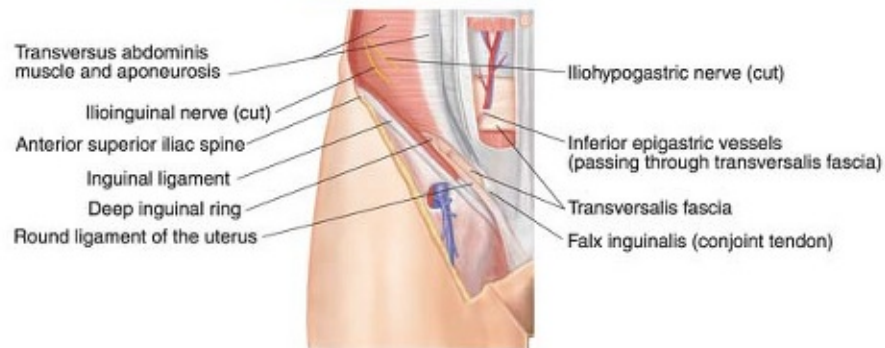


B. Intermediate layer



*Ilioinguinal nerve unites with genitofemoral nerve in 35% of cases

C. Deep layer



D. Internal view

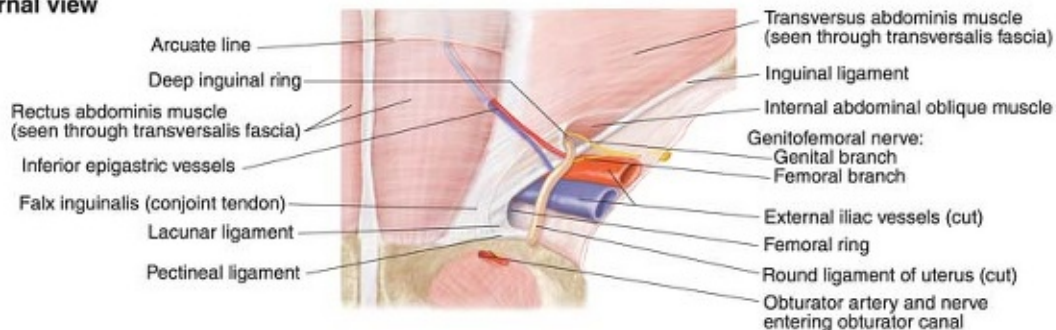
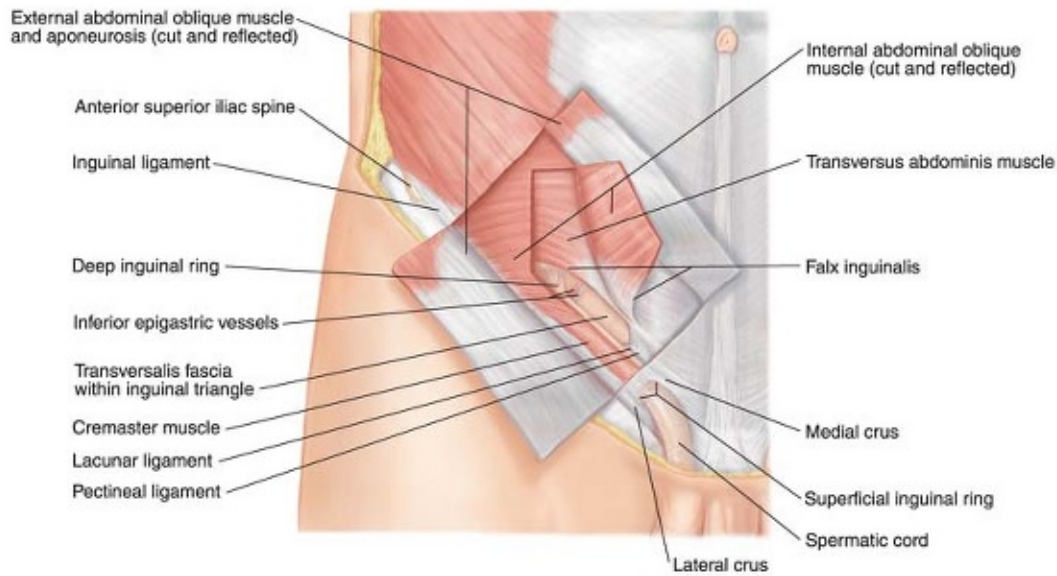
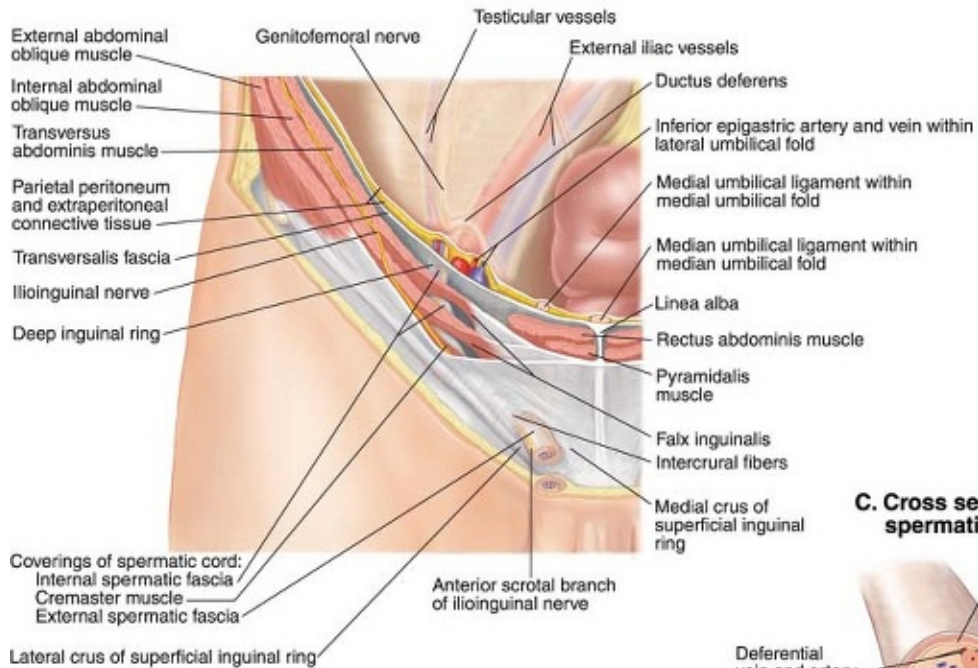


Plate 5-09 Inguinal Region, Female

A. Dissection



B. Layers separated for visibility



C. Cross section through spermatic cord

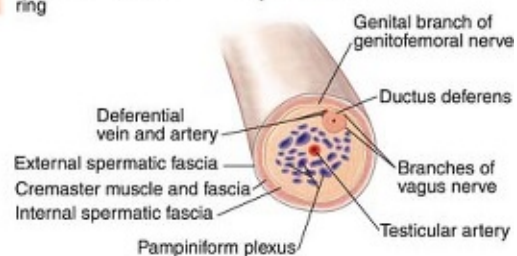
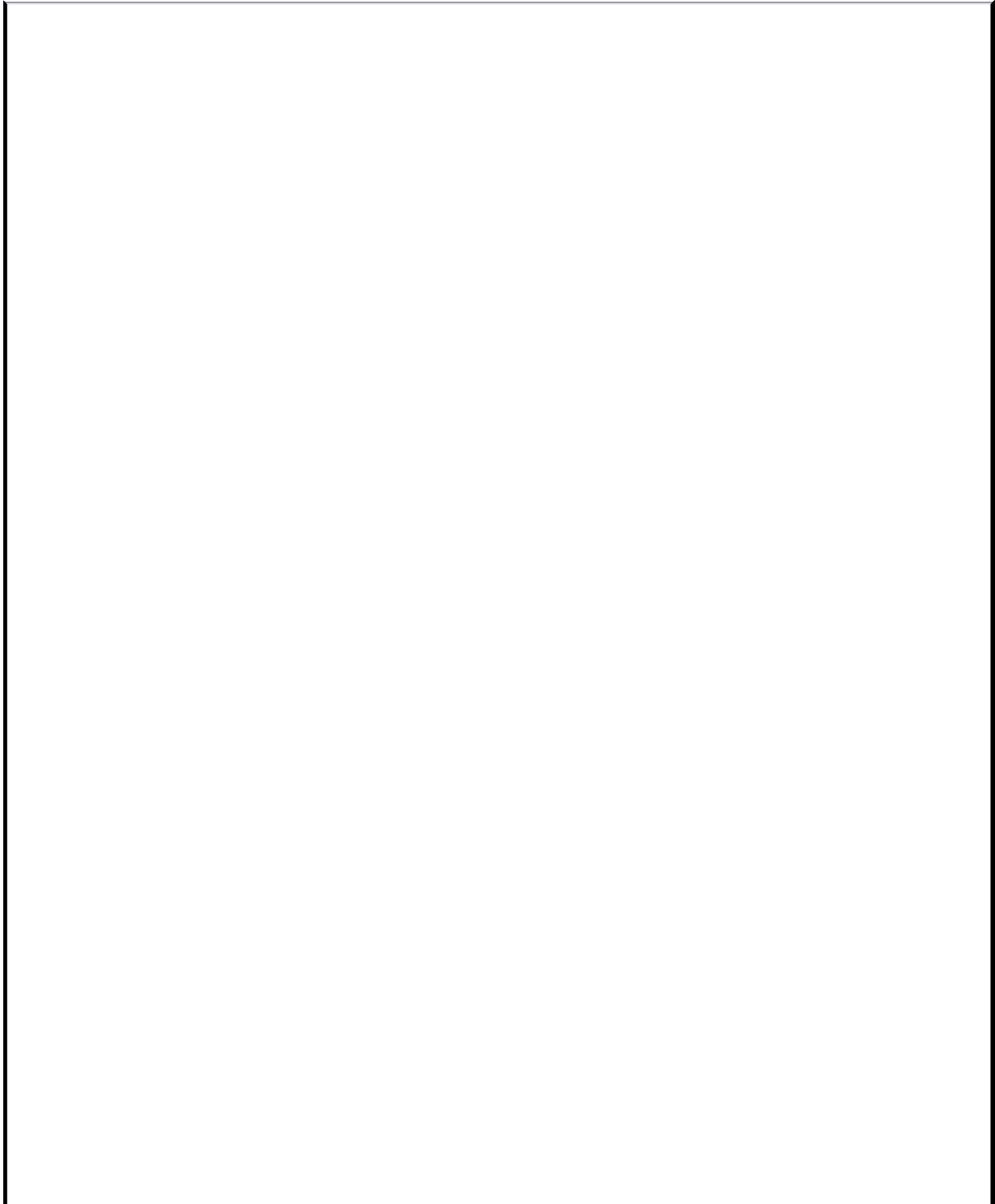
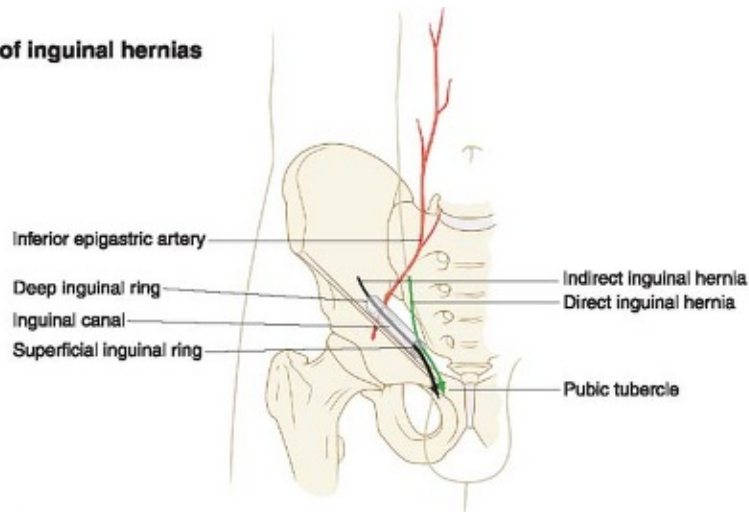


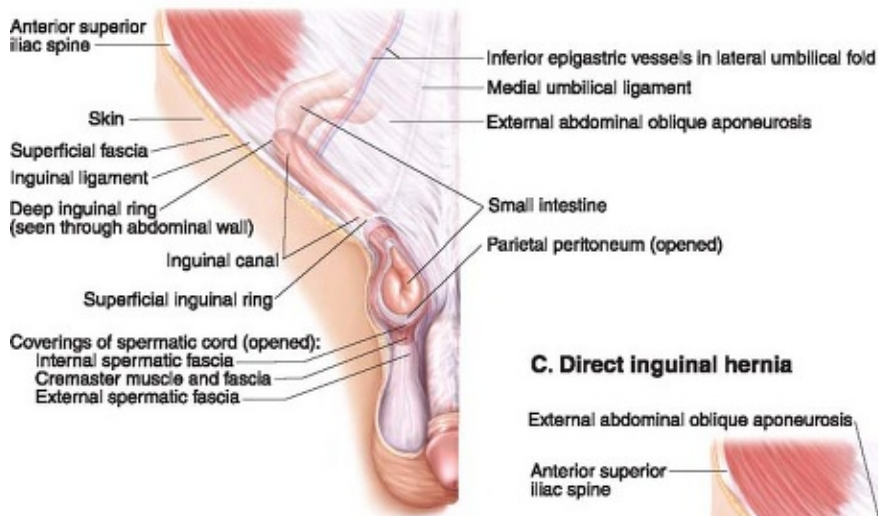
Plate 5-10 Inguinal Region, Male II



A. Surface projection of inguinal hernias



B. Indirect inguinal hernia



C. Direct inguinal hernia

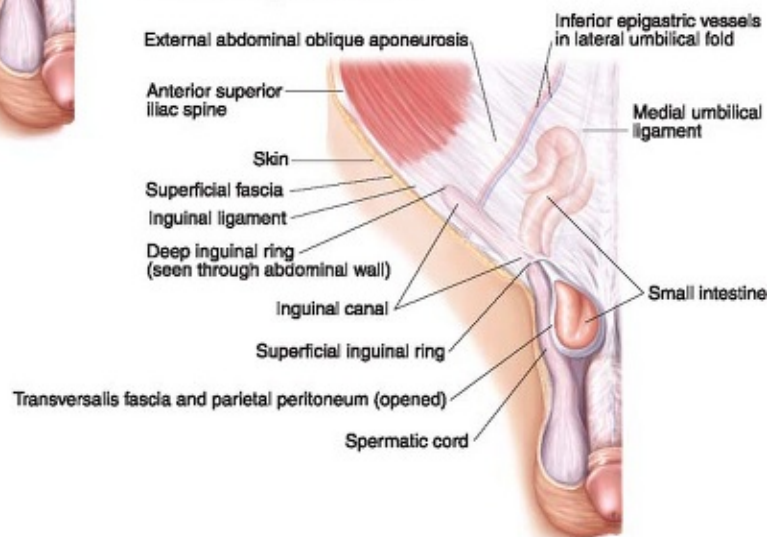
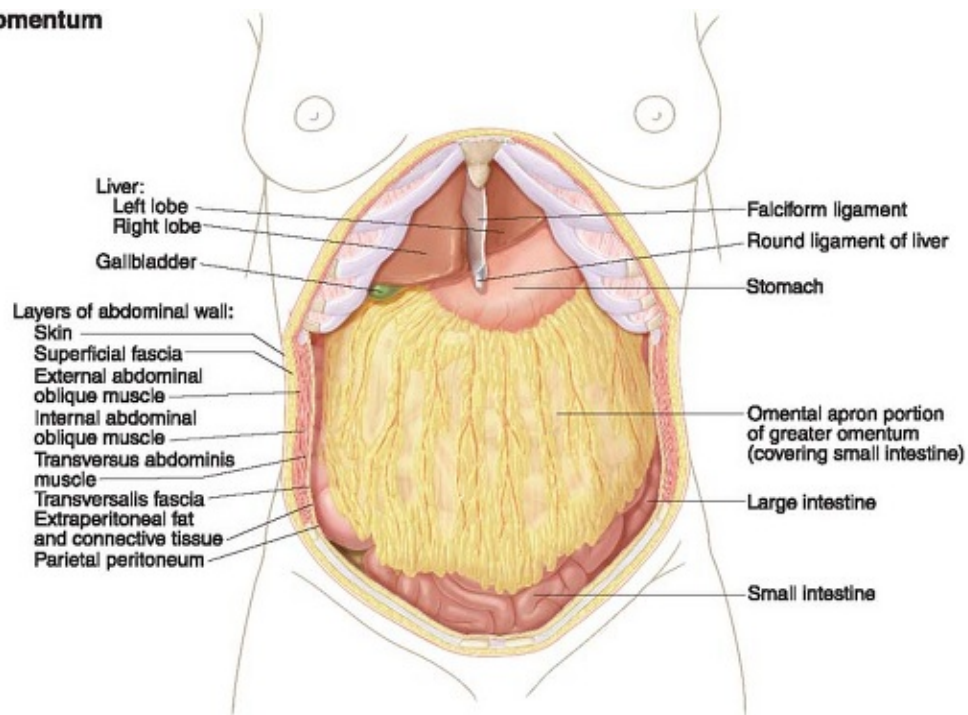


Plate 5-11 Inguinal Hernias

A. Greater omentum



B. Large and small intestines

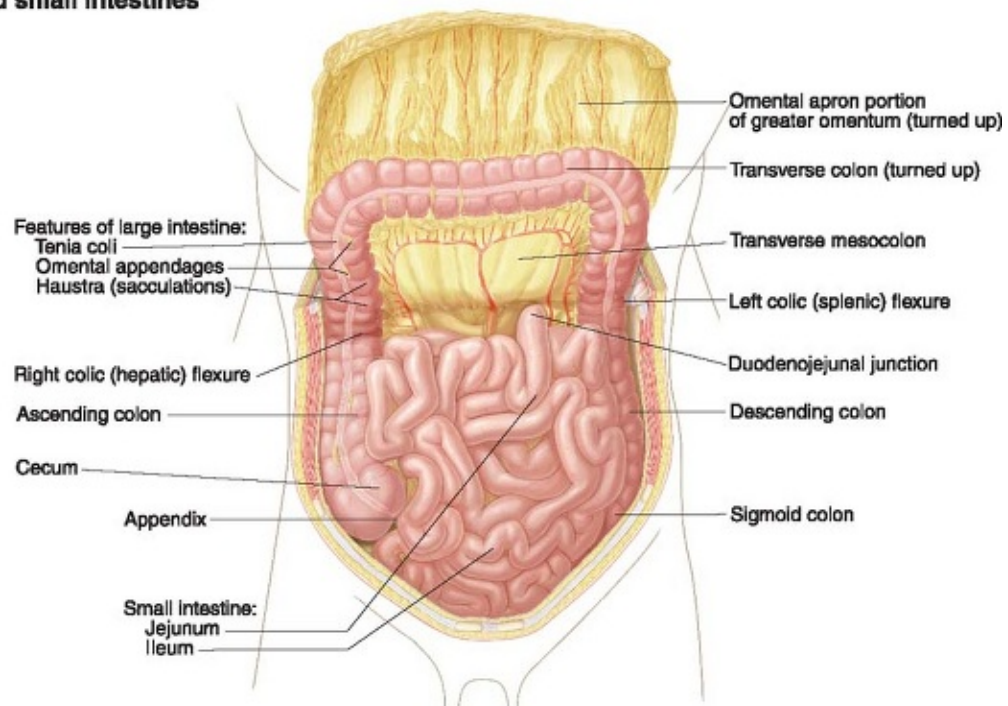
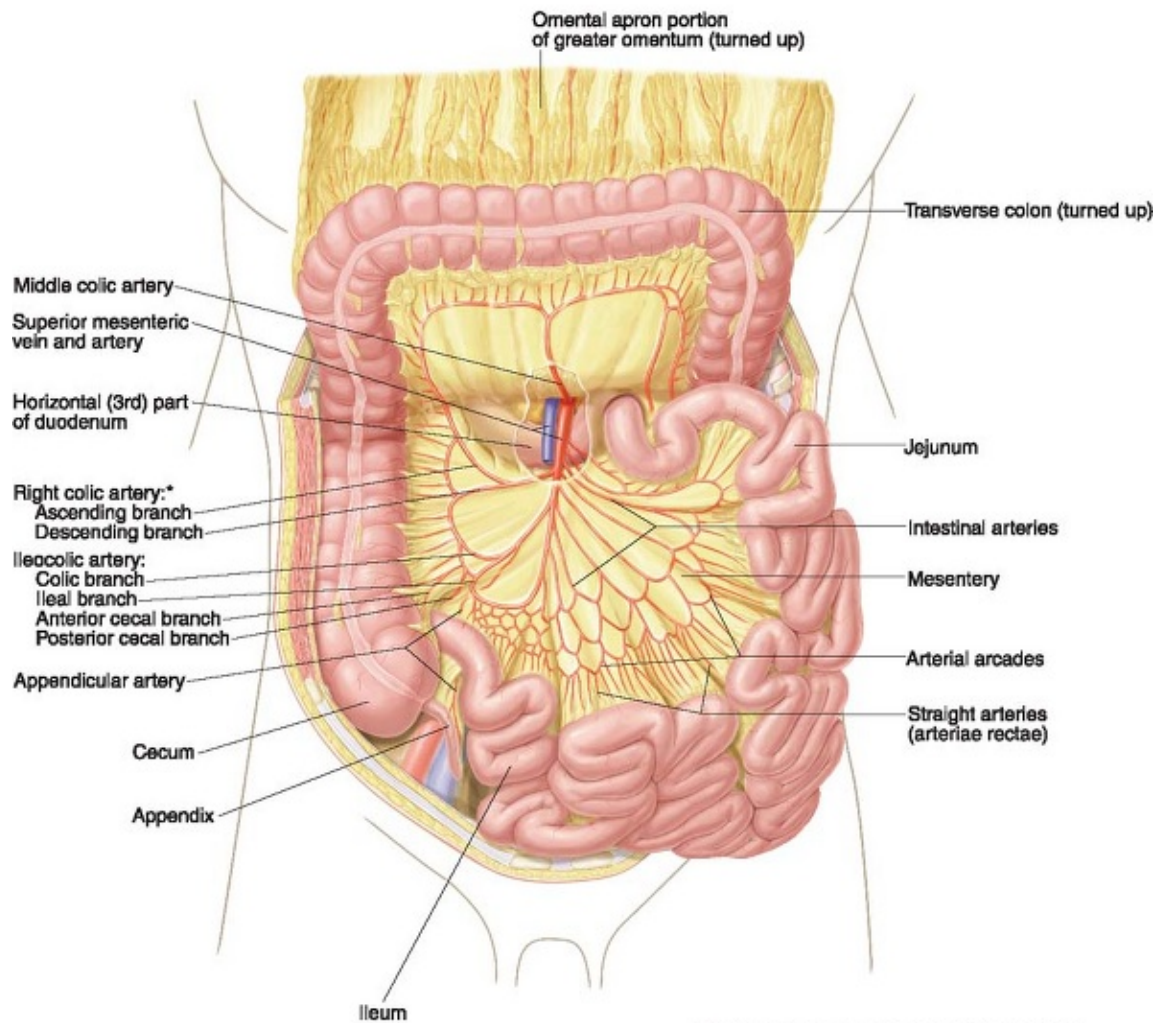


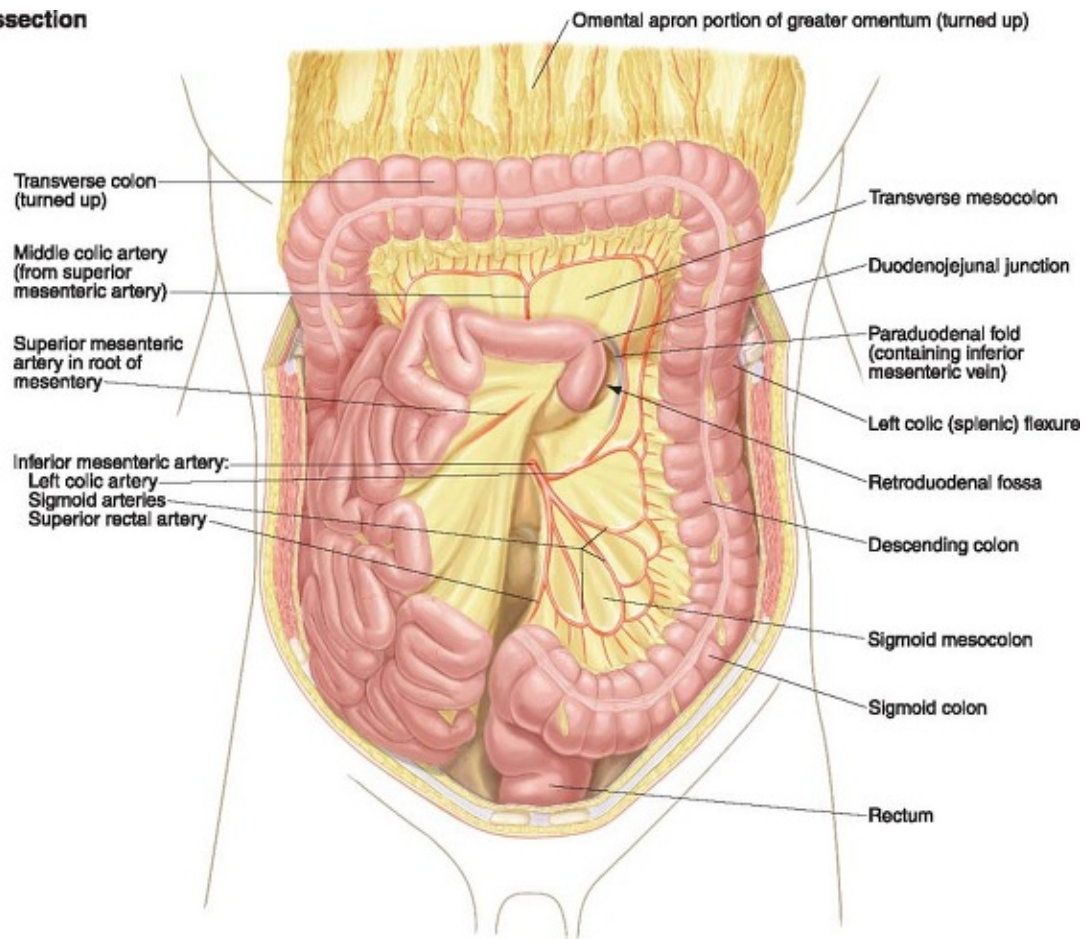
Plate 5-12 Peritoneum and Peritoneal Cavity



*Right colic artery is absent in about 13% of cases and arises from either the ileocolic artery or middle colic artery in 50% of cases

Plate 5-13 Superior Mesenteric Artery

A. Dissection



B. Marginal artery

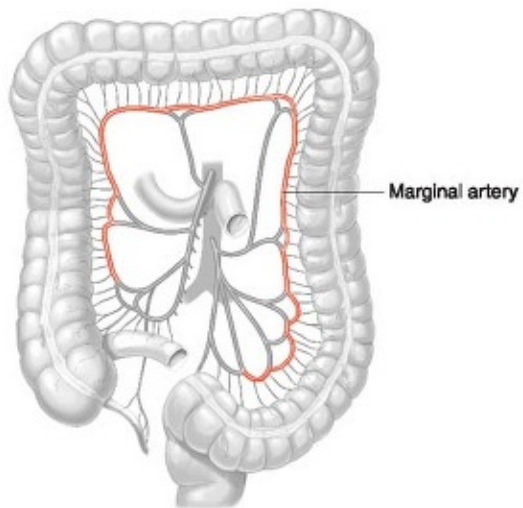
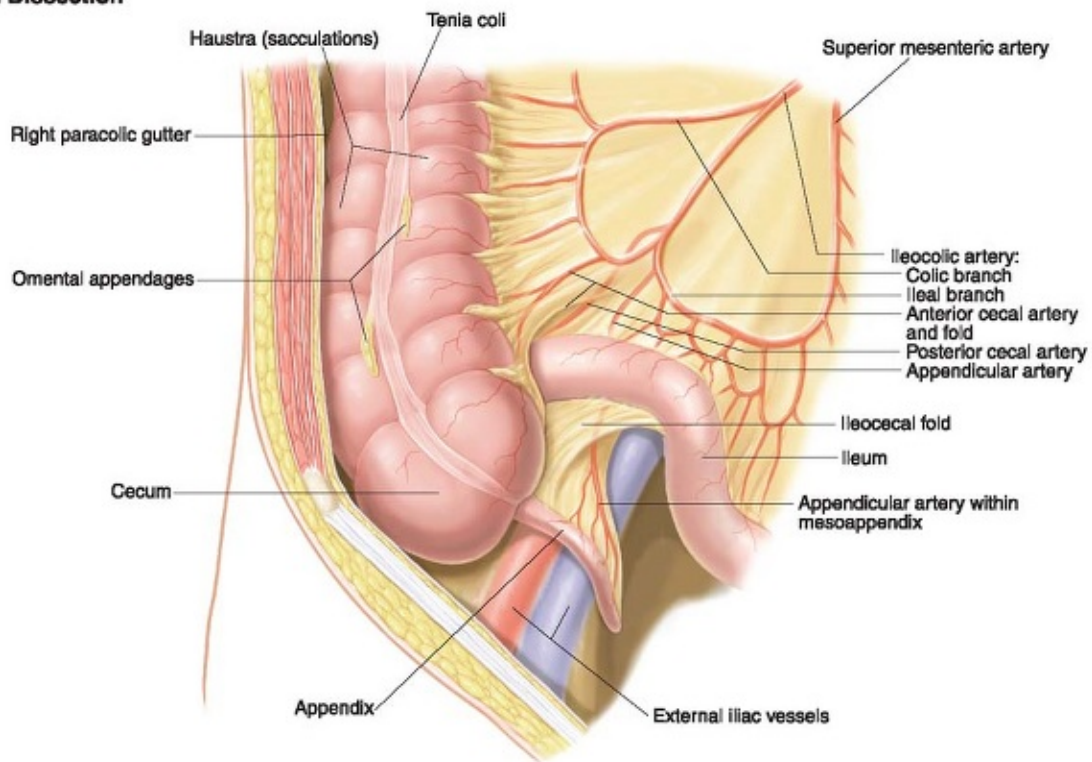
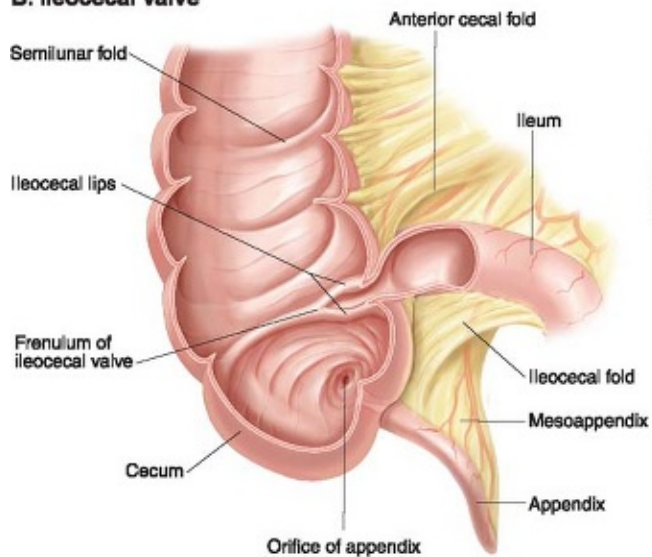


Plate 5-14 Inferior Mesenteric Artery

A. Dissection



B. Ileocecal valve



C. Location of appendix

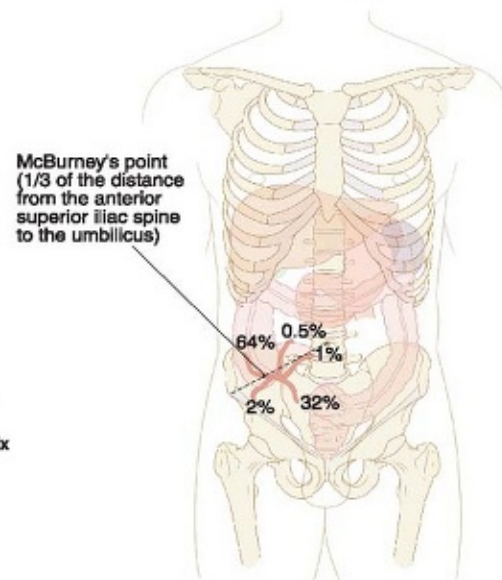
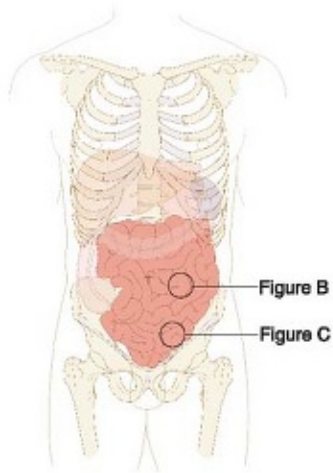
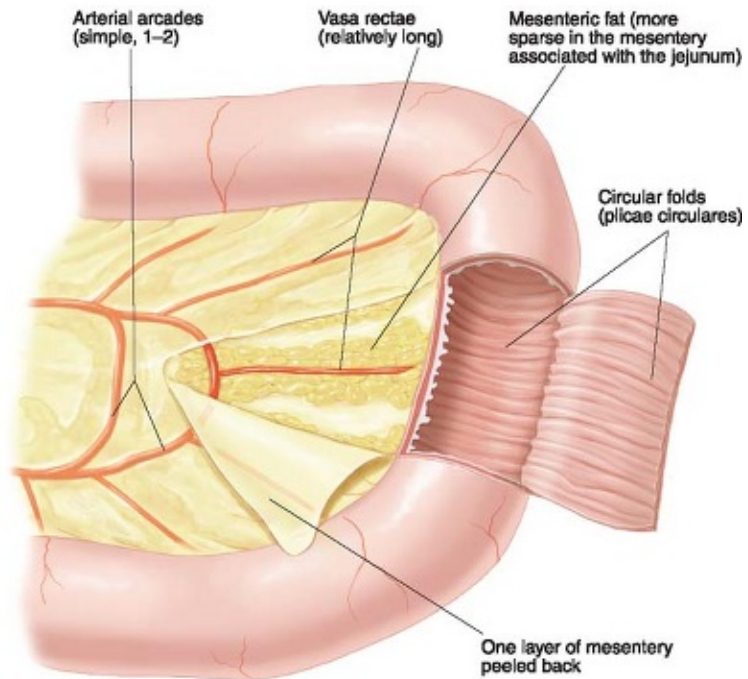


Plate 5-15 Cecum and Appendix

A. Orientation



B. Jejunum



C. Ileum

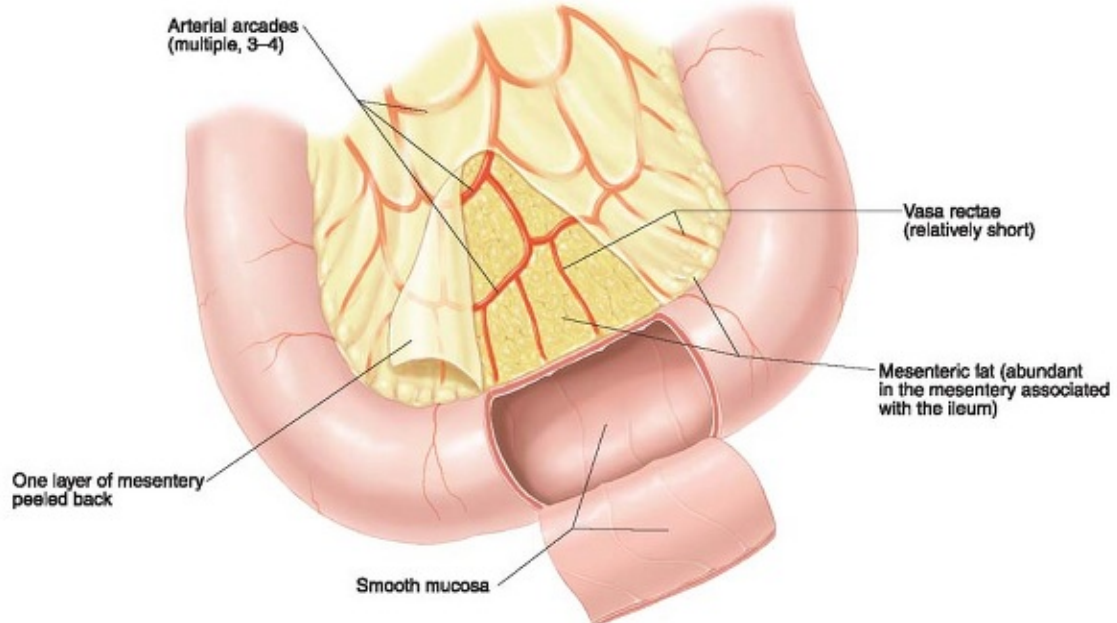
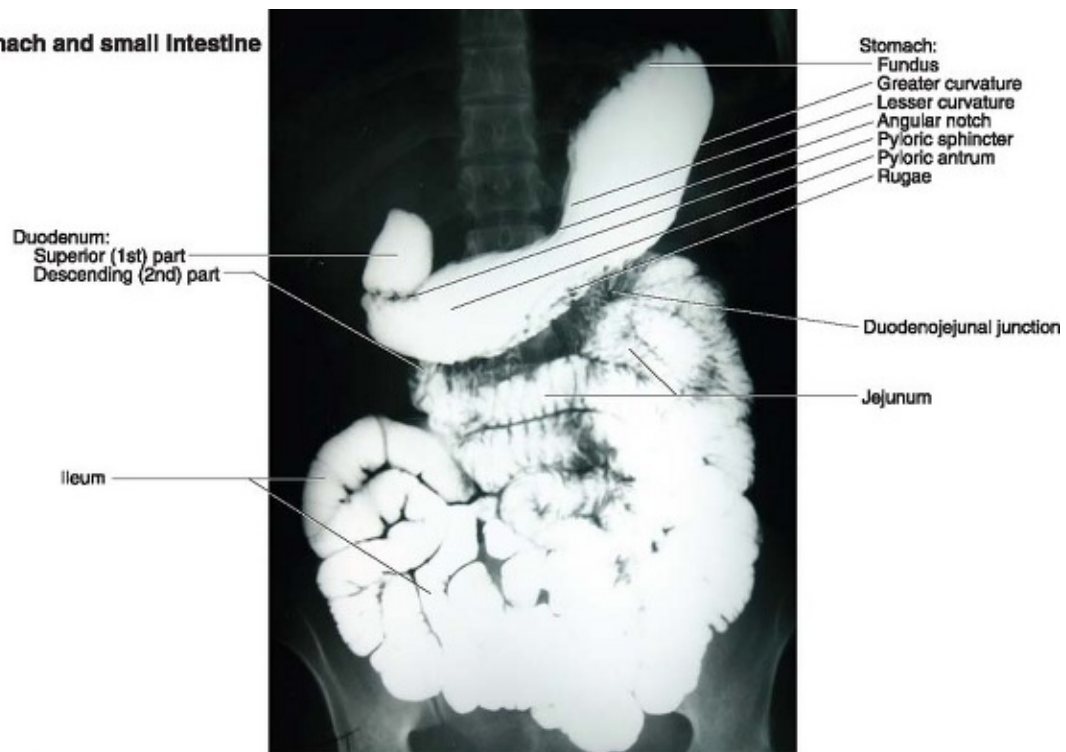


Plate 5-16 Jejunum and Ileum

A. Stomach and small Intestine



B. Large Intestine

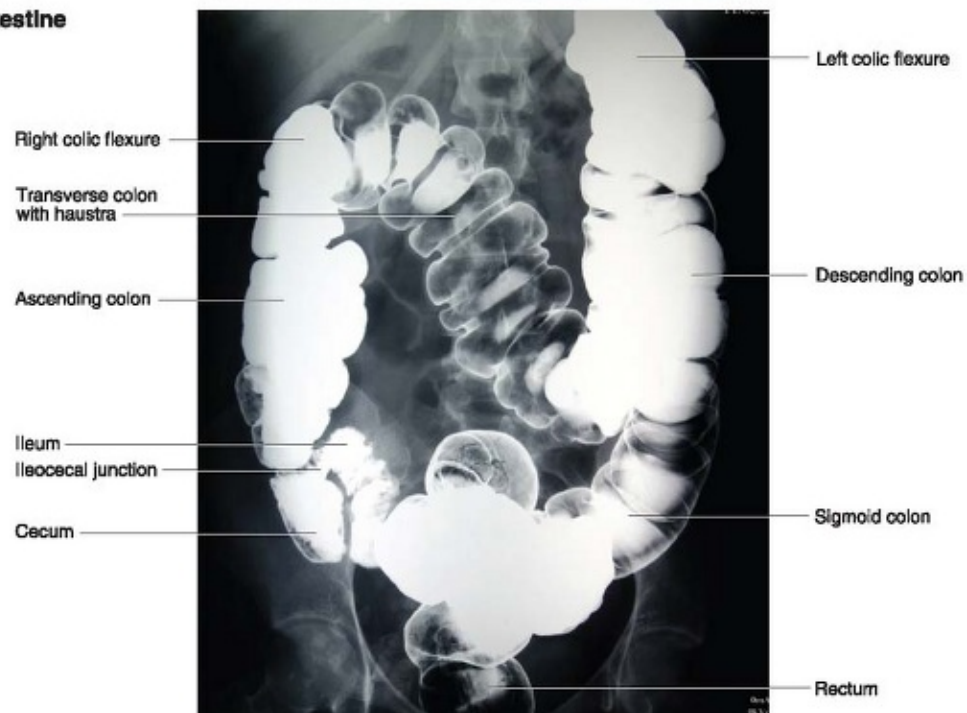
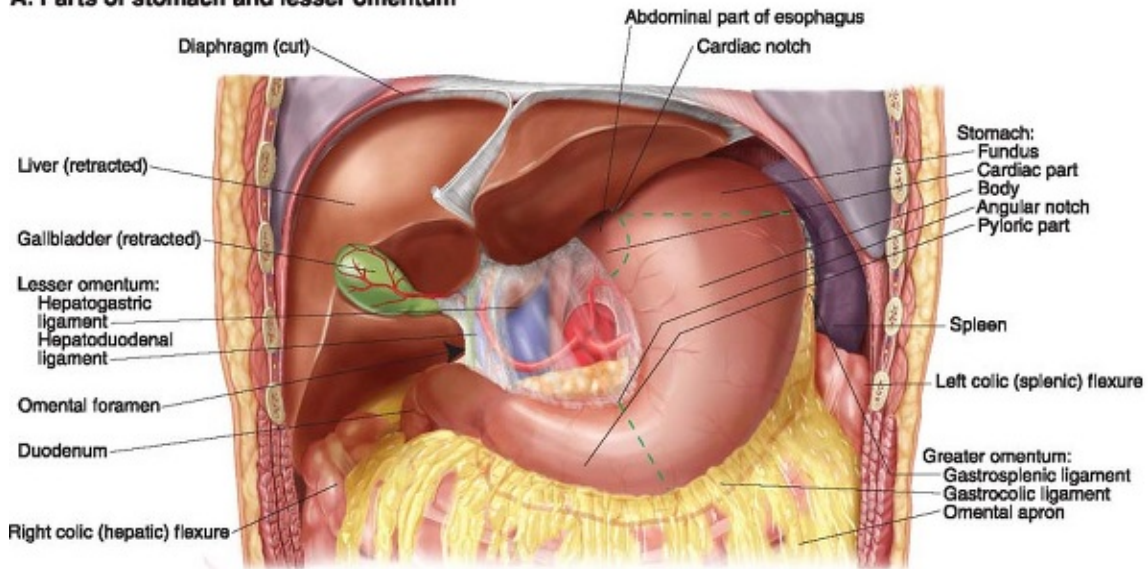


Plate 5-17 Radiographs of the Gastrointestinal Tract with Contrast

A. Parts of stomach and lesser omentum



B. Omental bursa (lesser peritoneal sac)

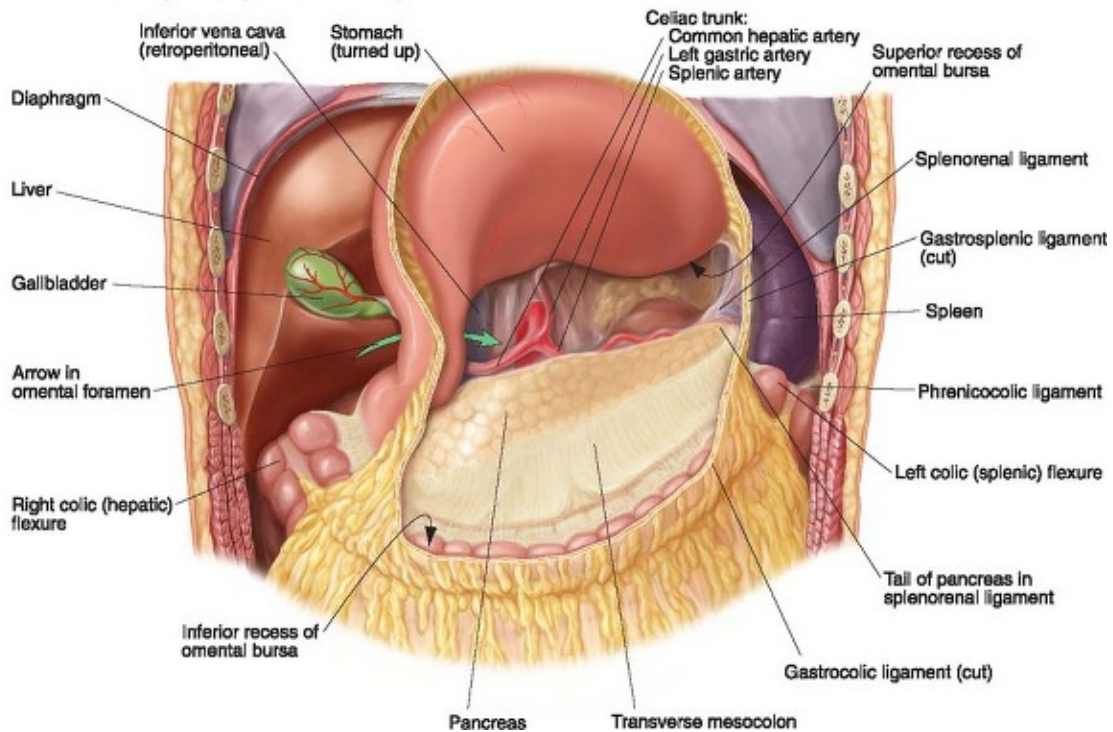
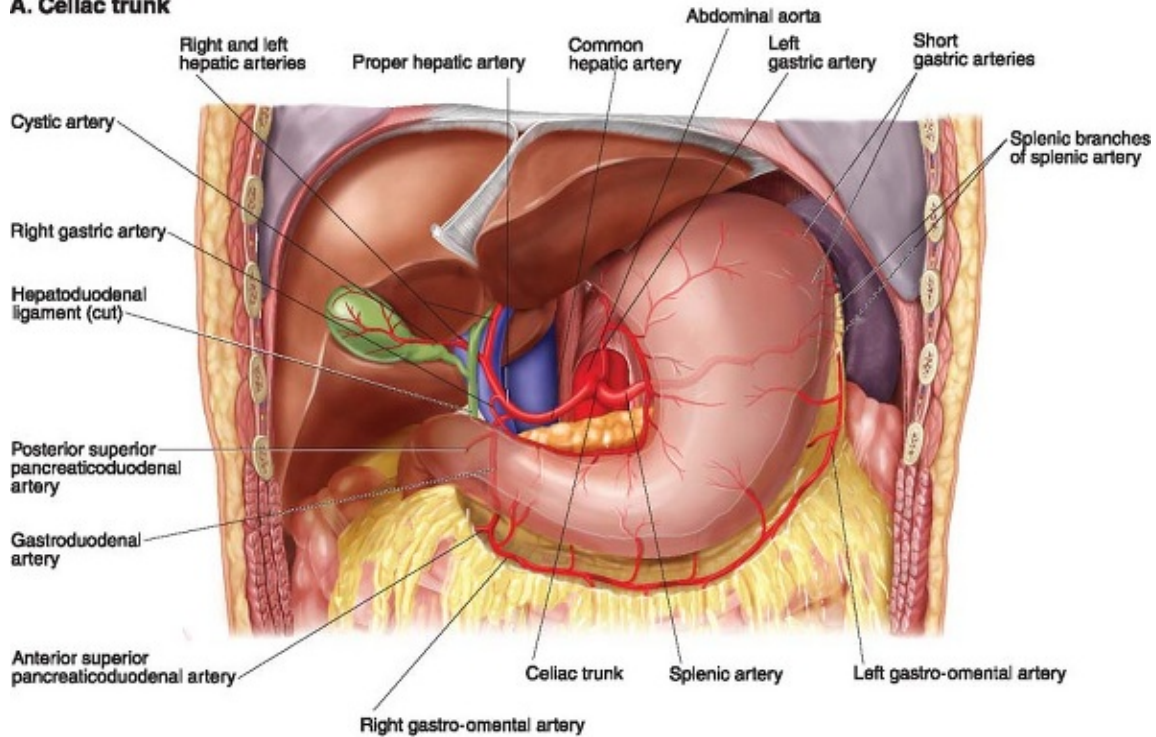


Plate 5-18 Stomach and Lesser Omentum

A. Celiac trunk



B. Stomach, internal view

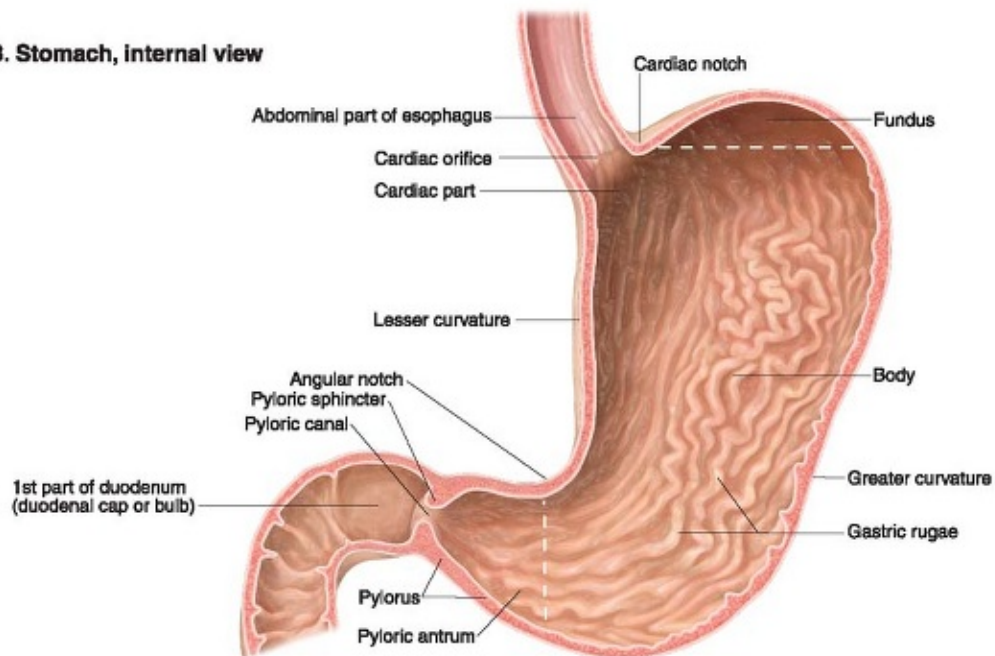
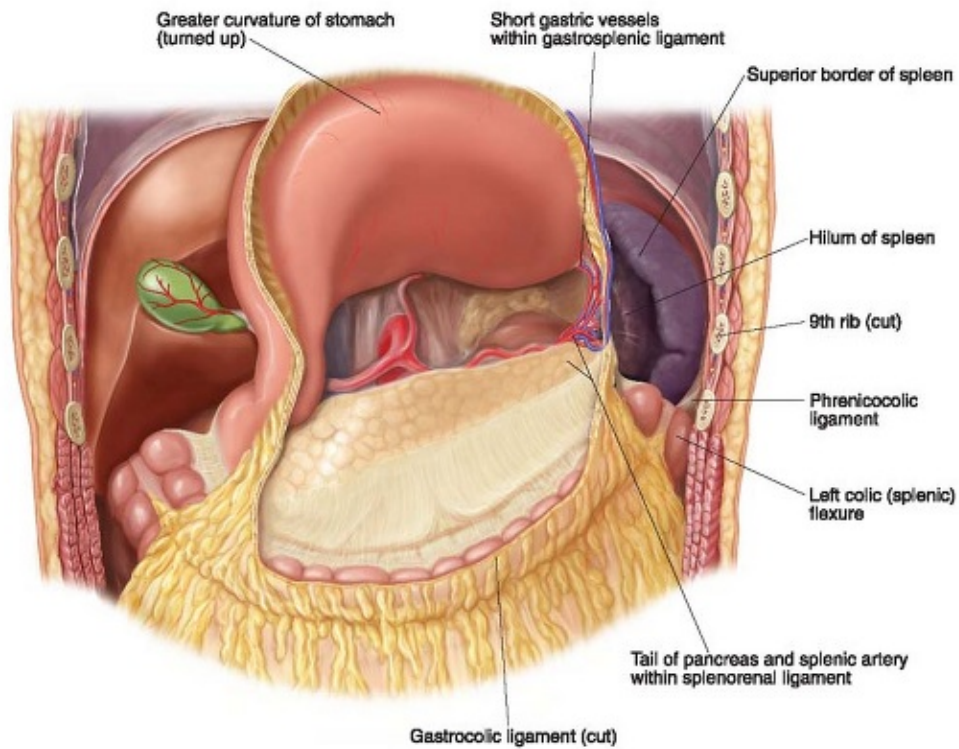
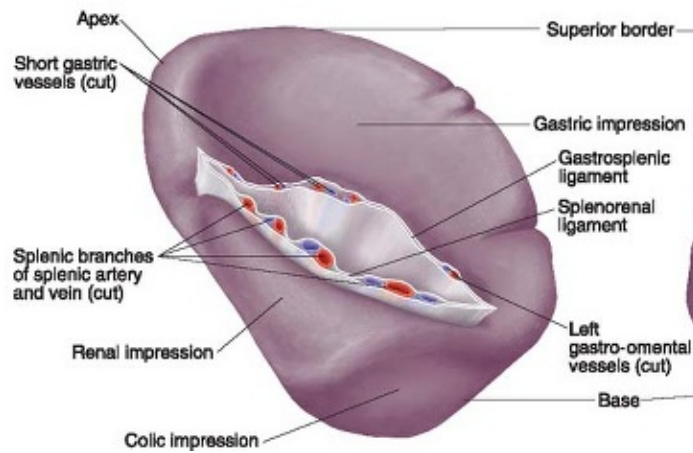


Plate 5-19 Celiac Trunk and Stomach

A. Dissection



B. Visceral surface



C. Diaphragmatic surface

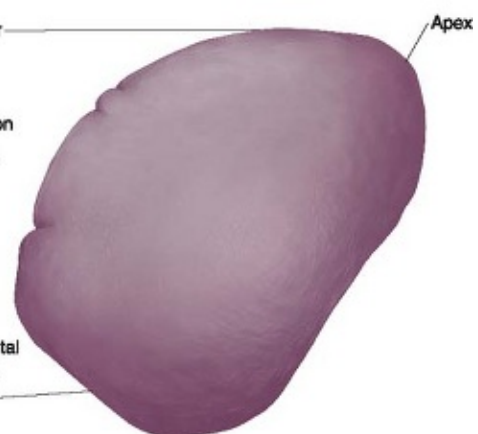
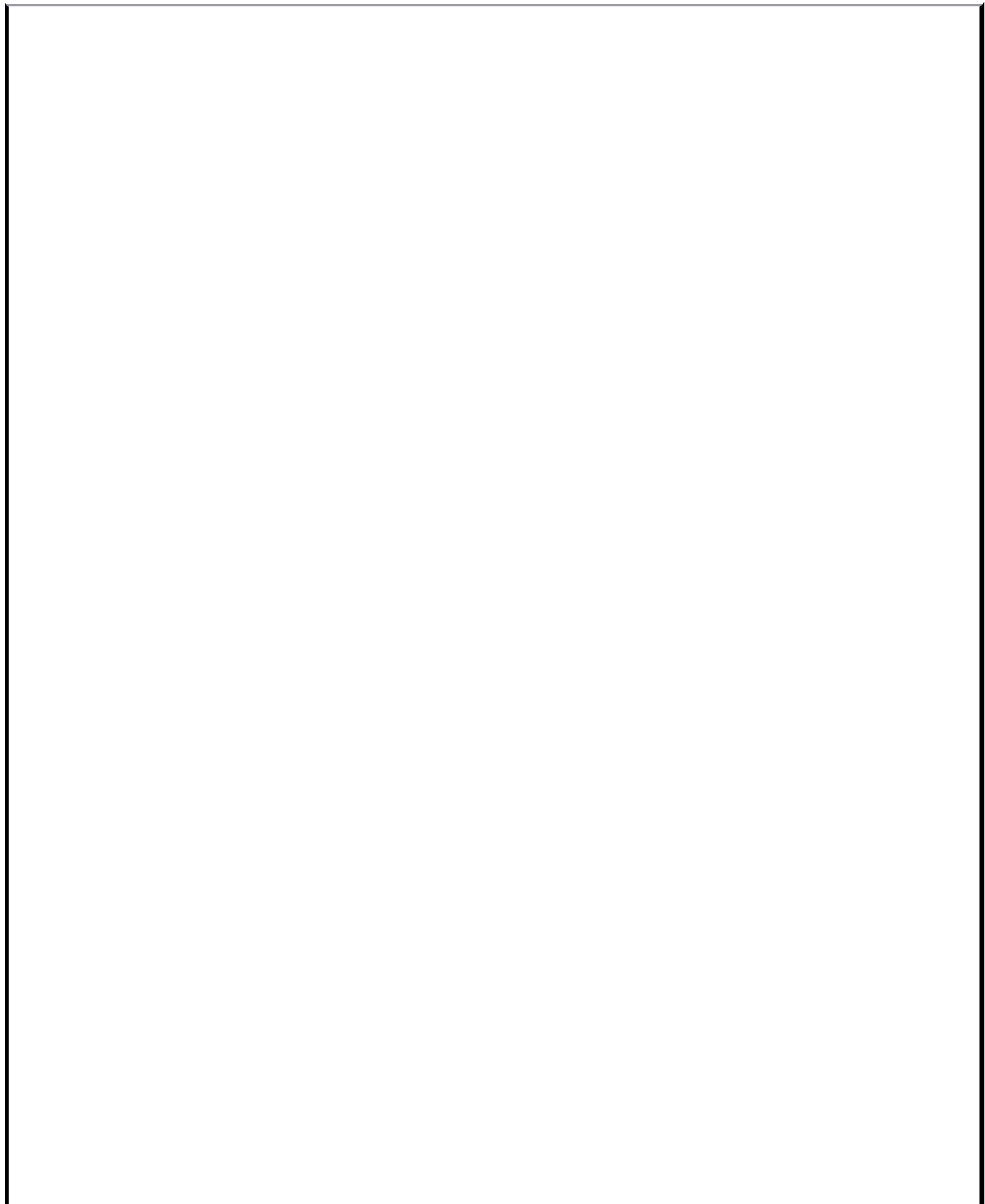


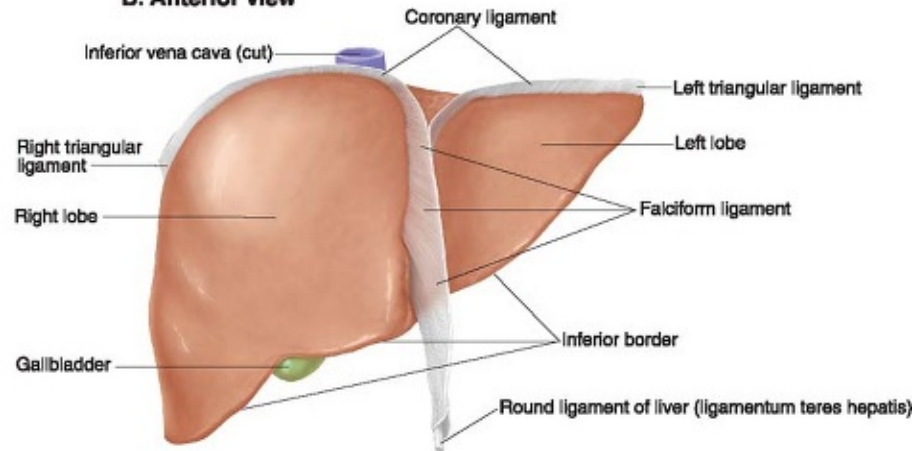
Plate 5-20 Spleen



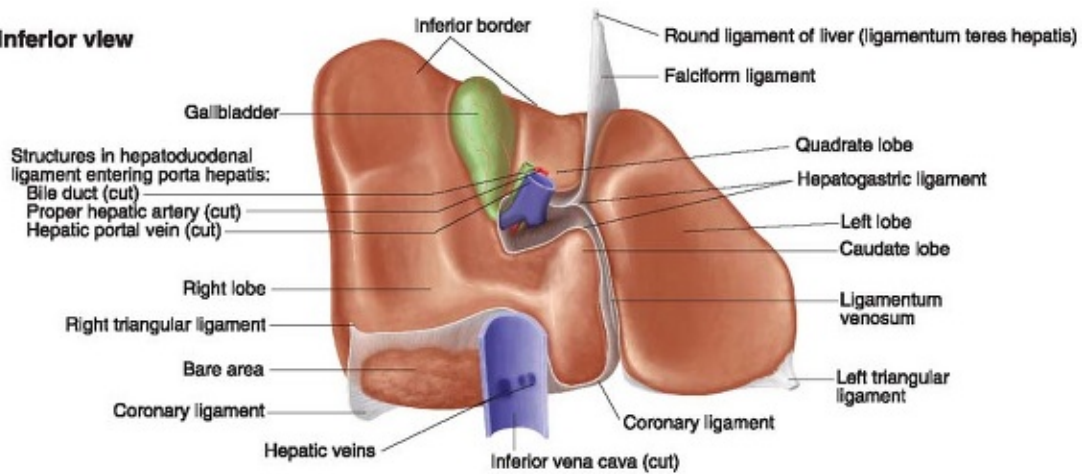
A. Orientation



B. Anterior view



C. Inferior view



D. Superior view

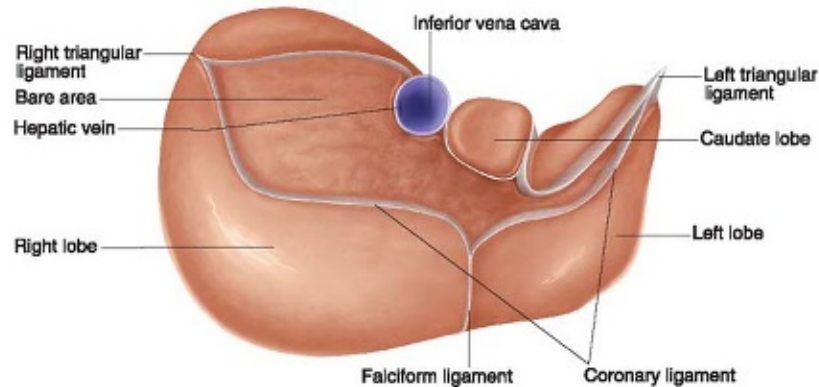
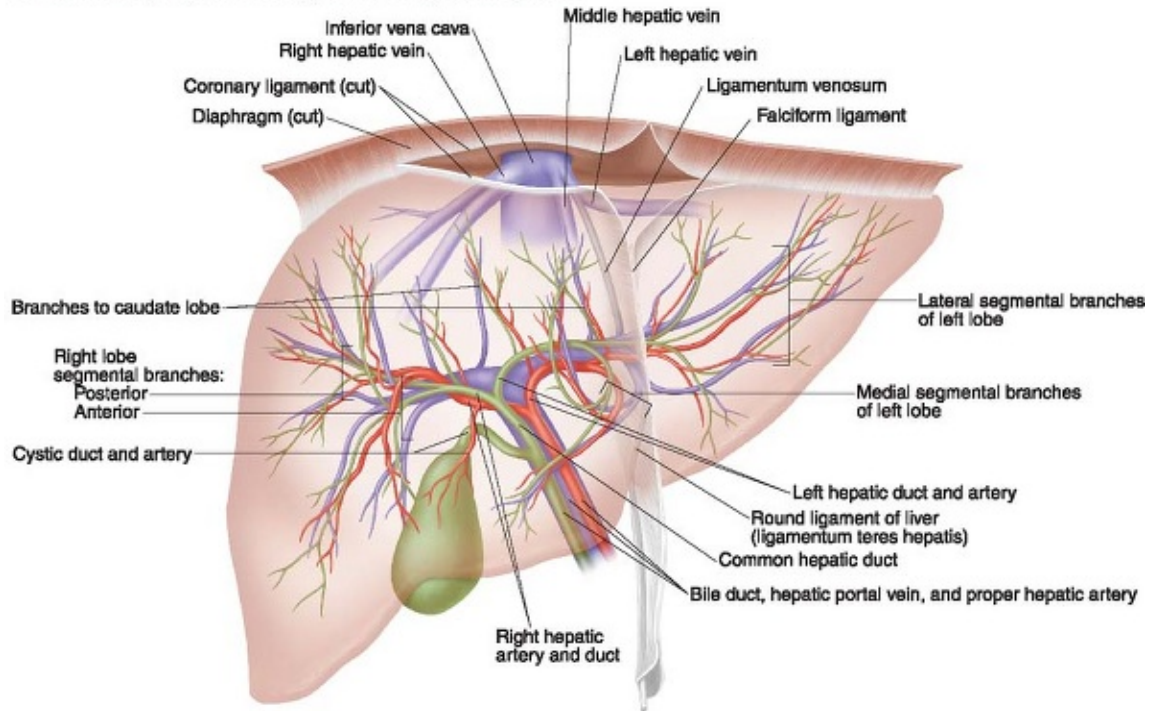


Plate 5-21 Liver

A. Portal vein, hepatic artery, and biliary duct system



B. Portal vein and hepatic veins

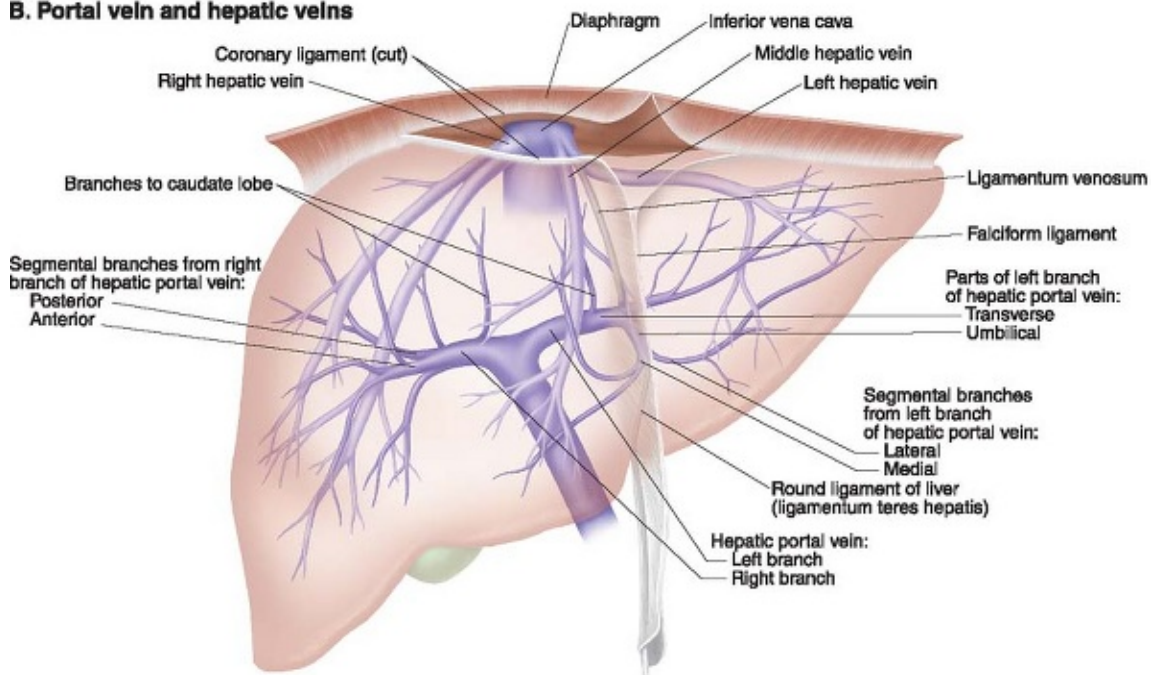
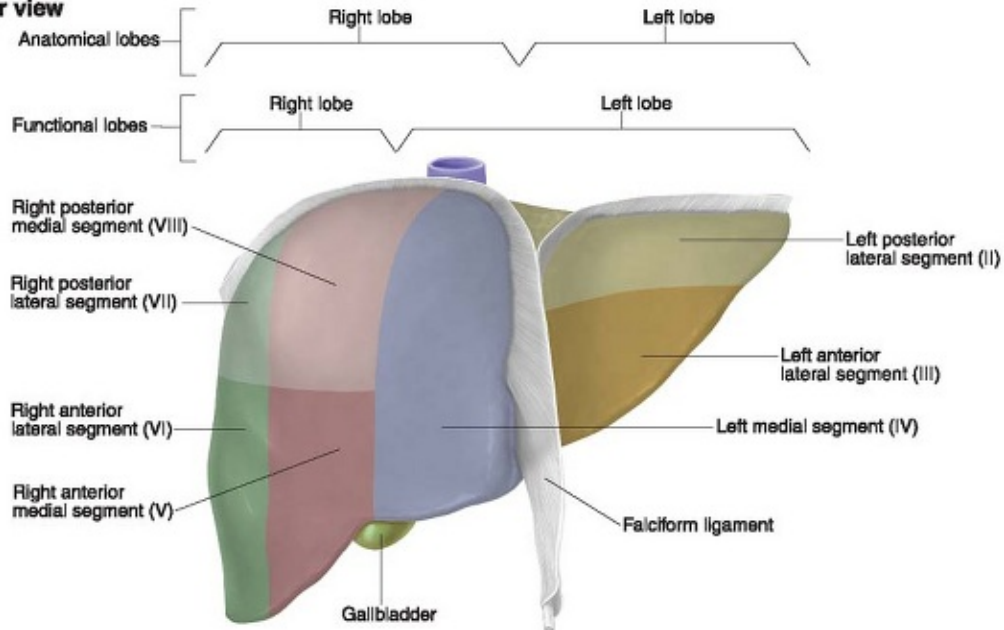


Plate 5-22 Liver, Internal Features

A. Anterior view



B. Visceral surface

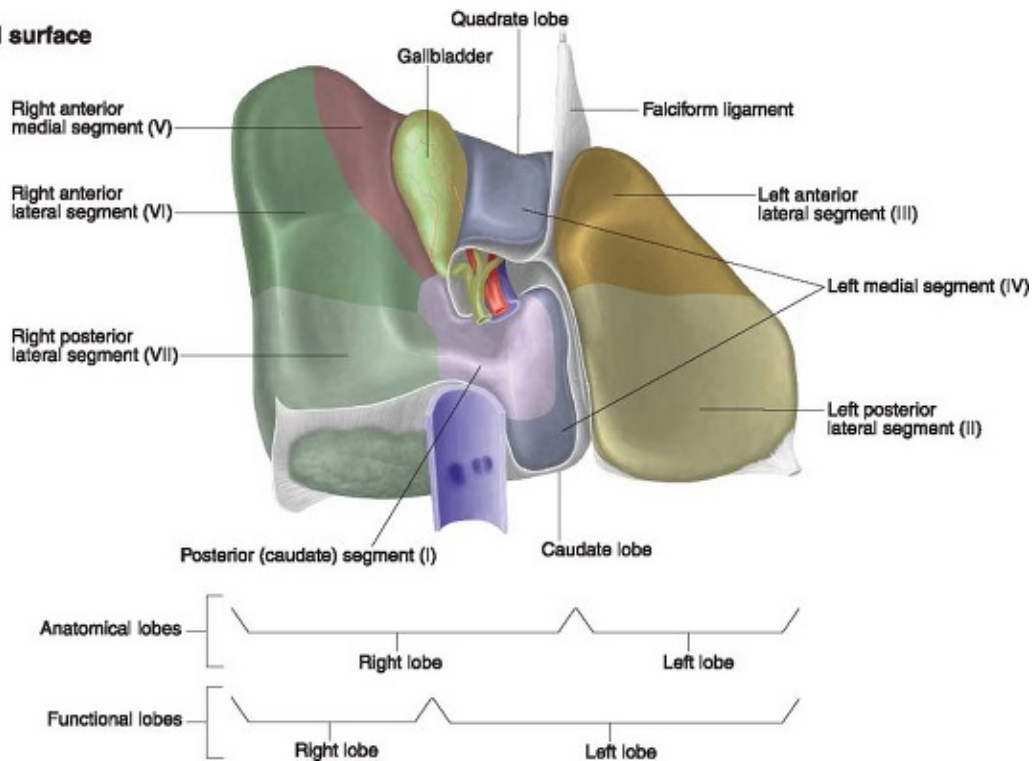
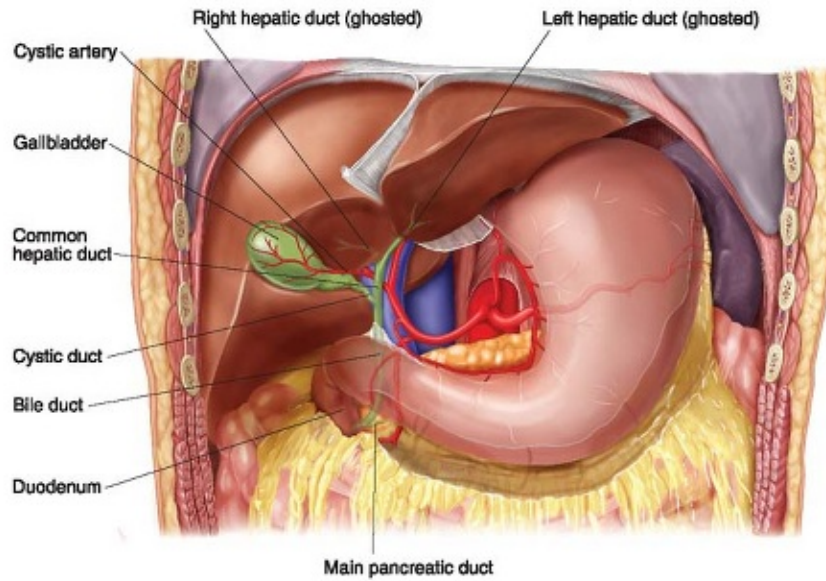


Plate 5-23 Liver Lobes and Segments

A. Orientation



B. Dissection



C. Internal view

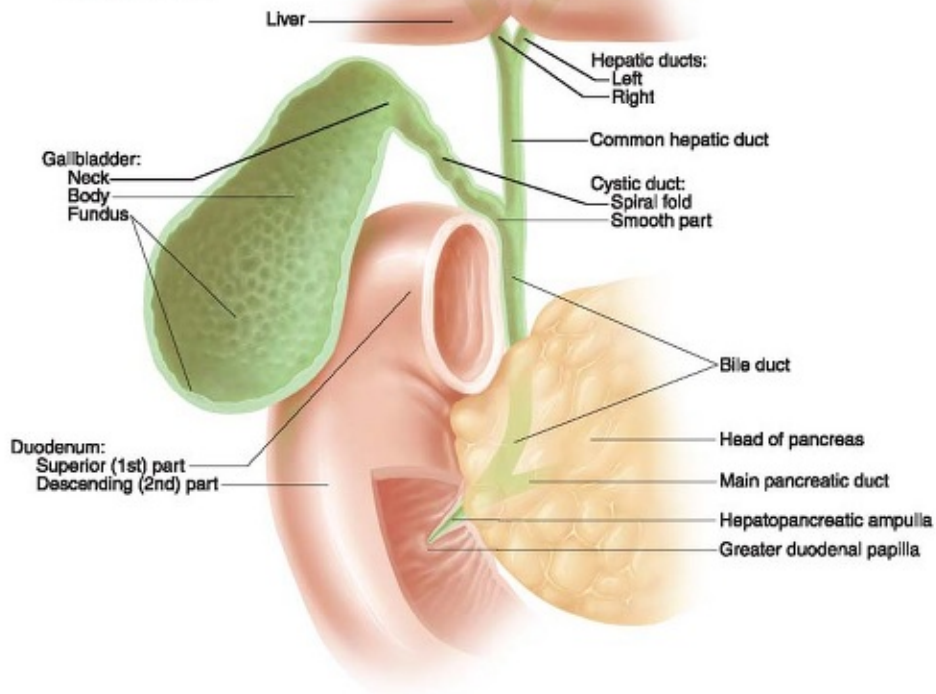


Plate 5-24 Gallbladder

A. Variations in the hepatic arteries



Right and left hepatic arteries arising from proper hepatic artery; right hepatic artery passing posterior to common hepatic duct (64%)



Right hepatic artery passing anterior to common hepatic duct (24%)



Right hepatic artery arising from superior mesenteric artery (12%)

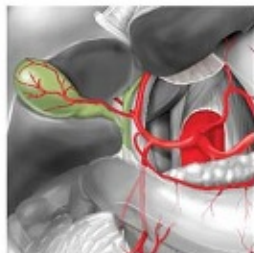


Left hepatic artery arising from left gastric artery (11%)

B. Variations in the cystic artery



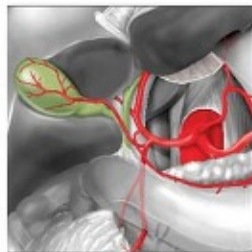
Cystic artery arising from right hepatic artery and passing posterior to common hepatic duct (76%)



Cystic artery arising from right hepatic artery and passing anterior to common hepatic duct (13%)



Cystic artery arising from left hepatic artery and passing anterior to common hepatic duct (6%)



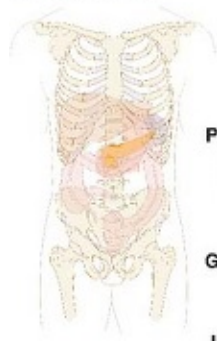
Cystic artery arising from gastroduodenal artery and passing anterior to common hepatic duct (3%)



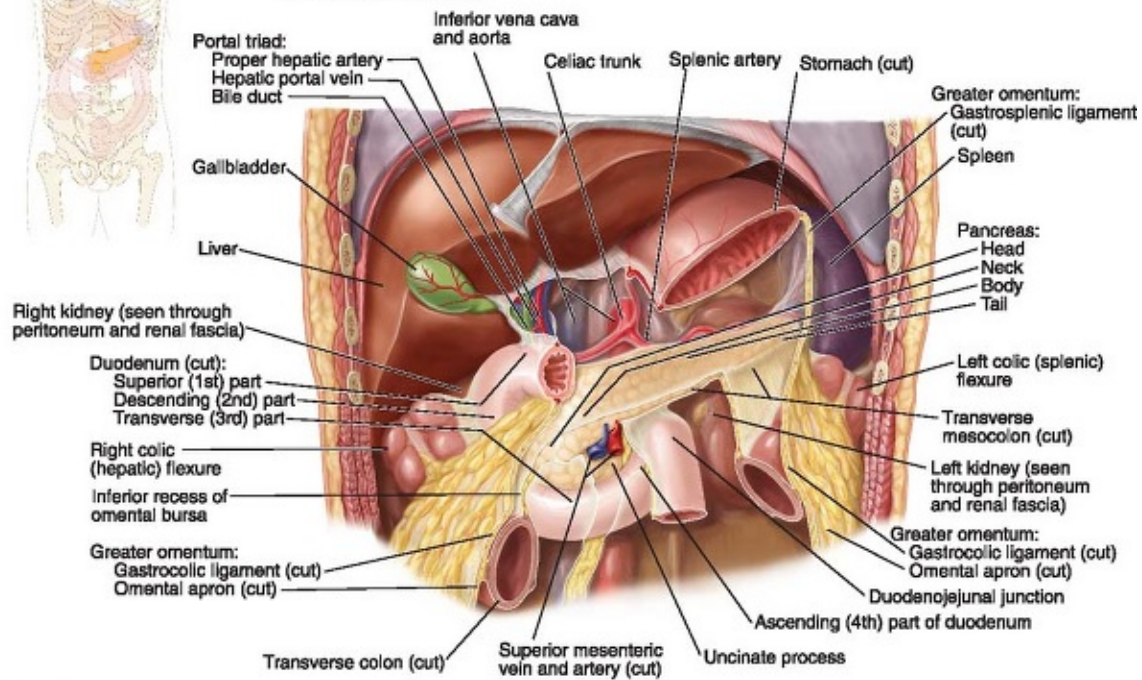
Cystic artery arising from proper hepatic artery and passing anterior to common hepatic duct (2%)

Plate 5-25 Variations in Blood Supply to the Liver and Gallbladder

A. Orientation



B. Surface features



C. Dissection

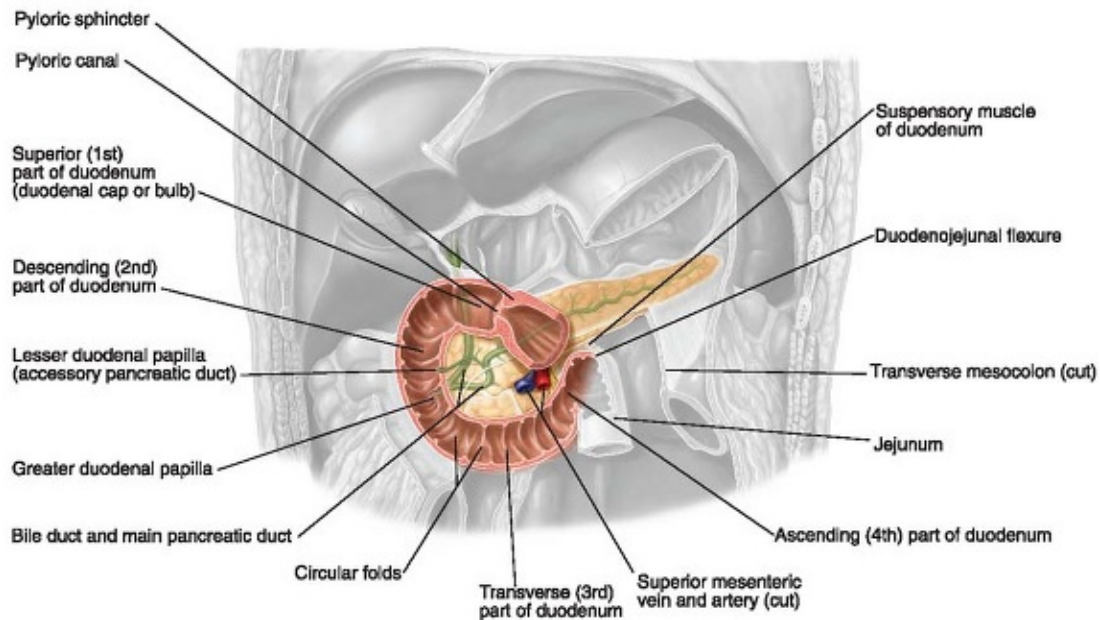


Plate 5-26 Duodenum and Pancreas I

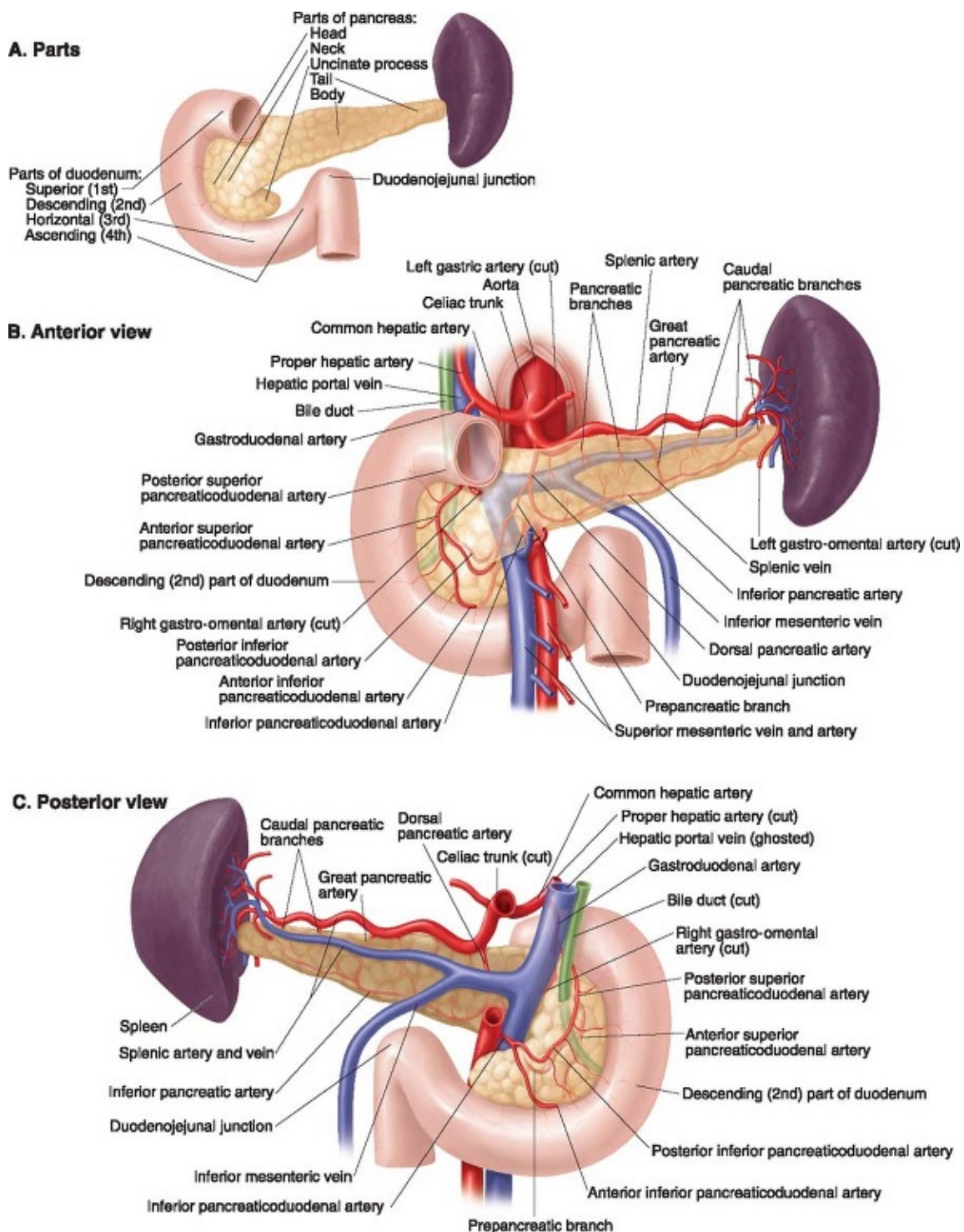
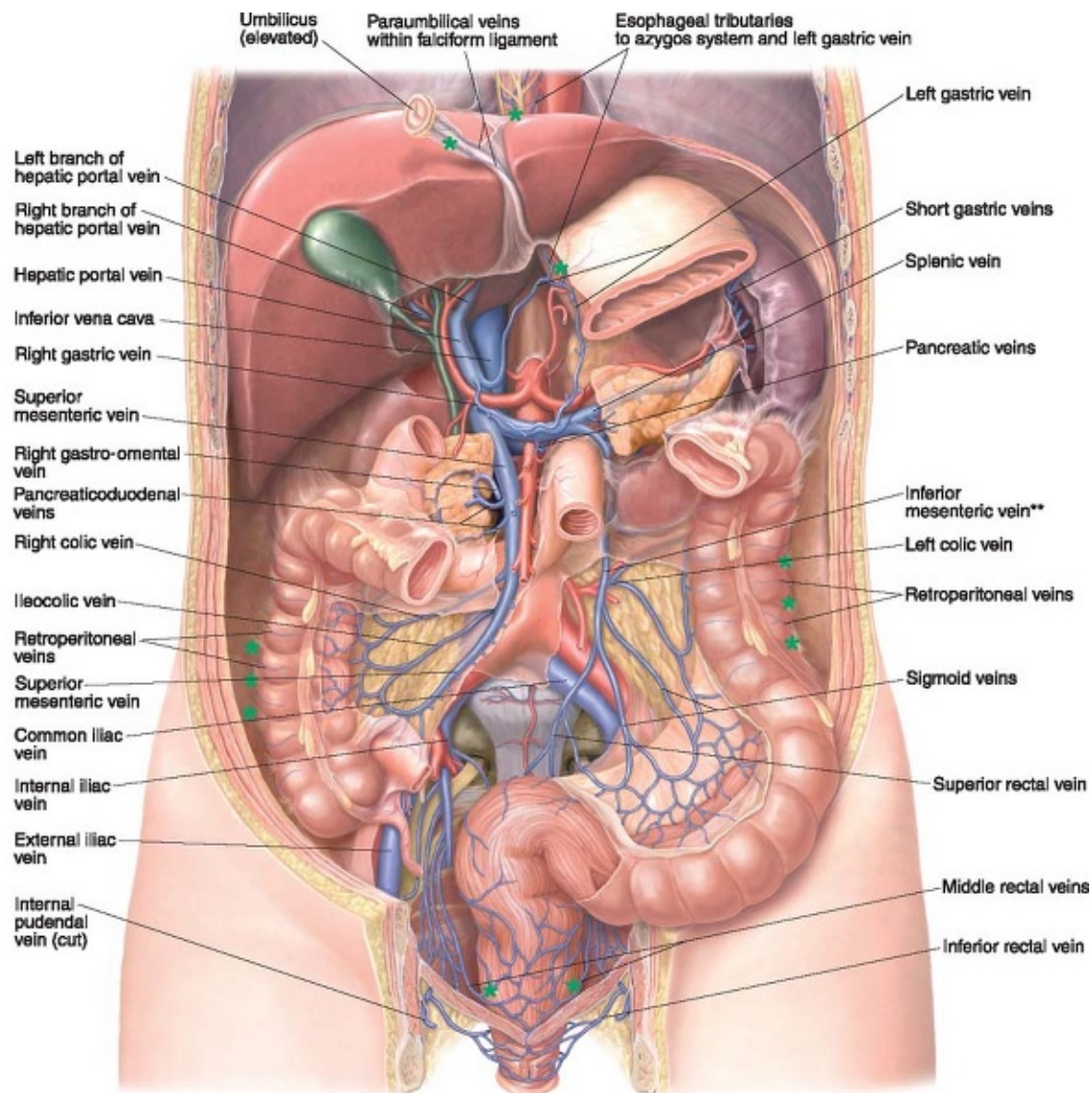


Plate 5-27 Duodenum and Pancreas II



*Denotes sites of portal-caval anastomosis in cases of portal hypertension:

1. Esophageal tributaries of left gastric vein to esophageal tributaries of azygos system of veins
2. Superior rectal vein to middle and inferior rectal veins
3. Paraumbilical tributaries of left hepatic portal vein to superficial veins of anterior body wall
4. Retroperitoneal veins to veins of posterior body wall

**Inferior mesenteric vein can join the splenic vein (34%), the superior mesenteric vein (33%), or the junction of the splenic and superior mesenteric veins (32%)

Plate 5-28 Hepatic Portal Vein

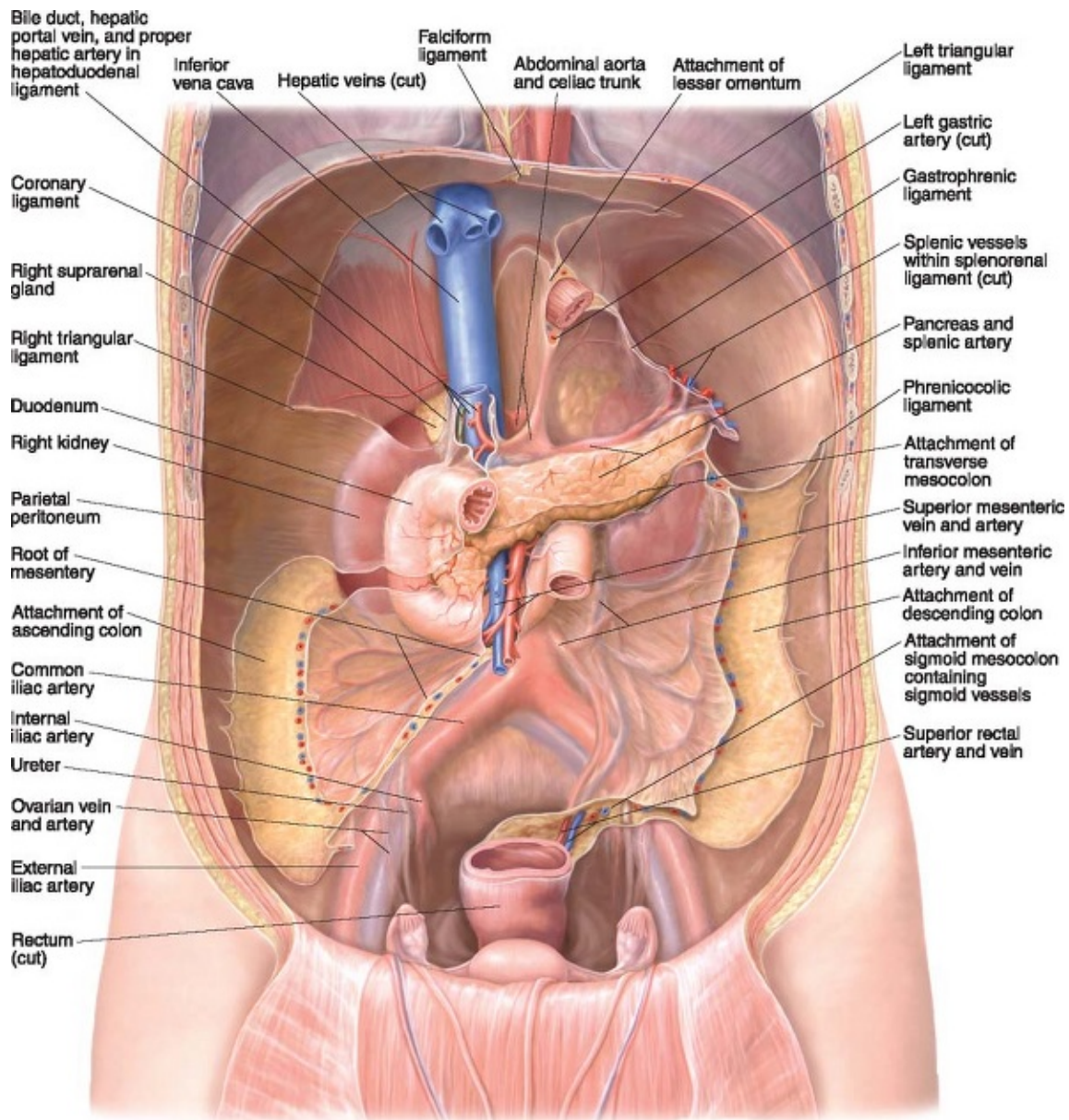
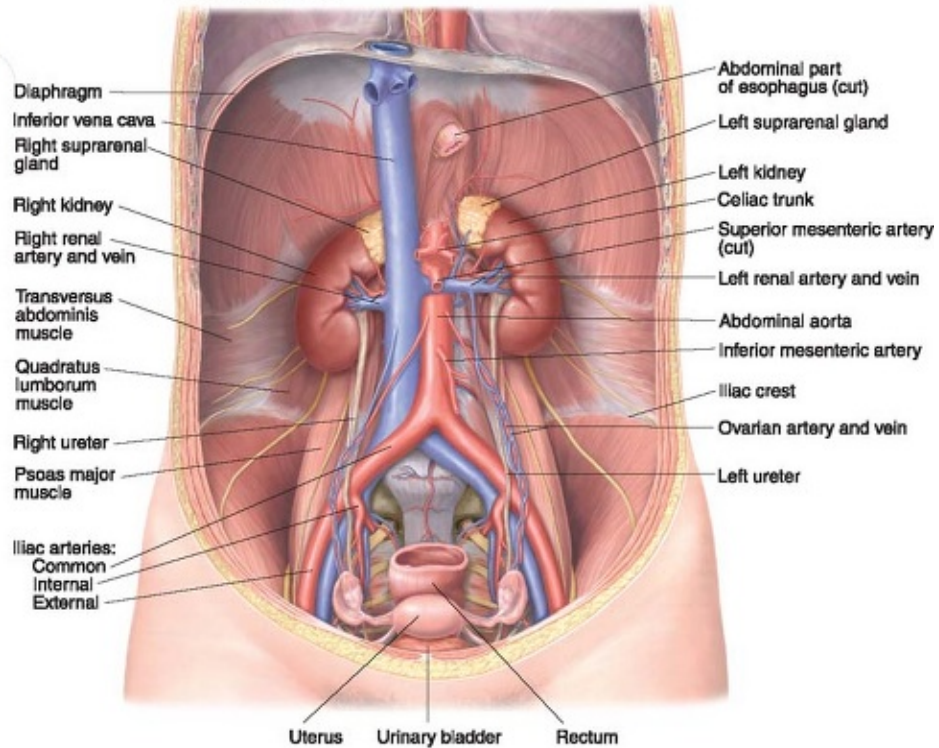


Plate 5-29 Peritoneal Attachments on the Posterior Abdominal Wall

A. Orientation



B. Anterior view



C. Posterior view

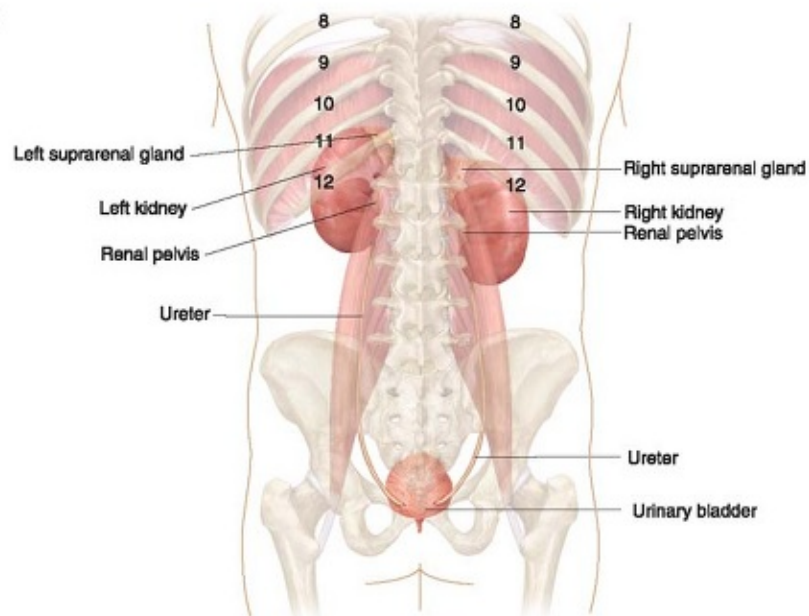
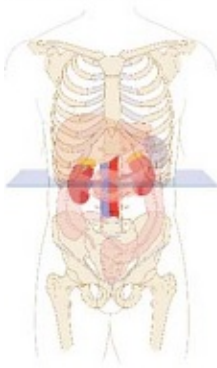
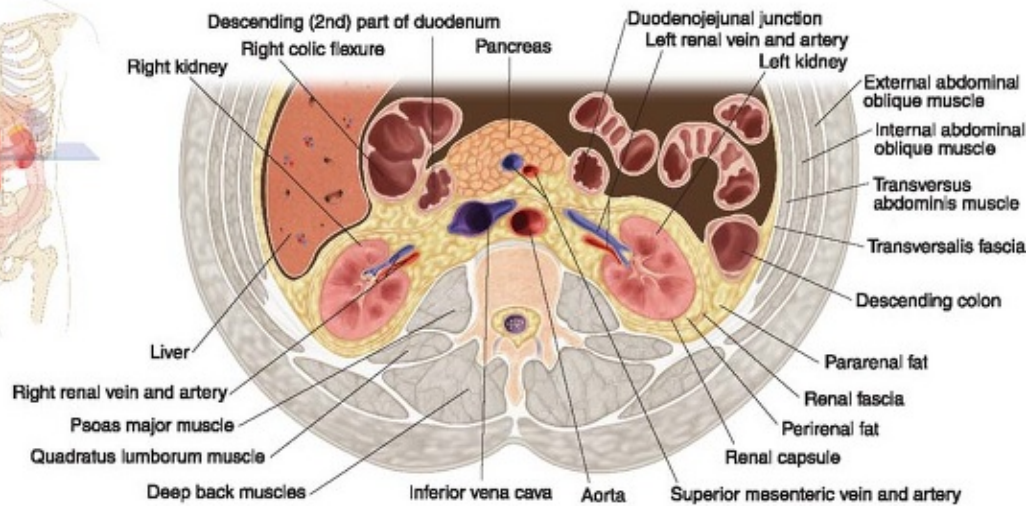


Plate 5-30 Kidneys and Retroperitoneum

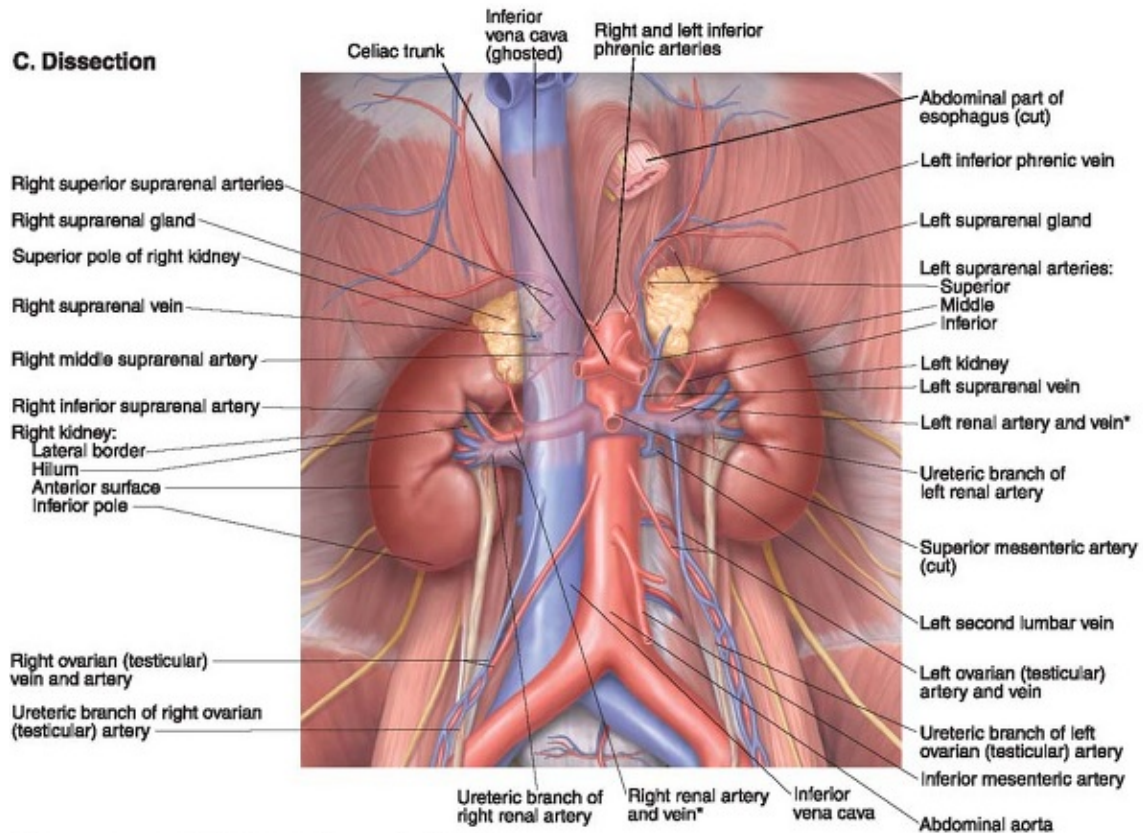
A. Orientation



B. Cross section through the L2 vertebra



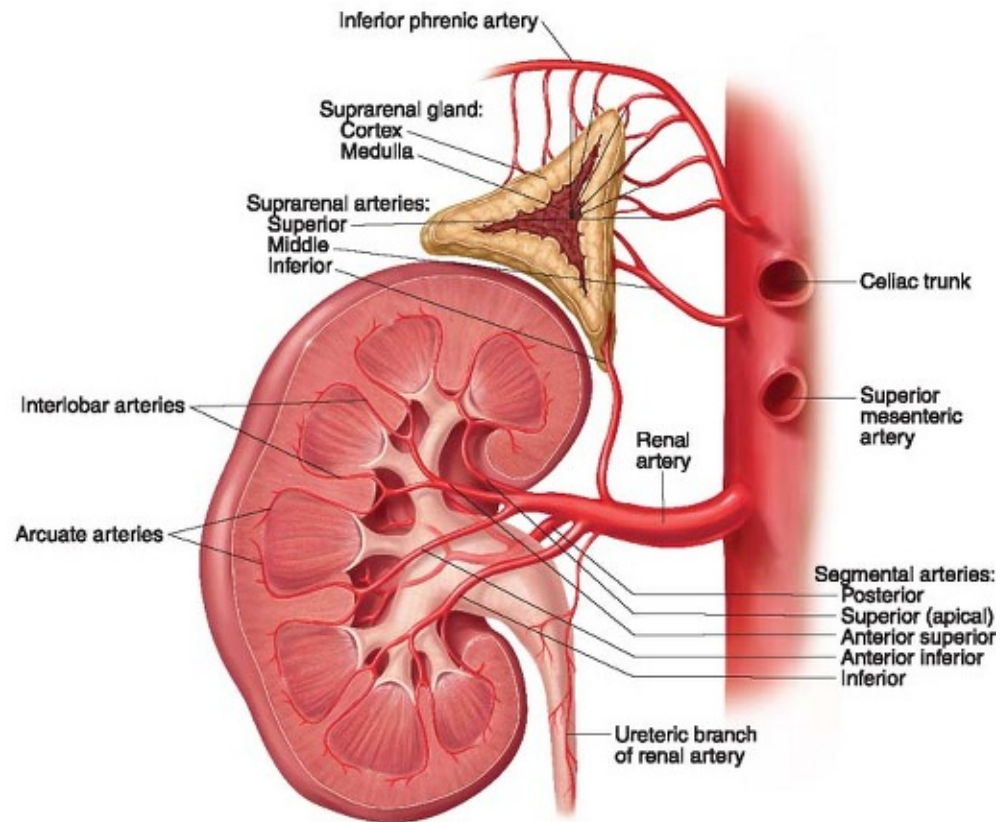
C. Dissection



*Supernumerary renal arteries occur in approximately 28% of cases

Plate 5-31 Kidneys and Suprarenal Glands

A. Arteries



B. Renal collecting system

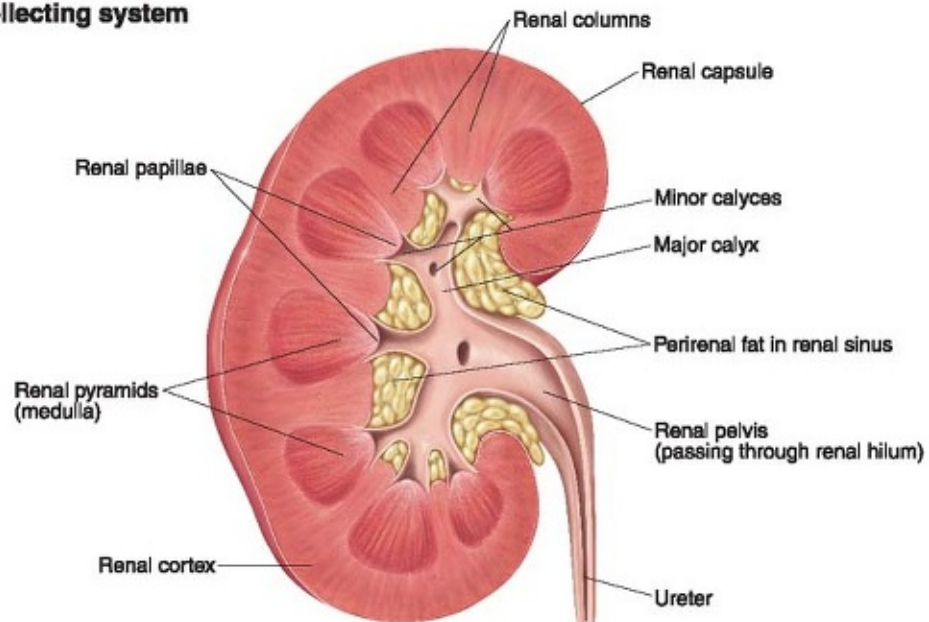
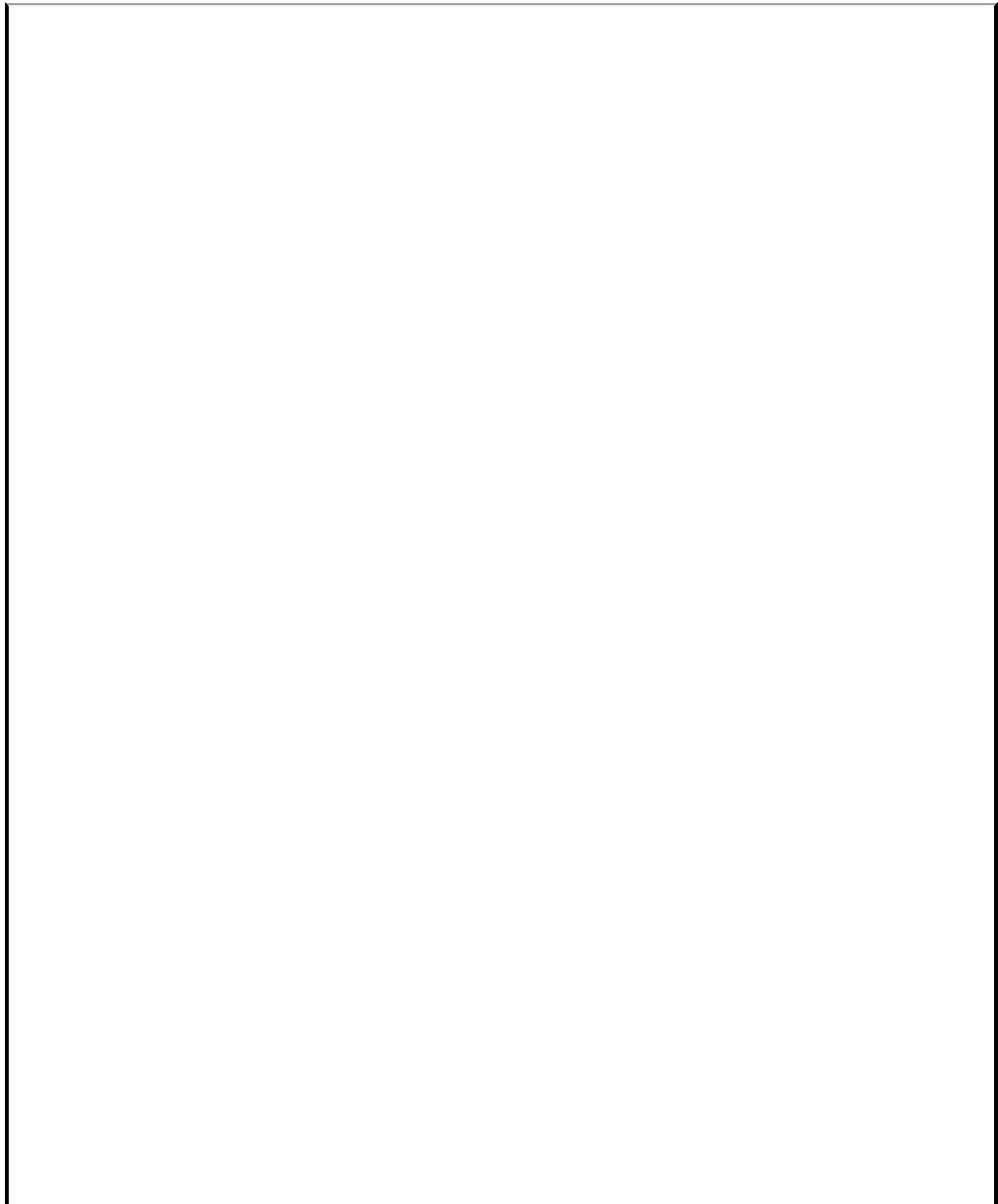
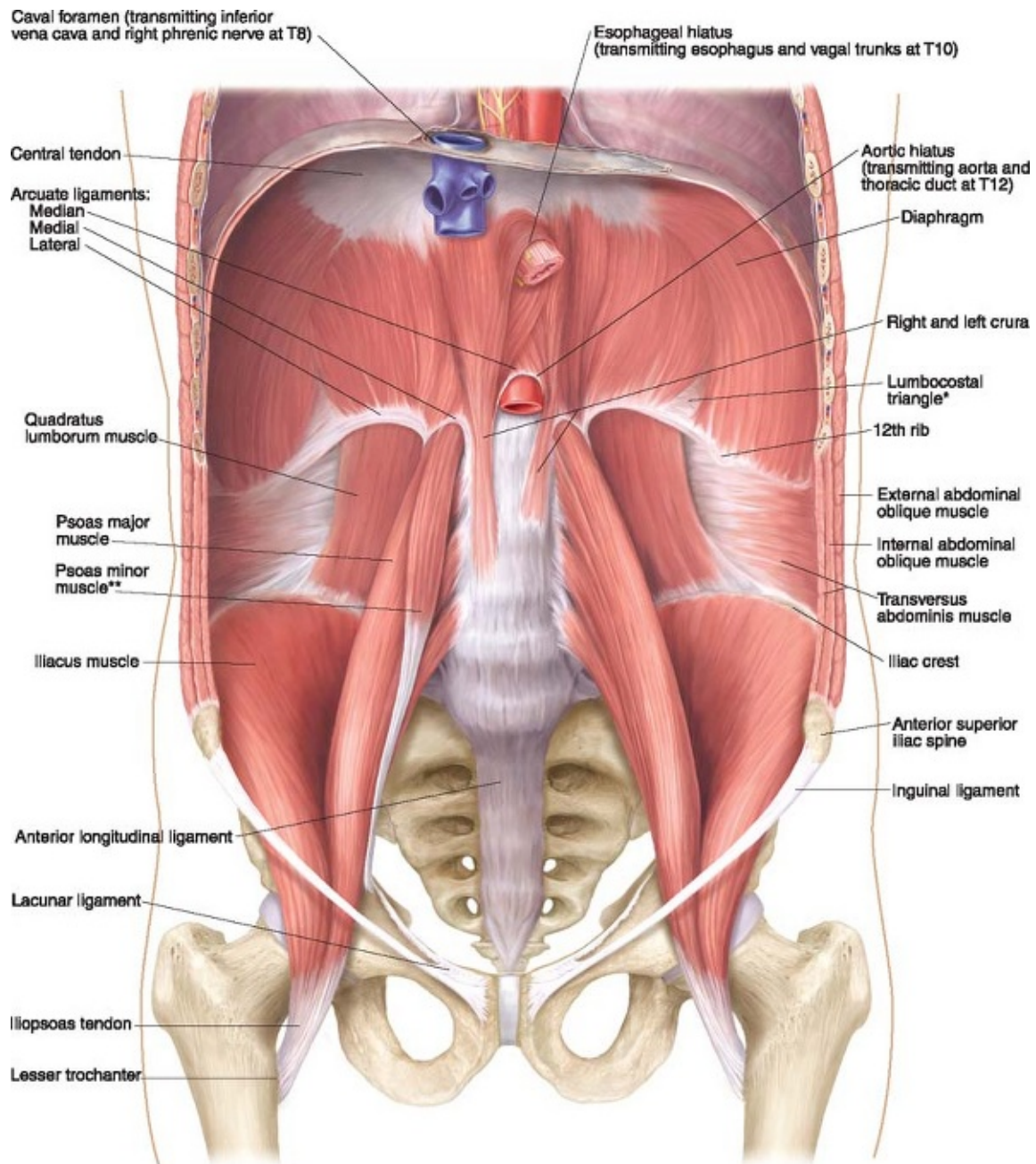


Plate 5-32 Kidney and Suprarenal Gland, Internal Features





* Lumbocostal triangle is present in 80% of cases
 ** Psoas minor muscle is present in 50% of cases

Plate 5-33 Diaphragm and Muscles of the Posterior Abdominal Wall

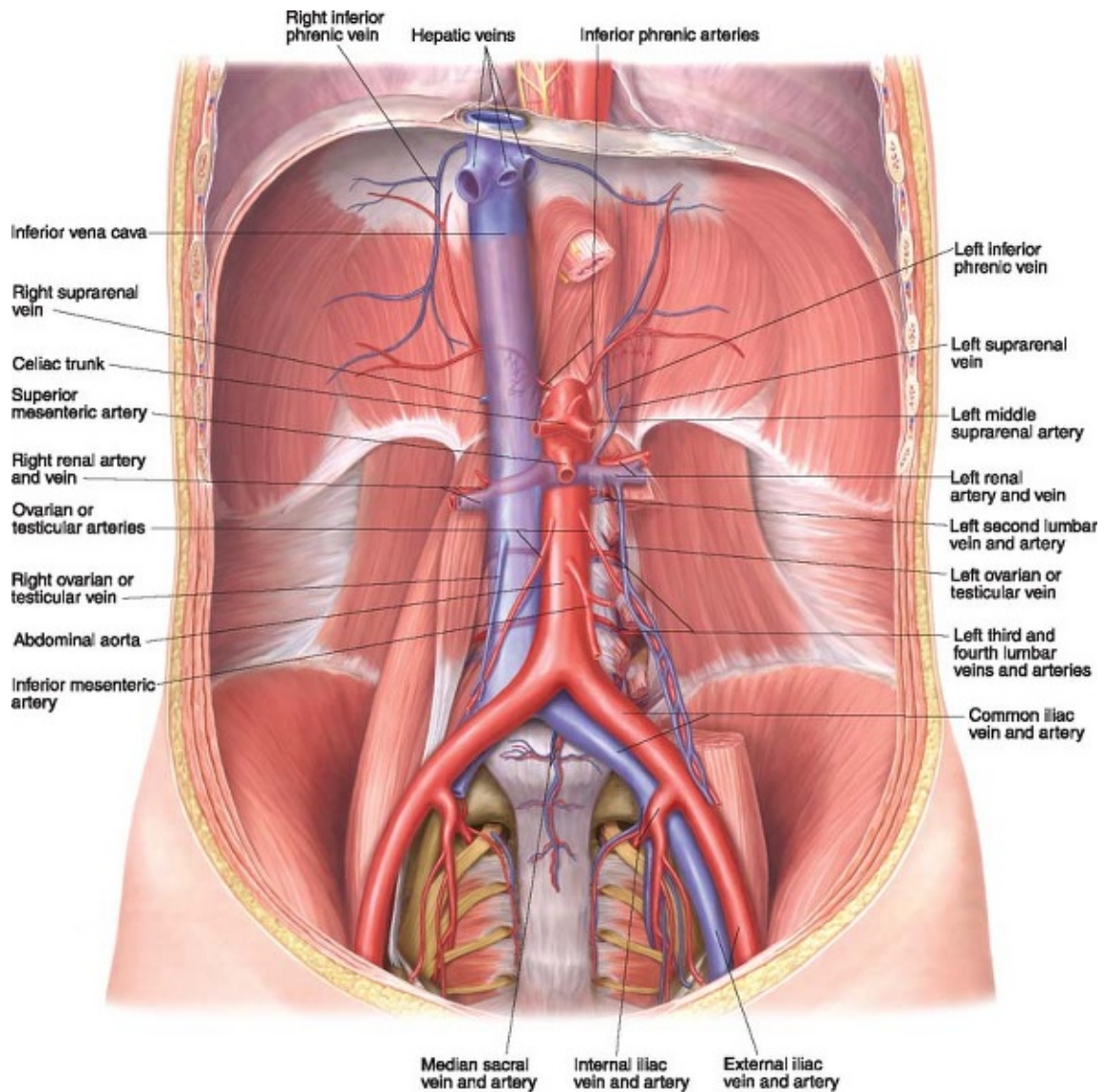
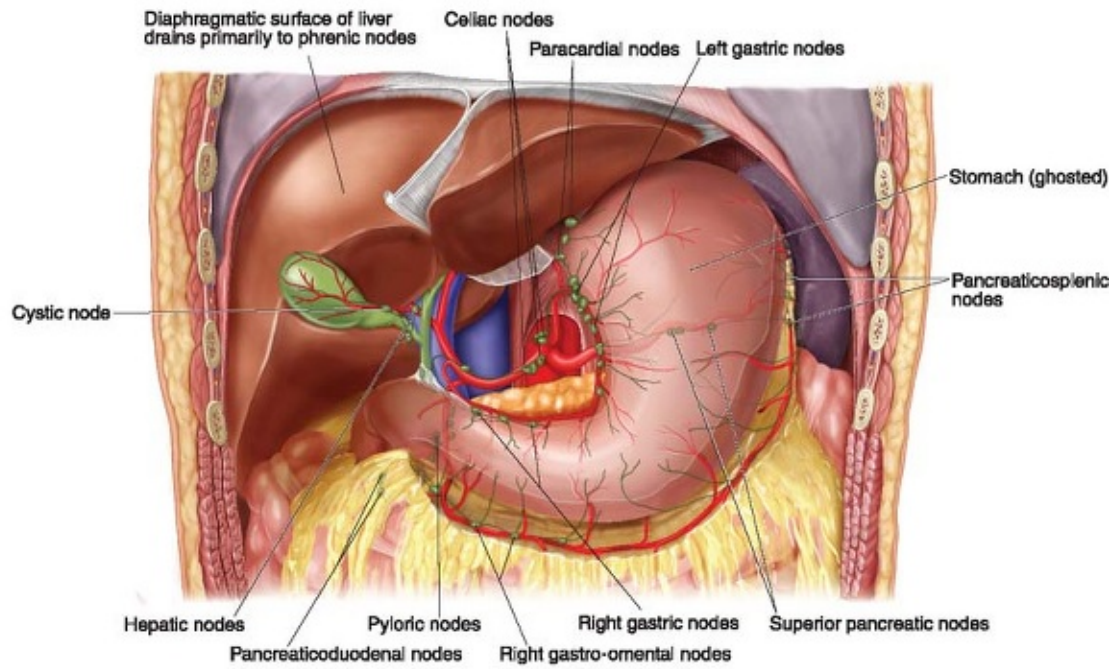


Plate 5-34 Vessels of the Posterior Abdominal Wall

A. Superficial dissection



B. Deep dissection

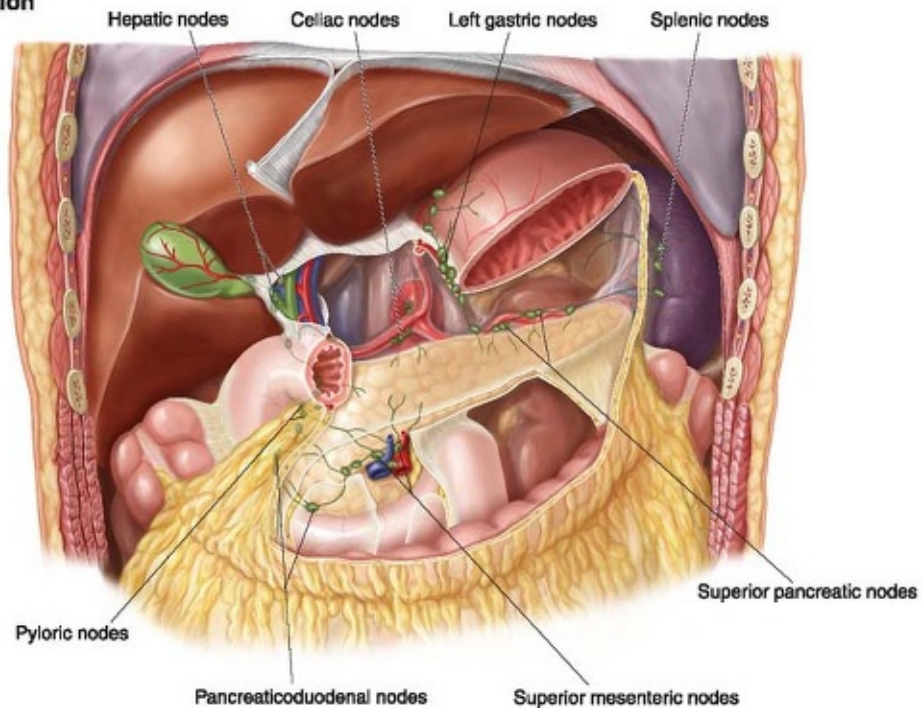
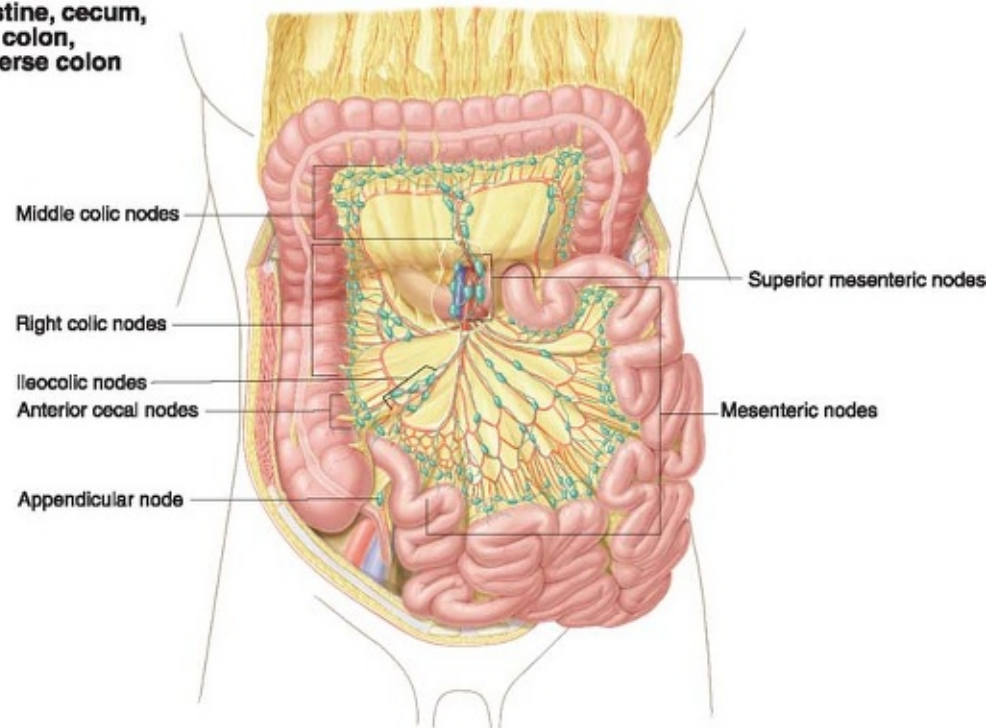


Plate 5-35 Lymphatic Drainage of Liver, Stomach, Spleen, and Pancreas

A. Small intestine, cecum, ascending colon, and transverse colon



B. Descending colon, sigmoid colon, and rectum

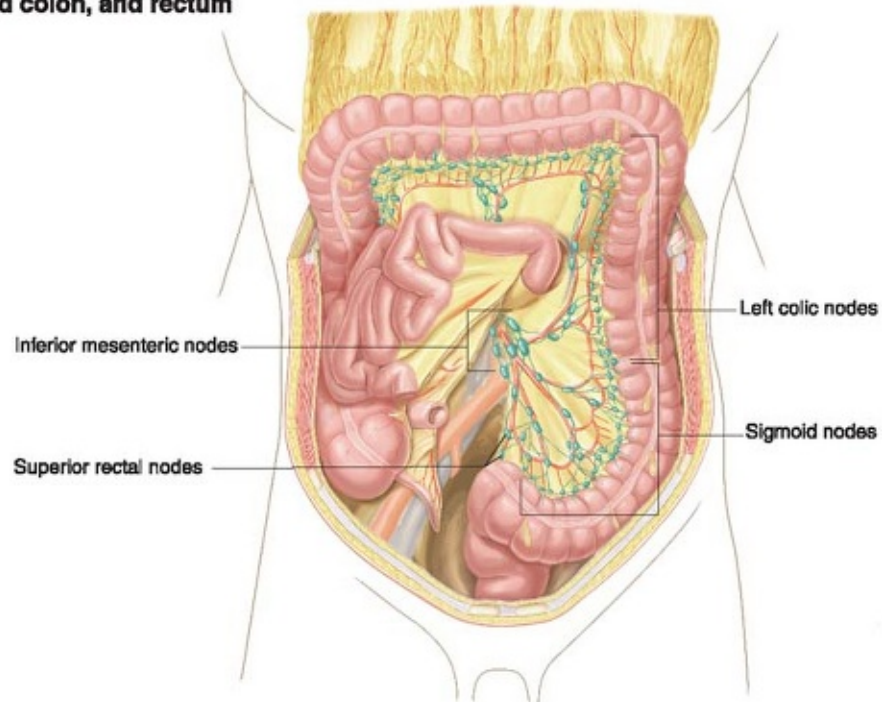
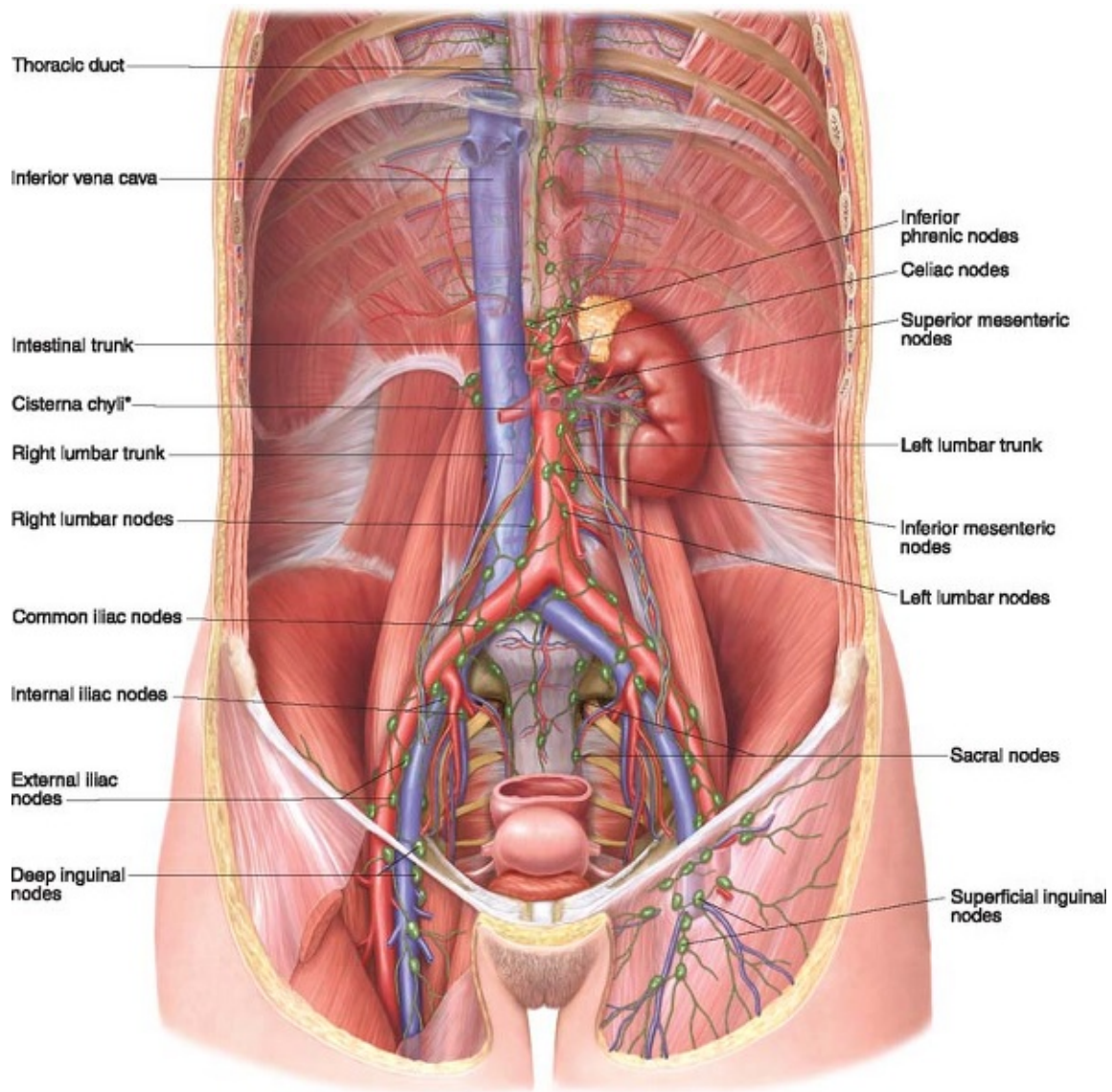


Plate 5-36 Lymphatic Drainage of the Small and Large Intestines



*Cisterna chyli is present in approximately 25% of cases

Plate 5-37 Lymphatic Drainage of the Posterior Abdominal Wall and

Abdominal Viscera

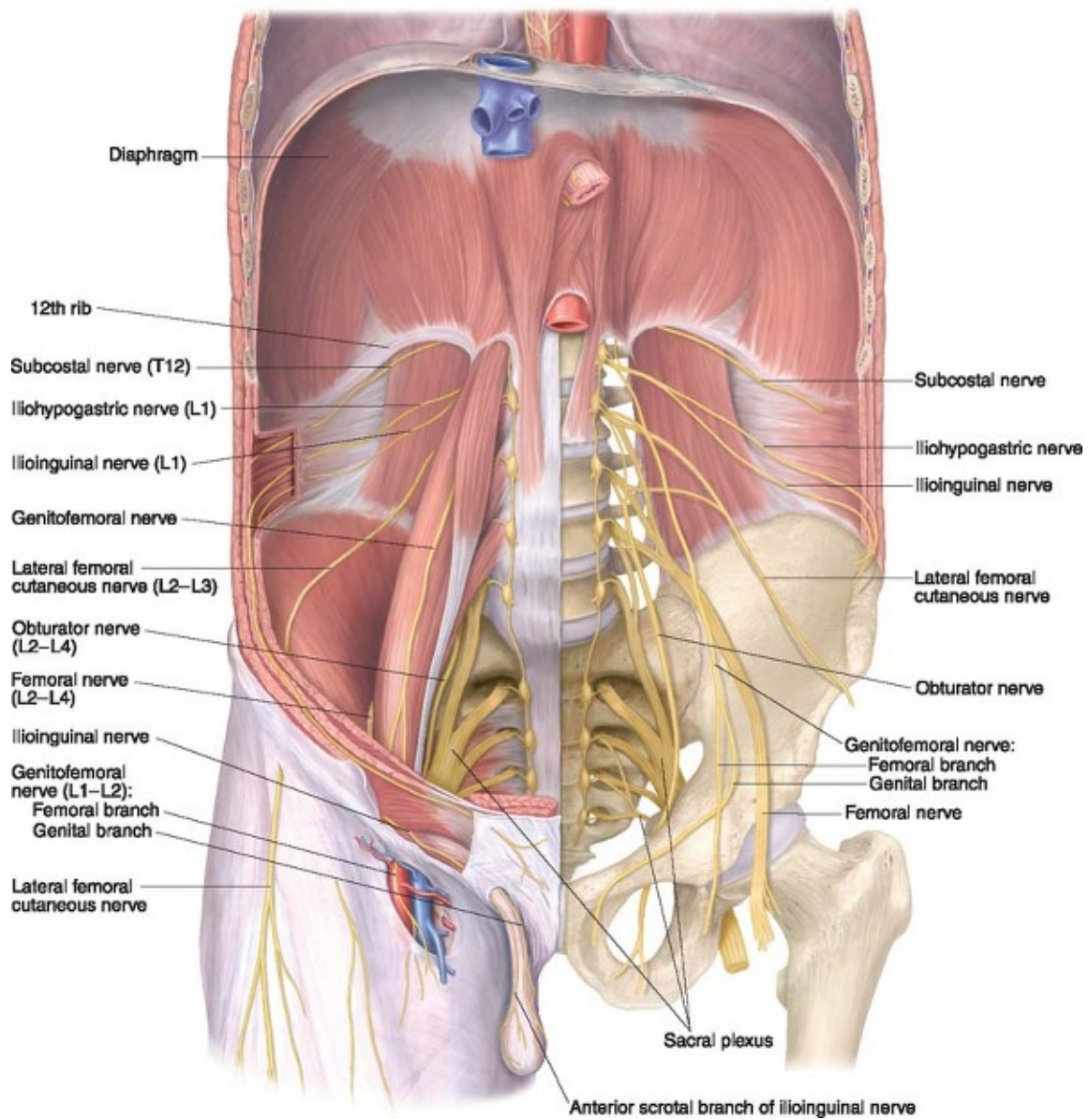


Plate 5-38 Nerves of the Posterior Abdominal Wall

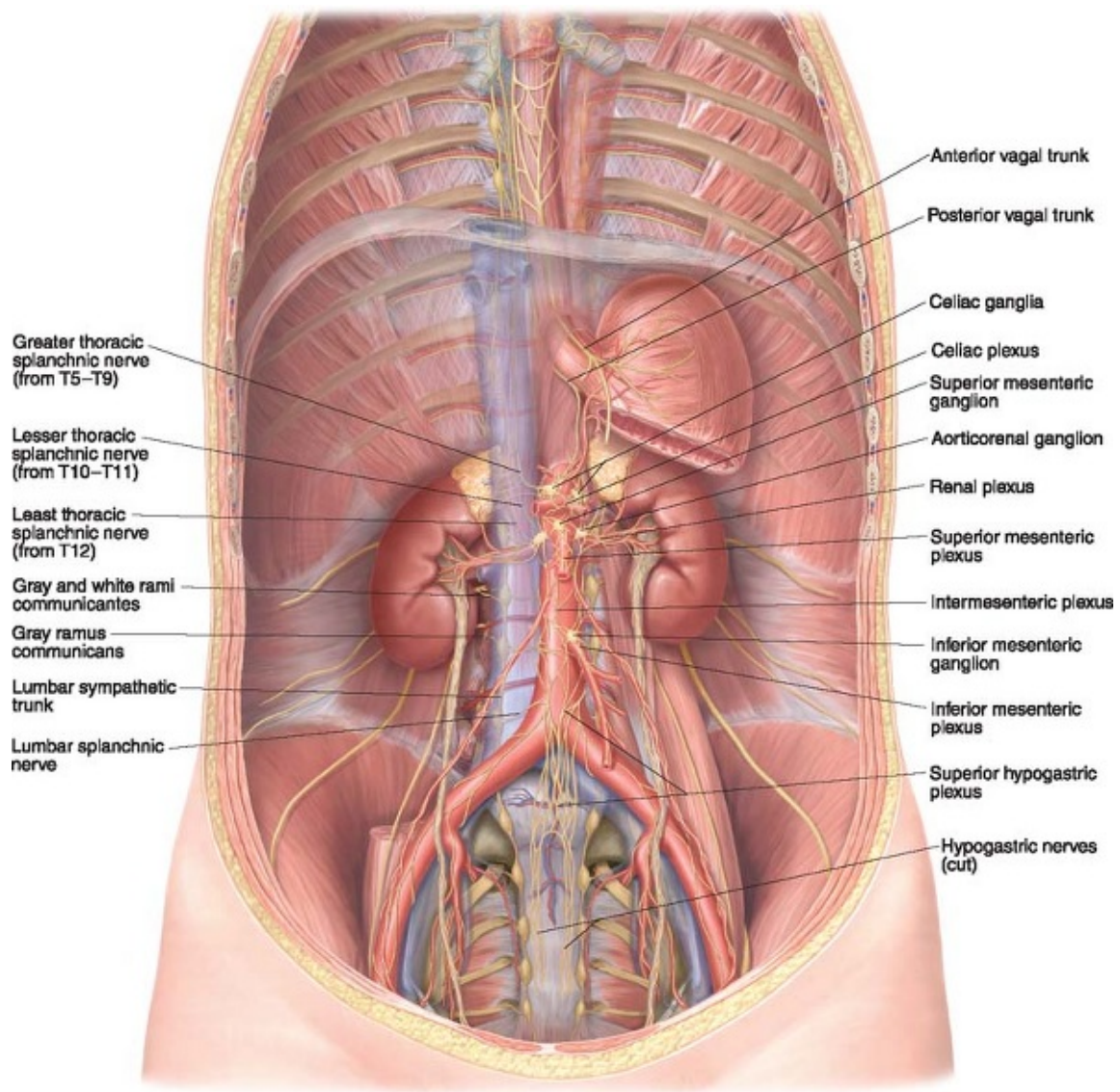


Plate 5-39 Autonomic Nerves of the Abdomen, Anterior View

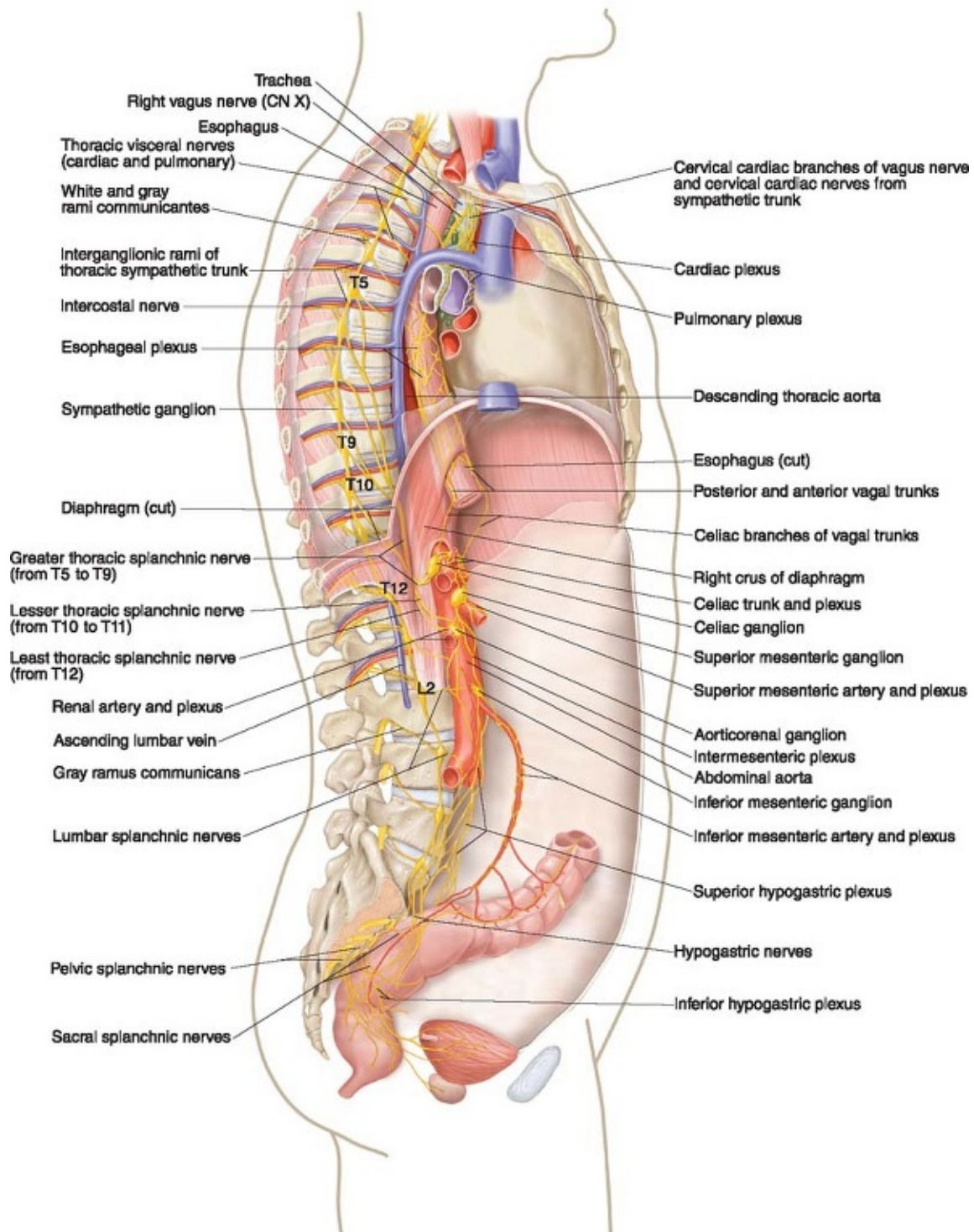


Plate 5-40 Autonomic Nerves of the Abdomen, Right Lateral View

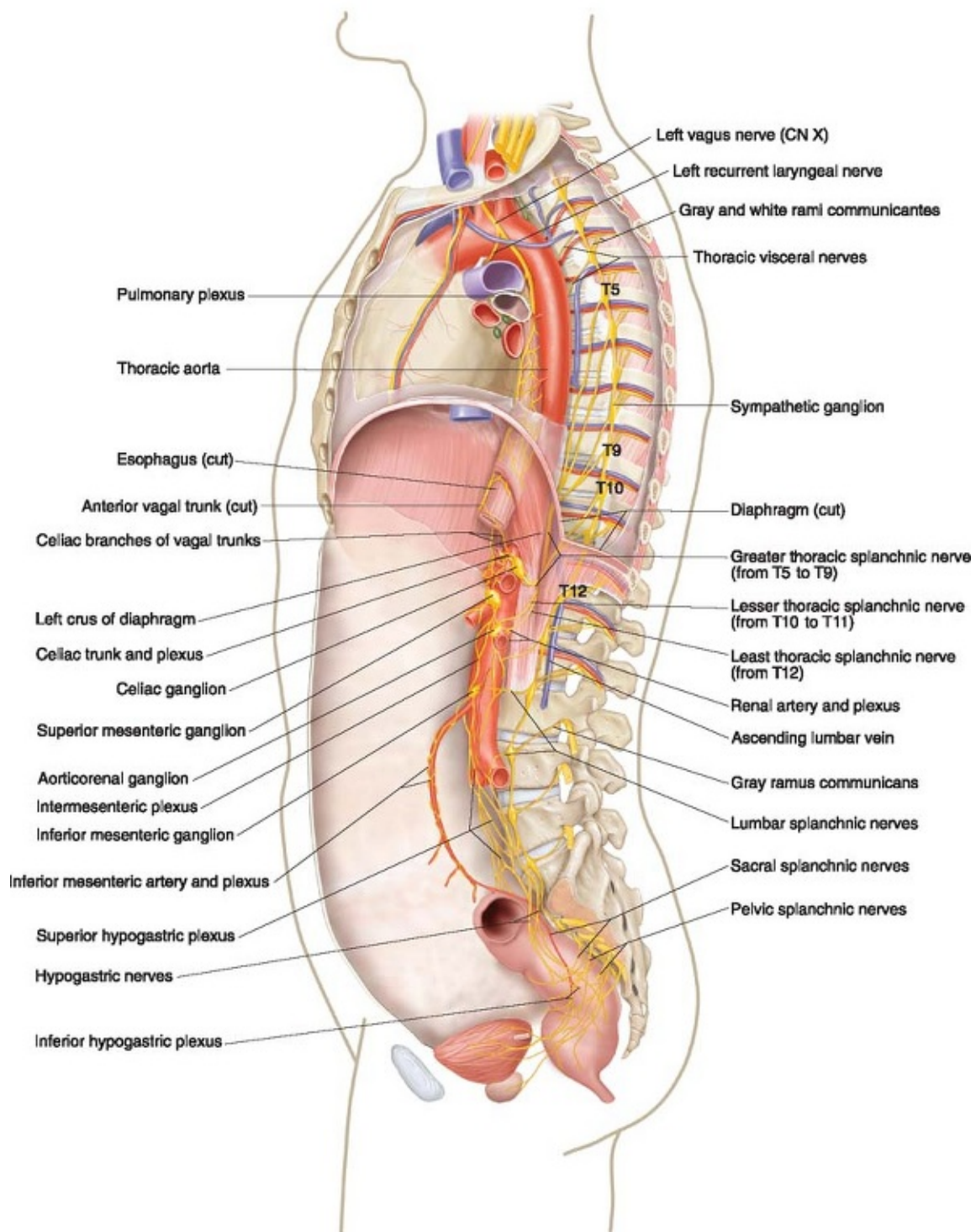
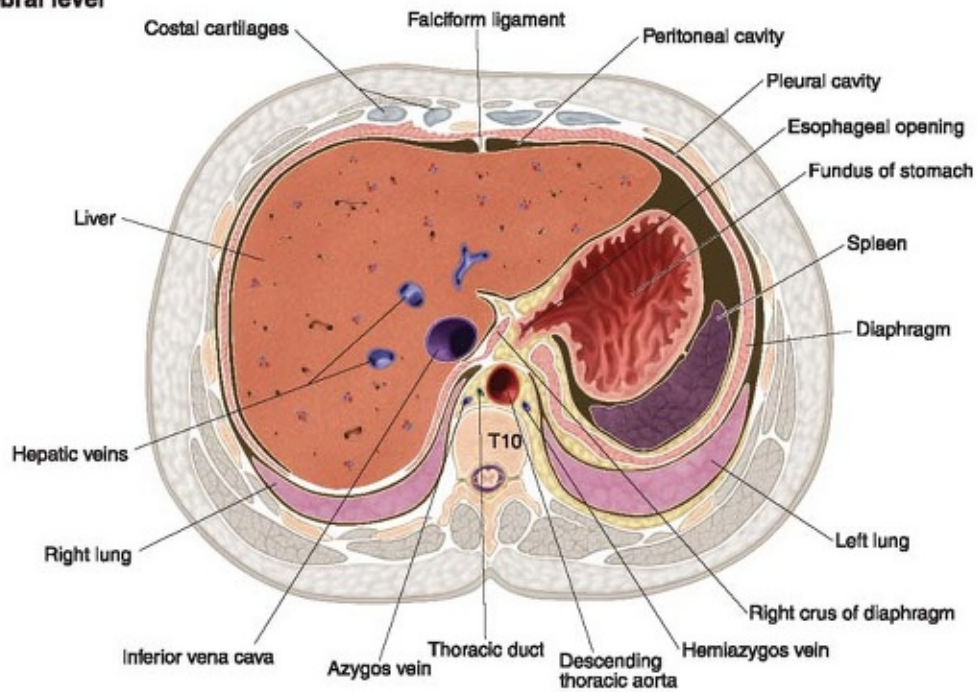


Plate 5-41 Autonomic Nerves of the Abdomen, Left Lateral View

A. T10 vertebral level



B. L1 vertebral level

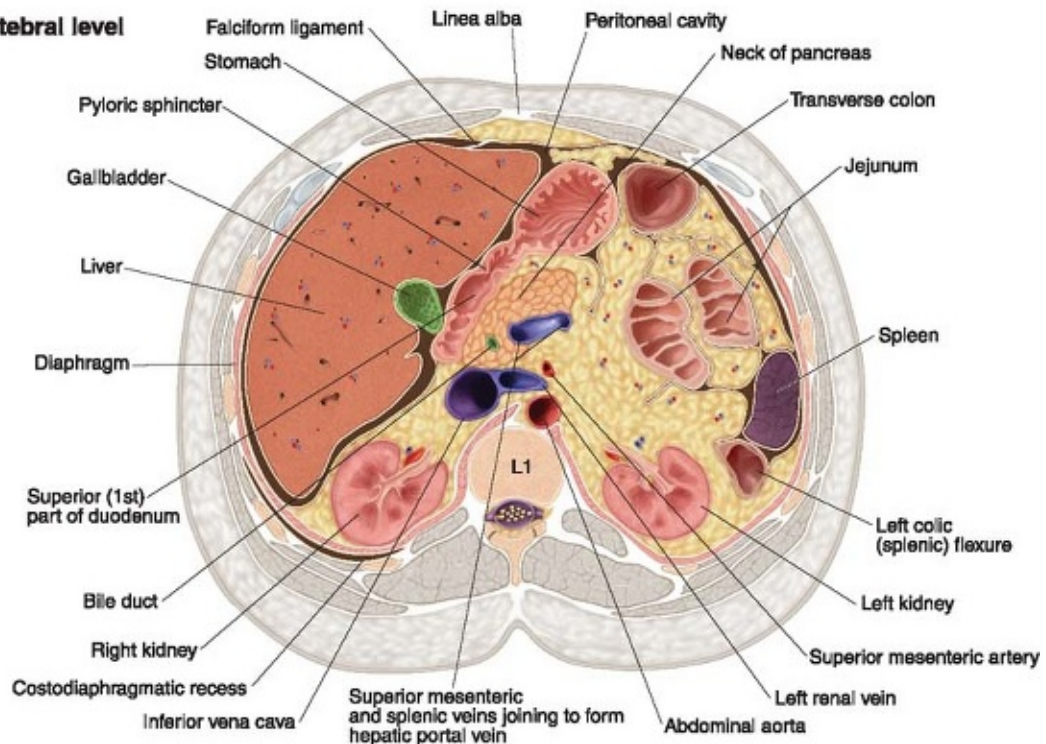
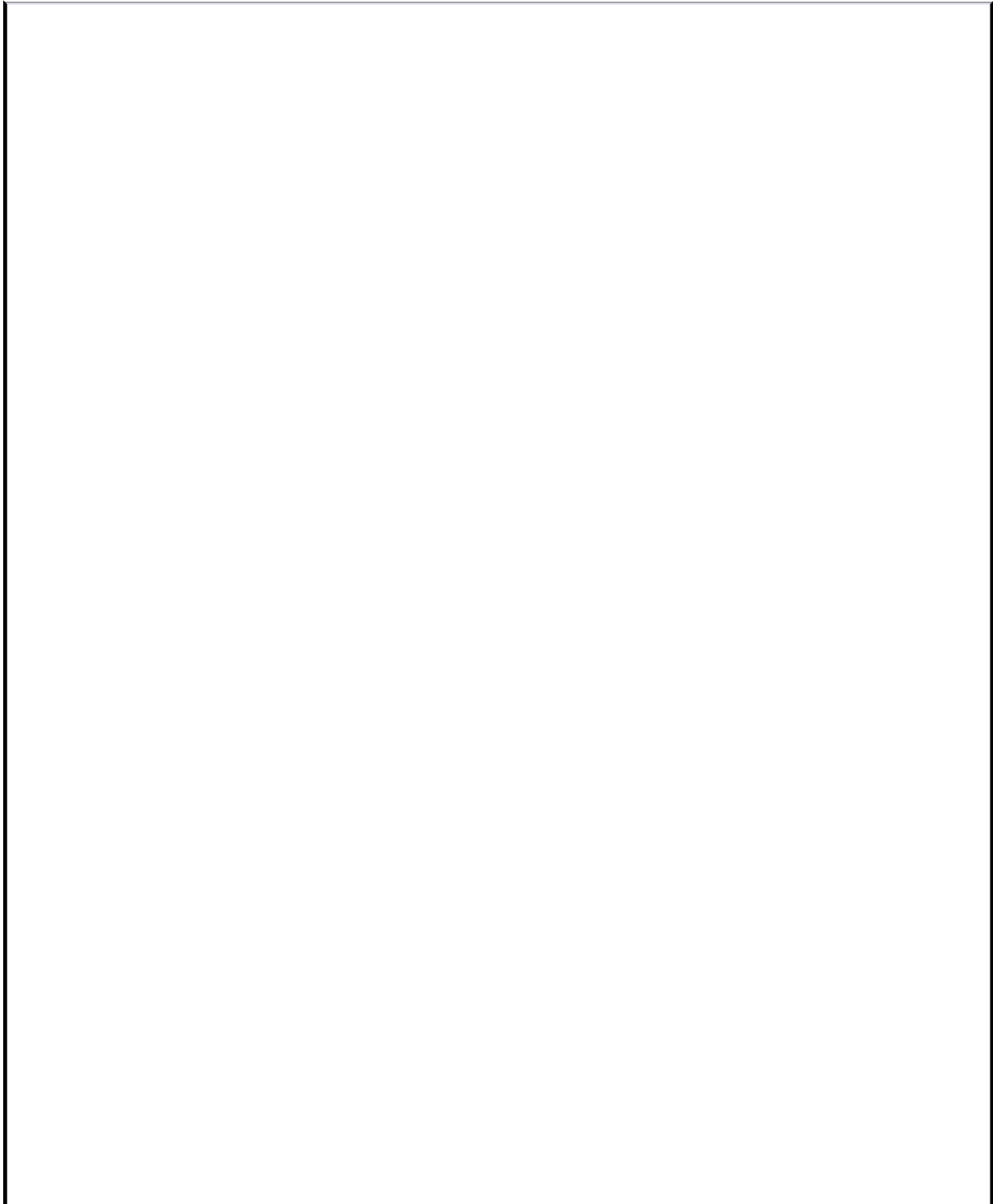
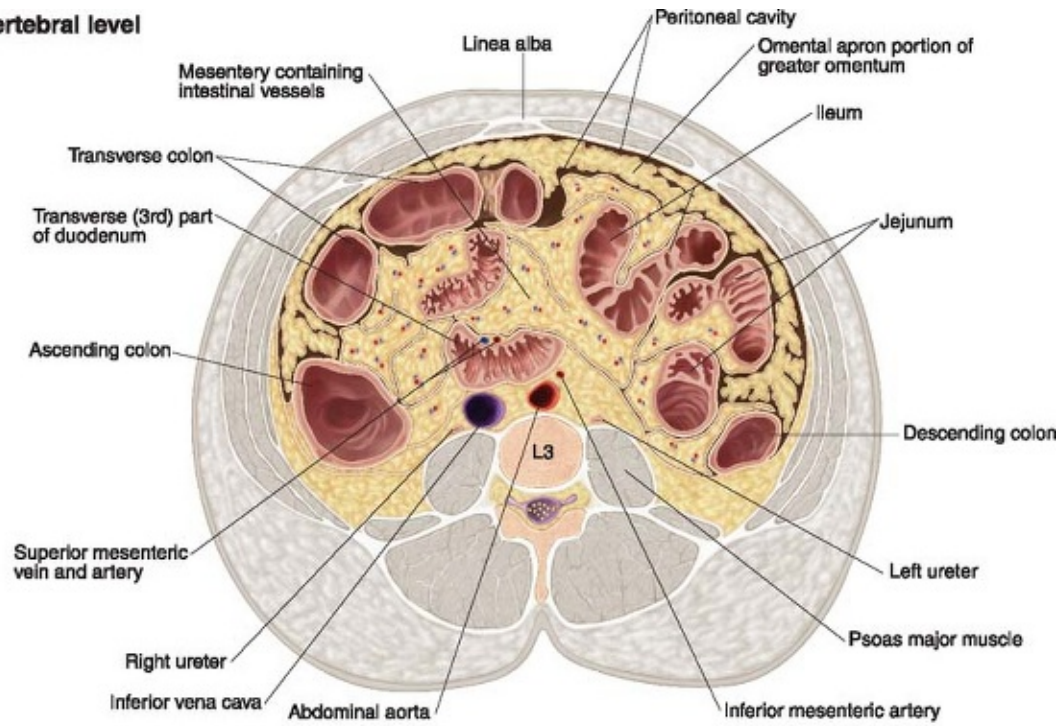


Plate 5-42 Cross Sections Through Vertebral Levels T10 and L1



A. L3 vertebral level



B. L5/S1 vertebral level

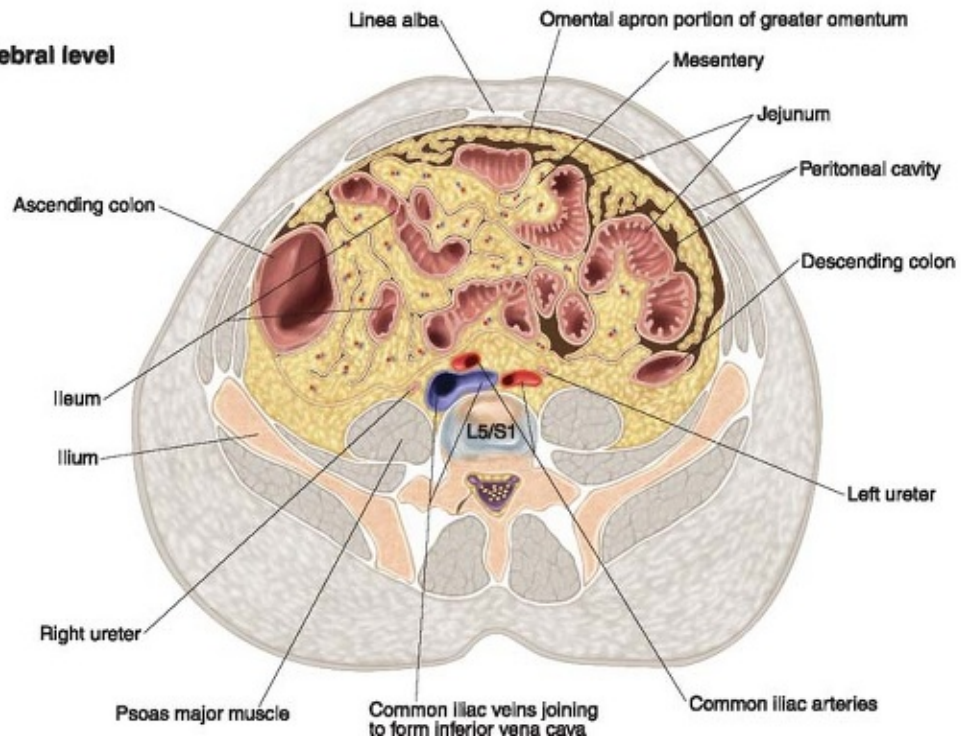


Plate 5-43 Cross Sections Through Vertebral Levels L3 and L5/S1

Authors: Tank, Patrick W.; Gest, Thomas R.

Title: *Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Atlas of Anatomy, 1st Edition*

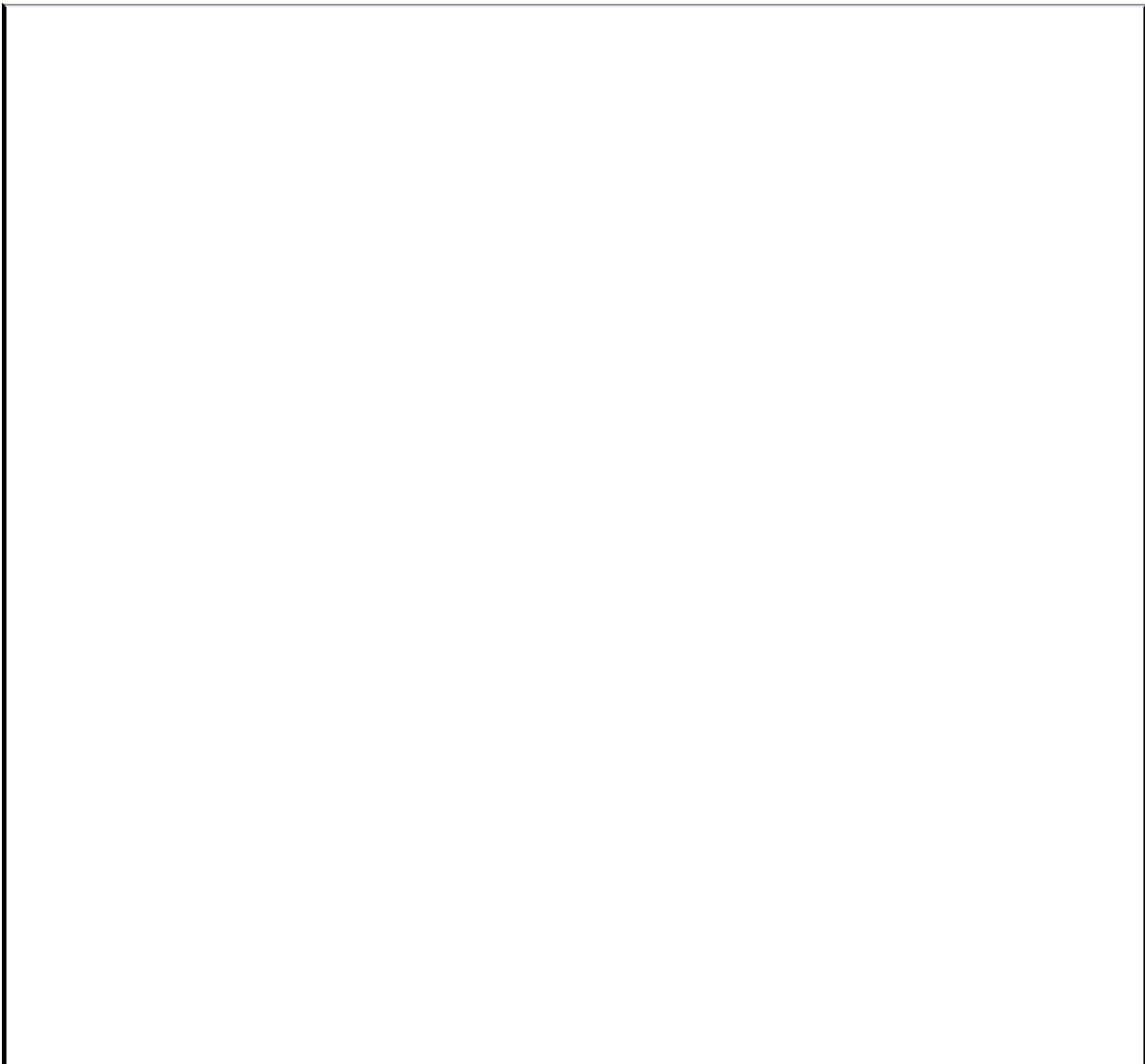
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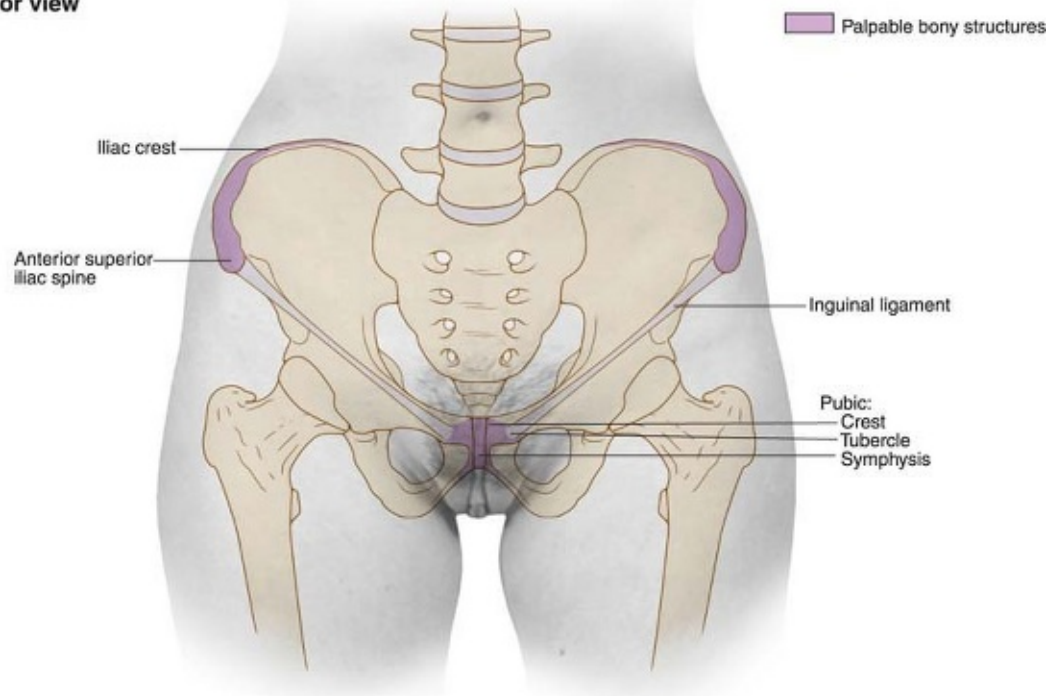
Chapter 6

The Pelvis and Perineum

P.258



A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view

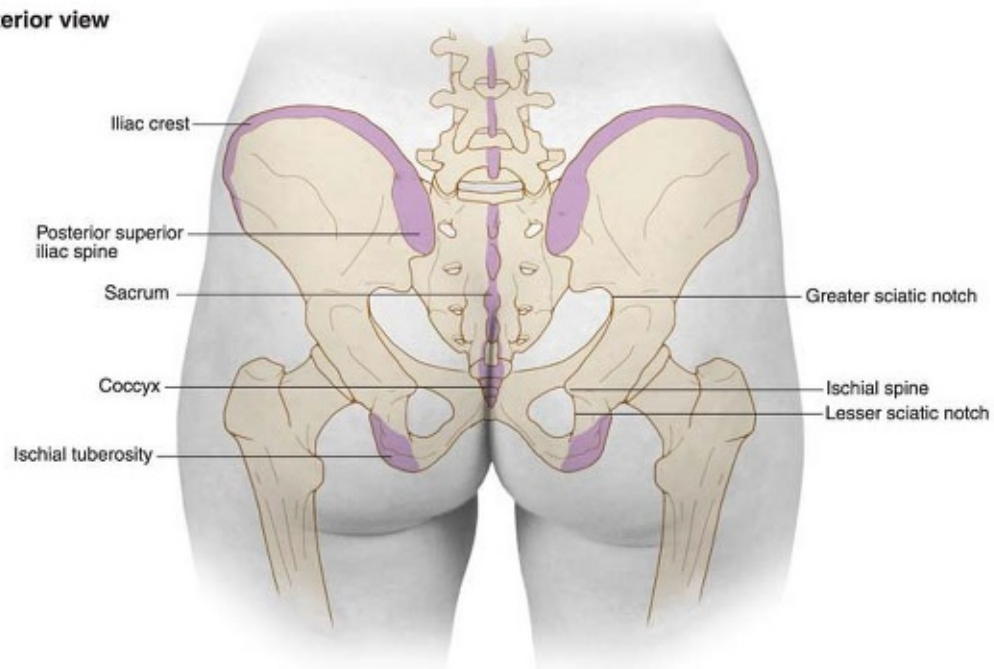
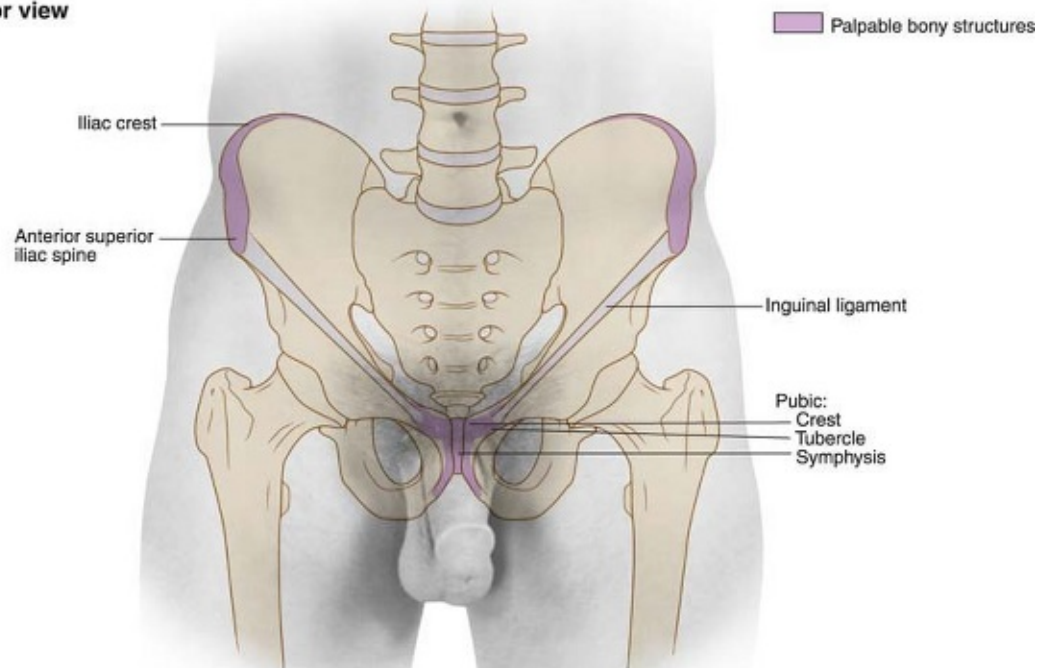


Plate 6-01 Palpable Features of the Female Pelvis and Perineum

A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view

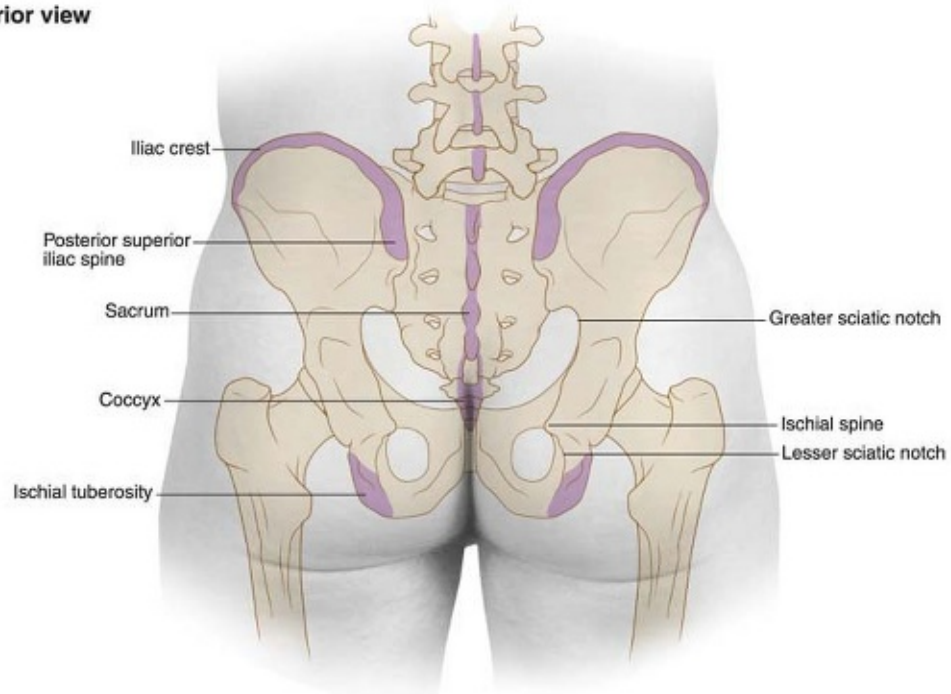
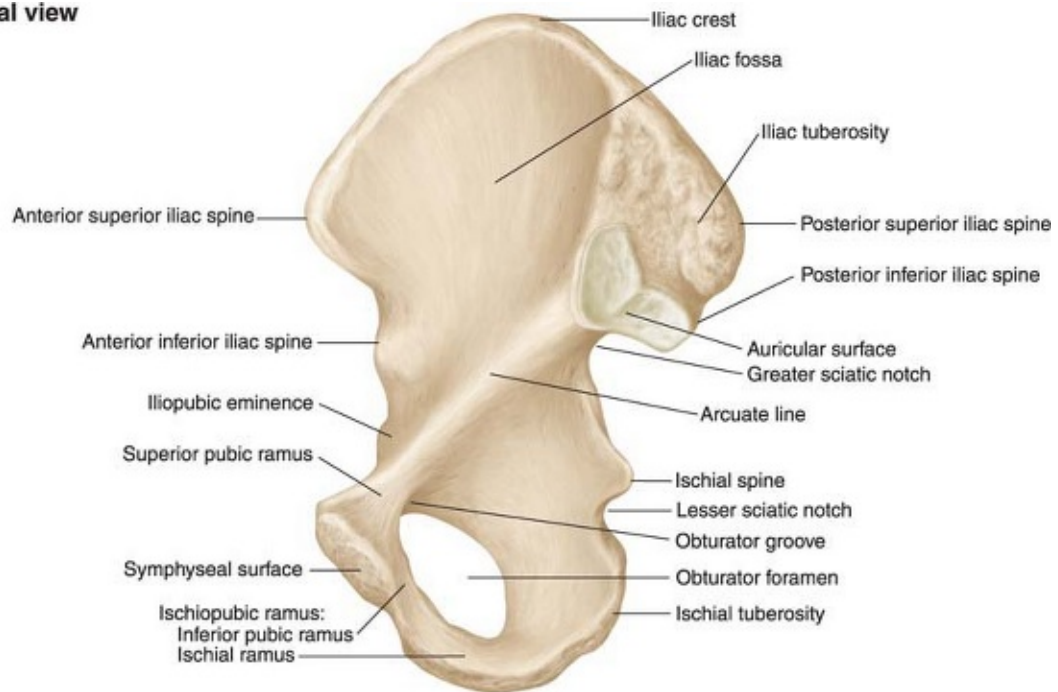


Plate 6-02 Palpable Features of the Male Pelvis and Perineum

A. Medial view



B. Lateral view

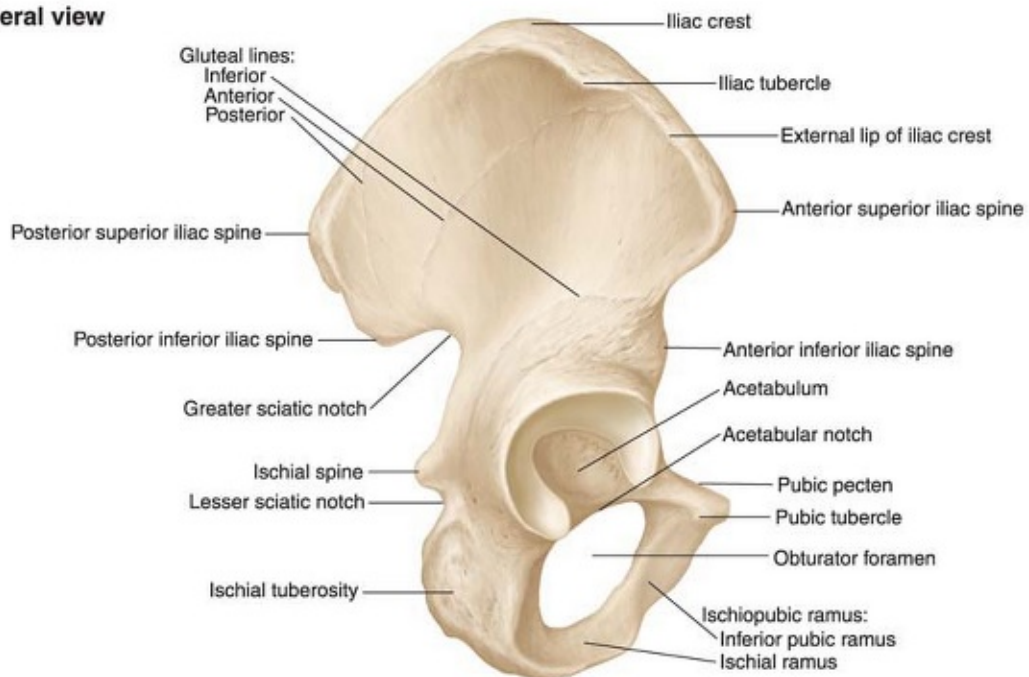
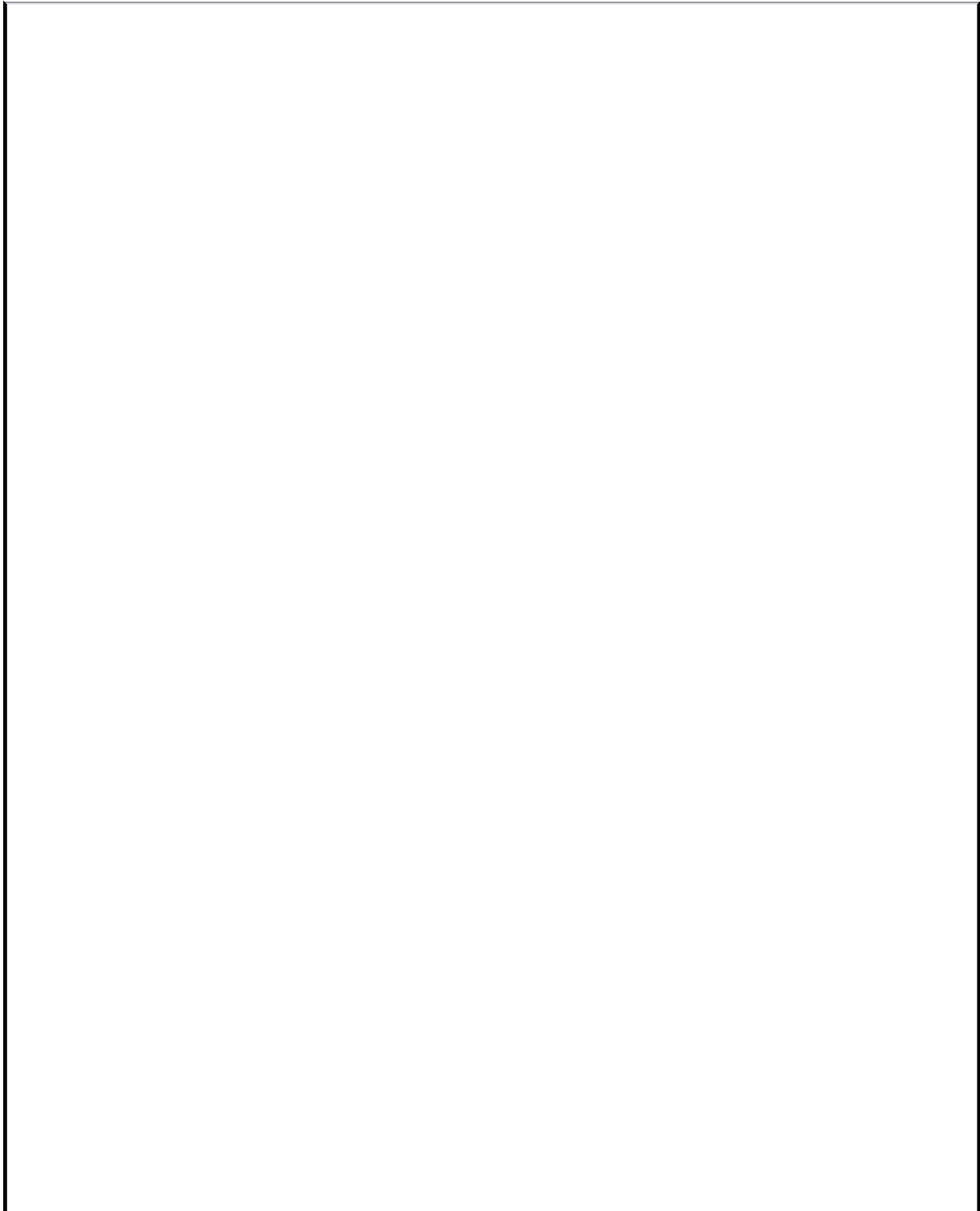
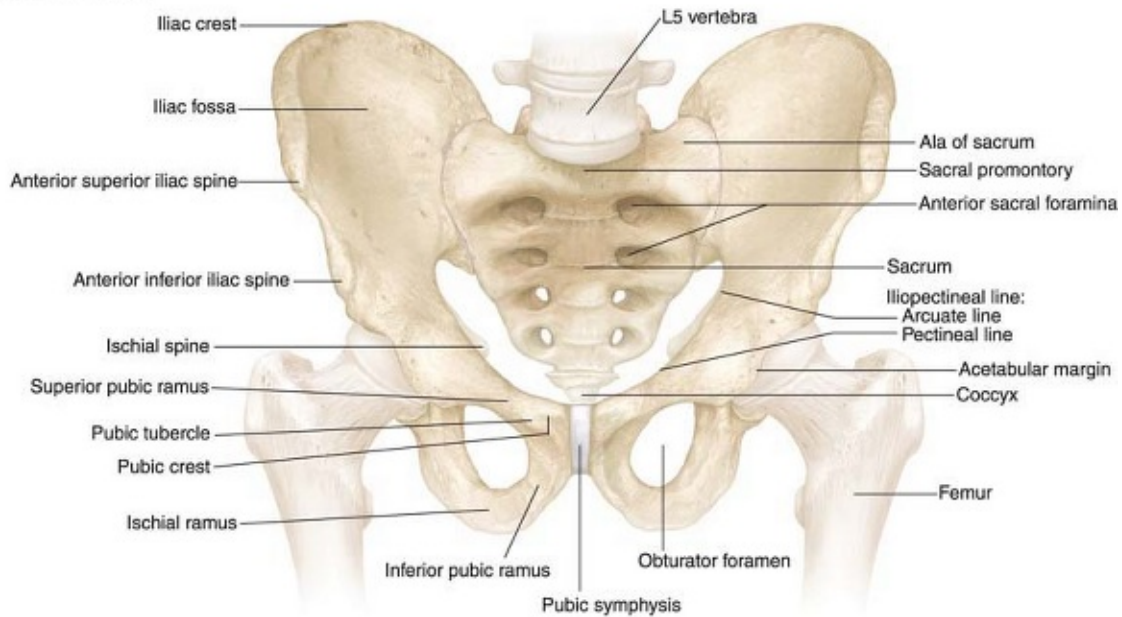


Plate 6-03 Skeleton of the Hip (Os Coxae)



A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view

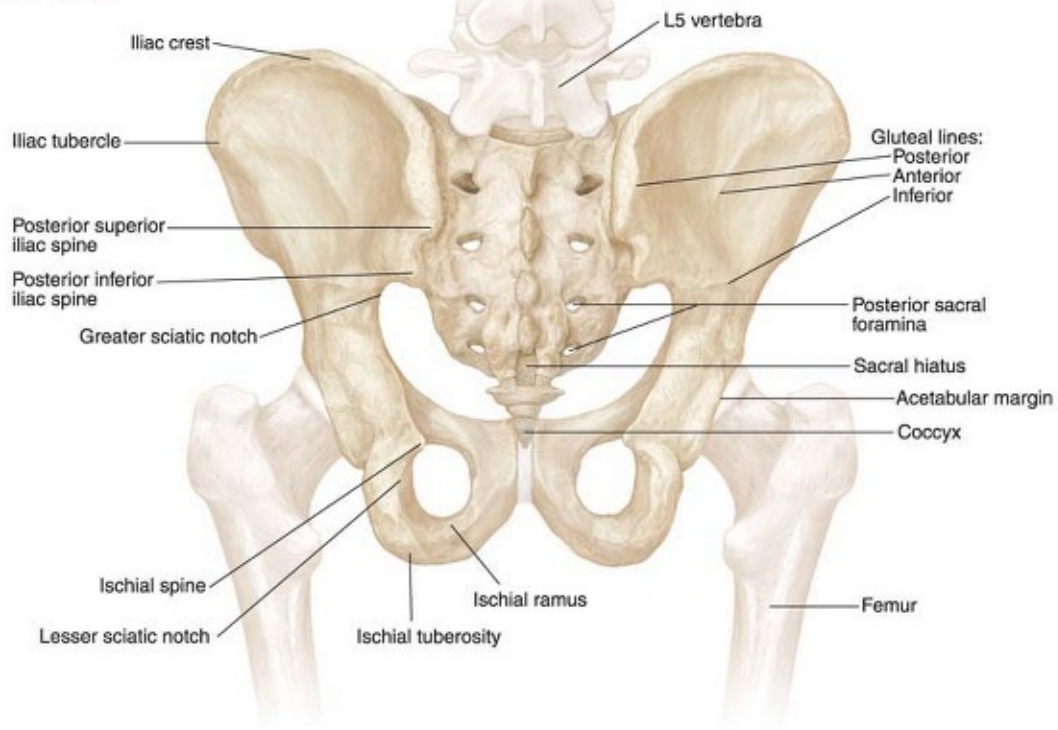
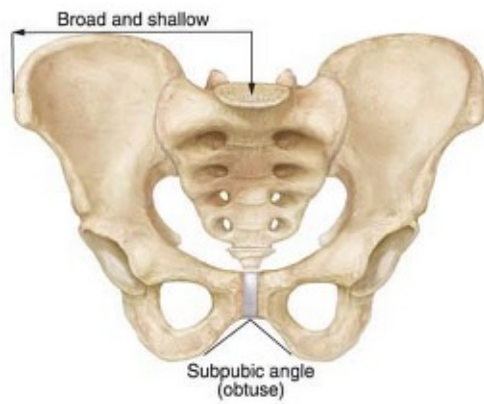
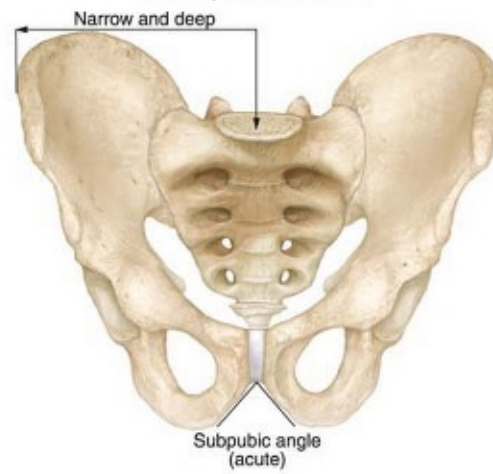


Plate 6-04 Articulated Pelvis, Male

A. Female, anterior view



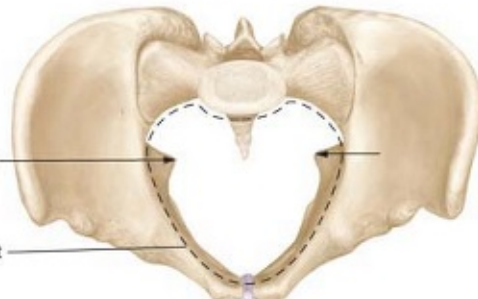
B. Male, anterior view



C. Female, superior view



D. Male, superior view



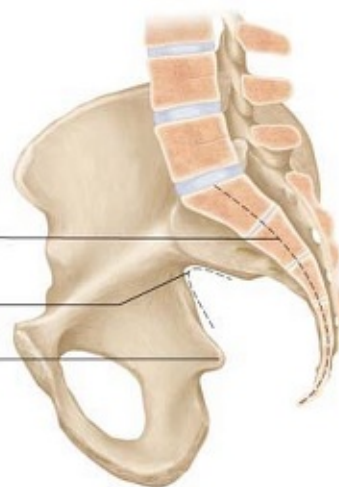
Distance between ischial spines

Shape of pelvic inlet

E. Female, medial view



F. Male, medial view



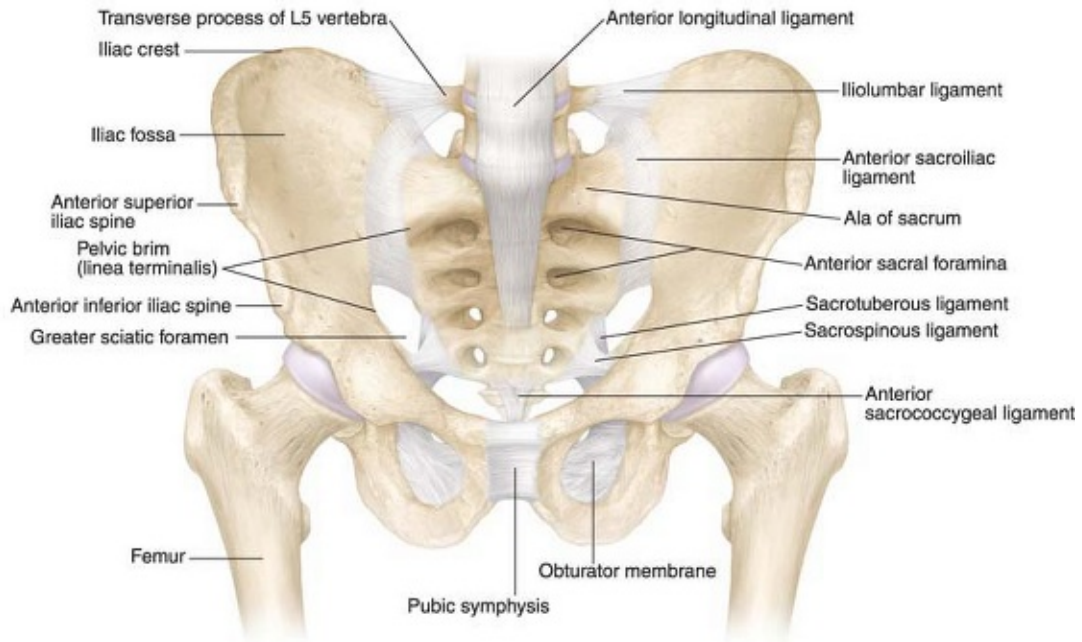
Curvature of sacrum

Shape of greater sciatic notch

Ischial spine

Plate 6-05 Comparison of Female and Male Pelves

A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view

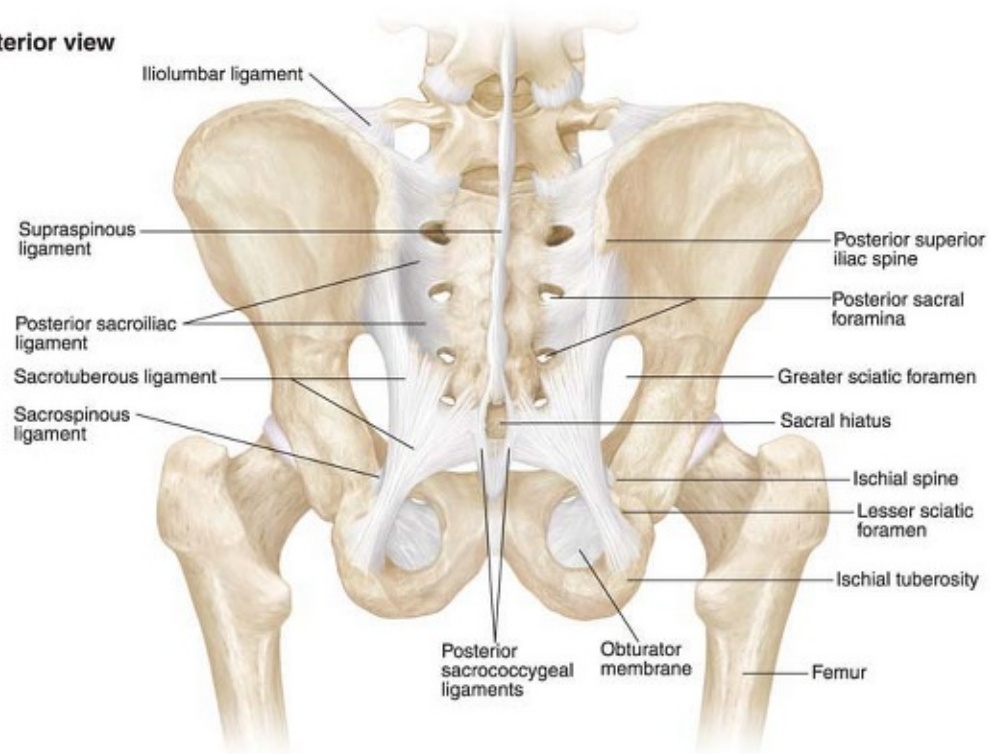
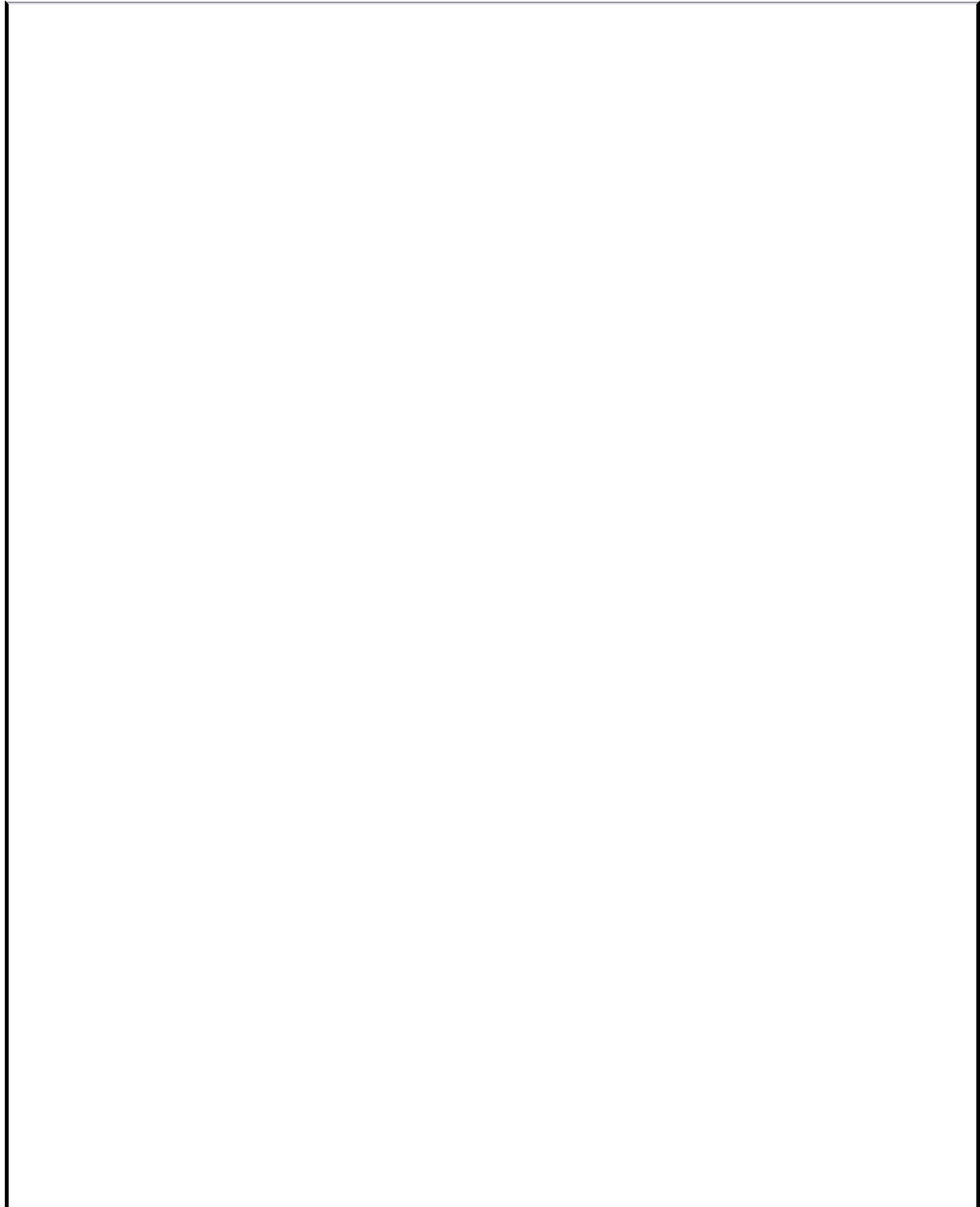
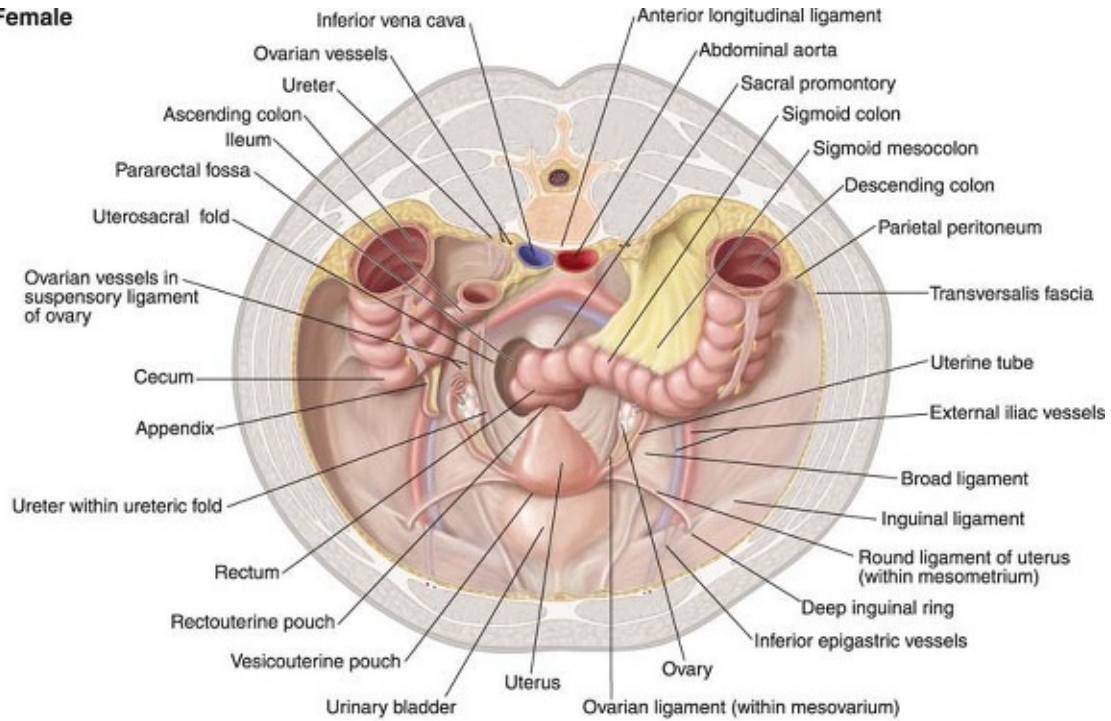


Plate 6-06 Ligaments of the Pelvis



A. Female



B. Male

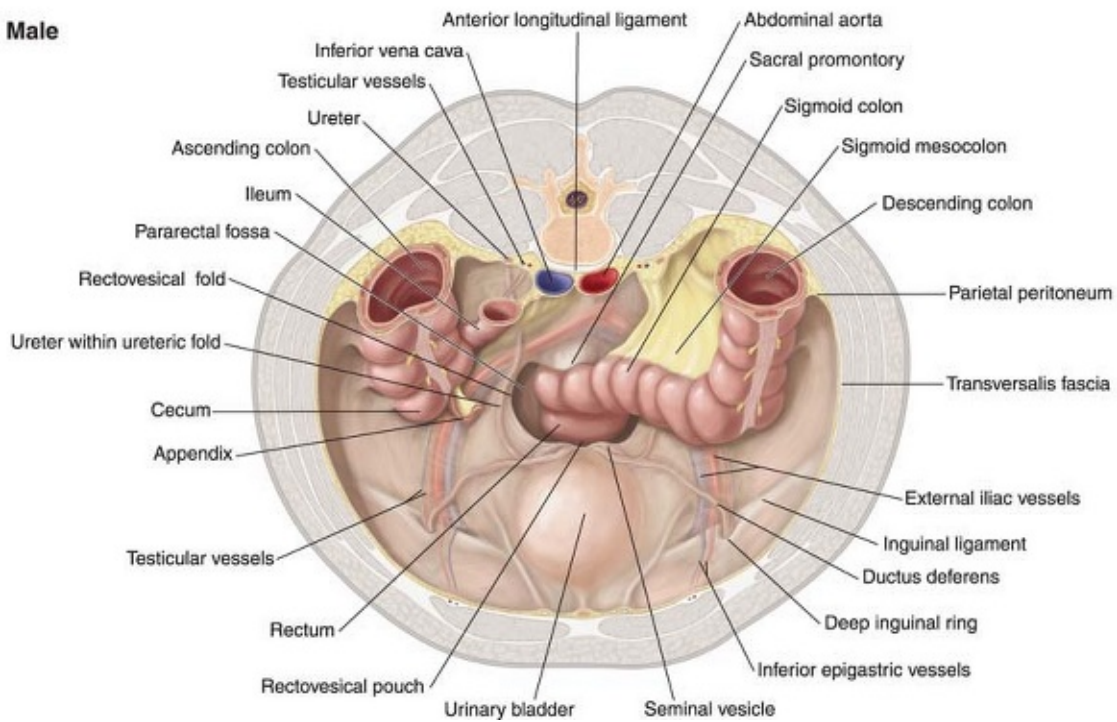
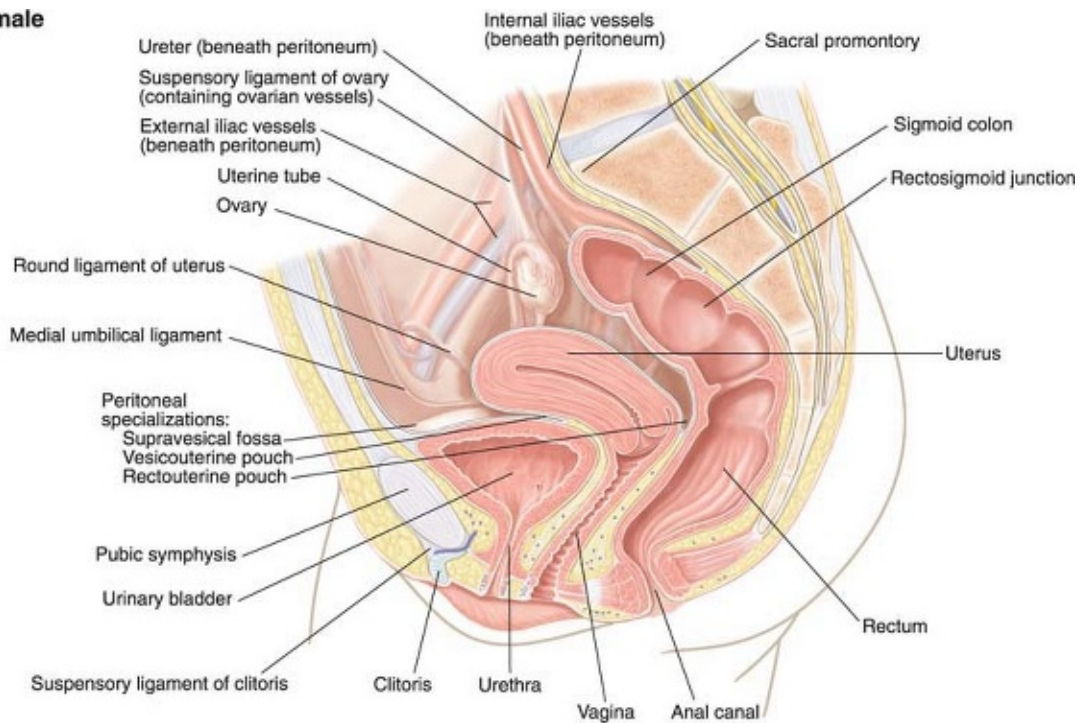


Plate 6-07 Pelvic Peritoneum, Superior View

A. Female



B. Male

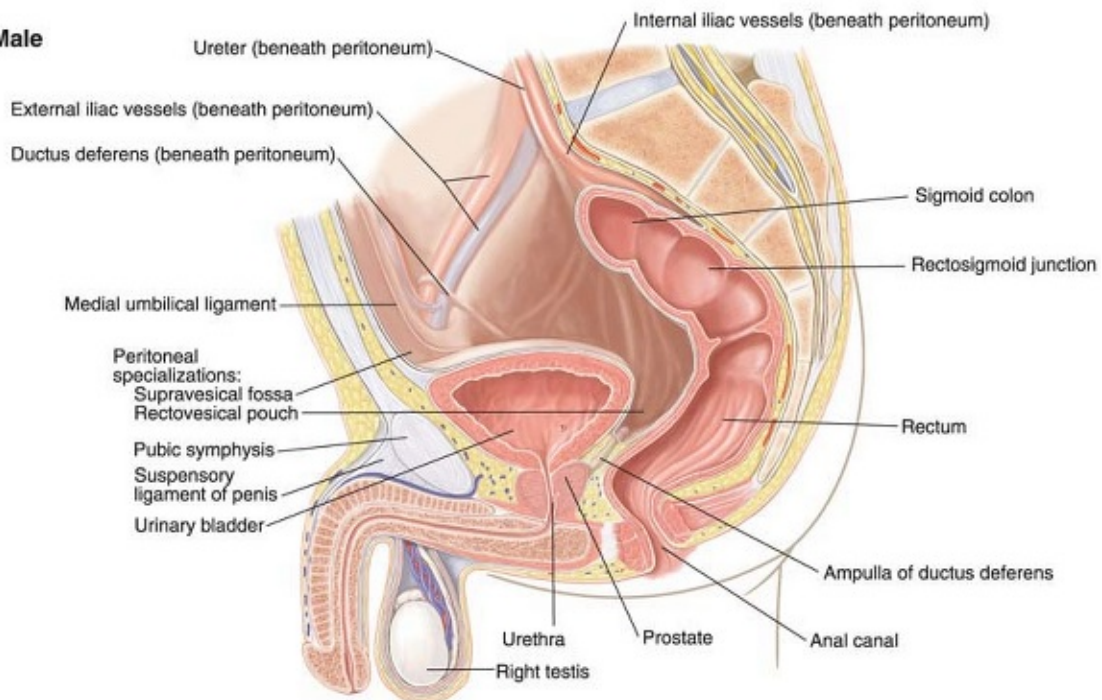
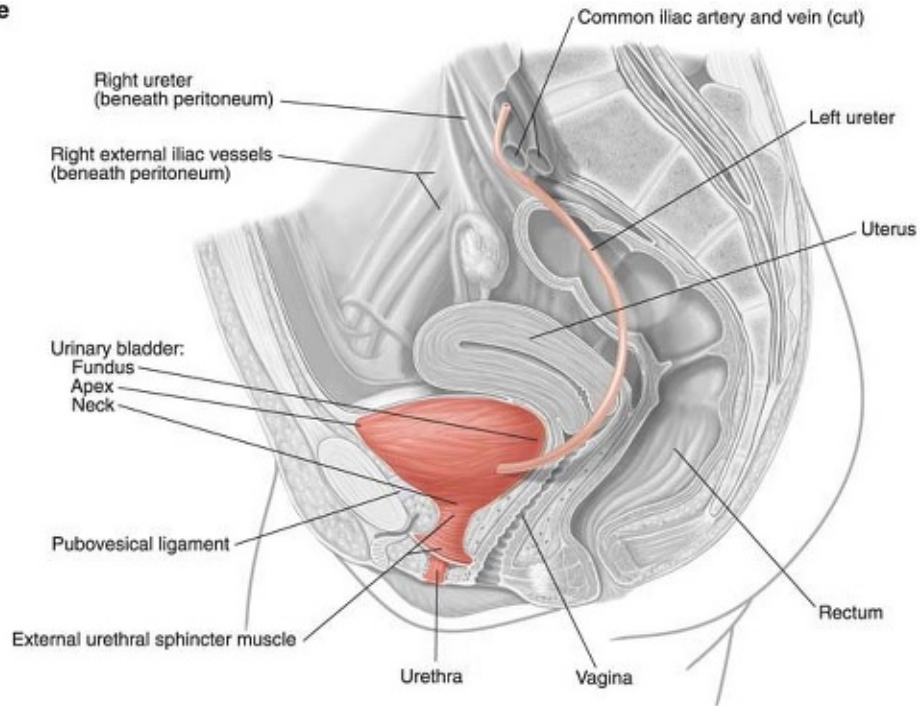


Plate 6-08 Pelvic Peritoneum, Sagittal View

A. Female



B. Male

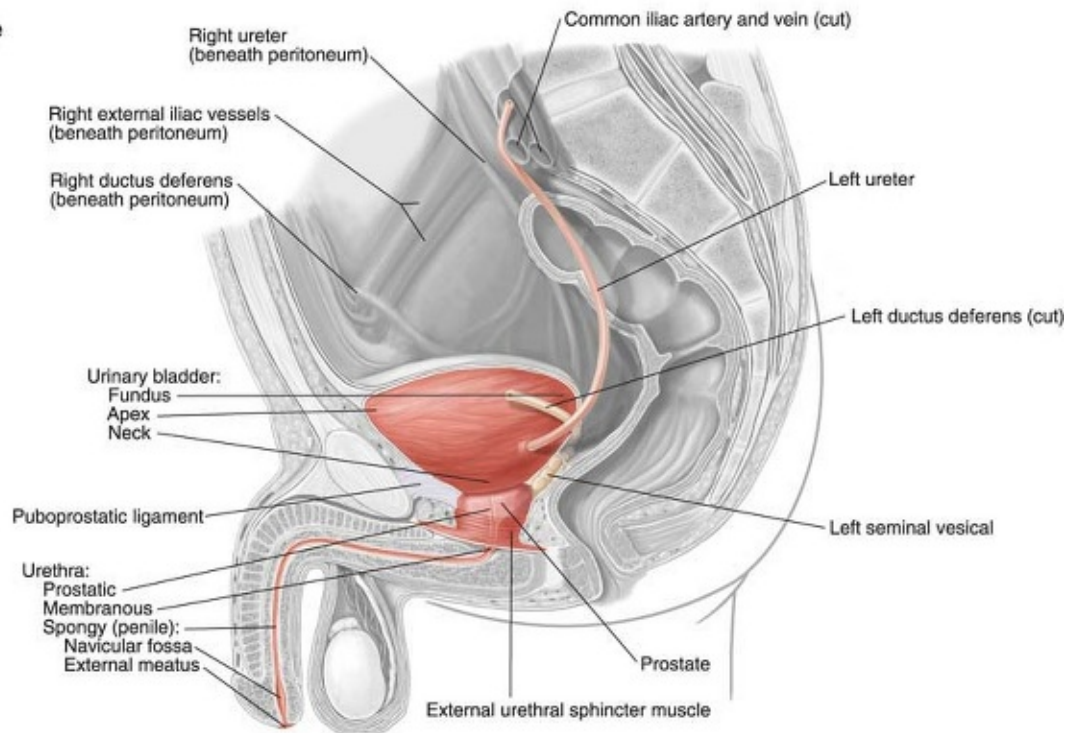
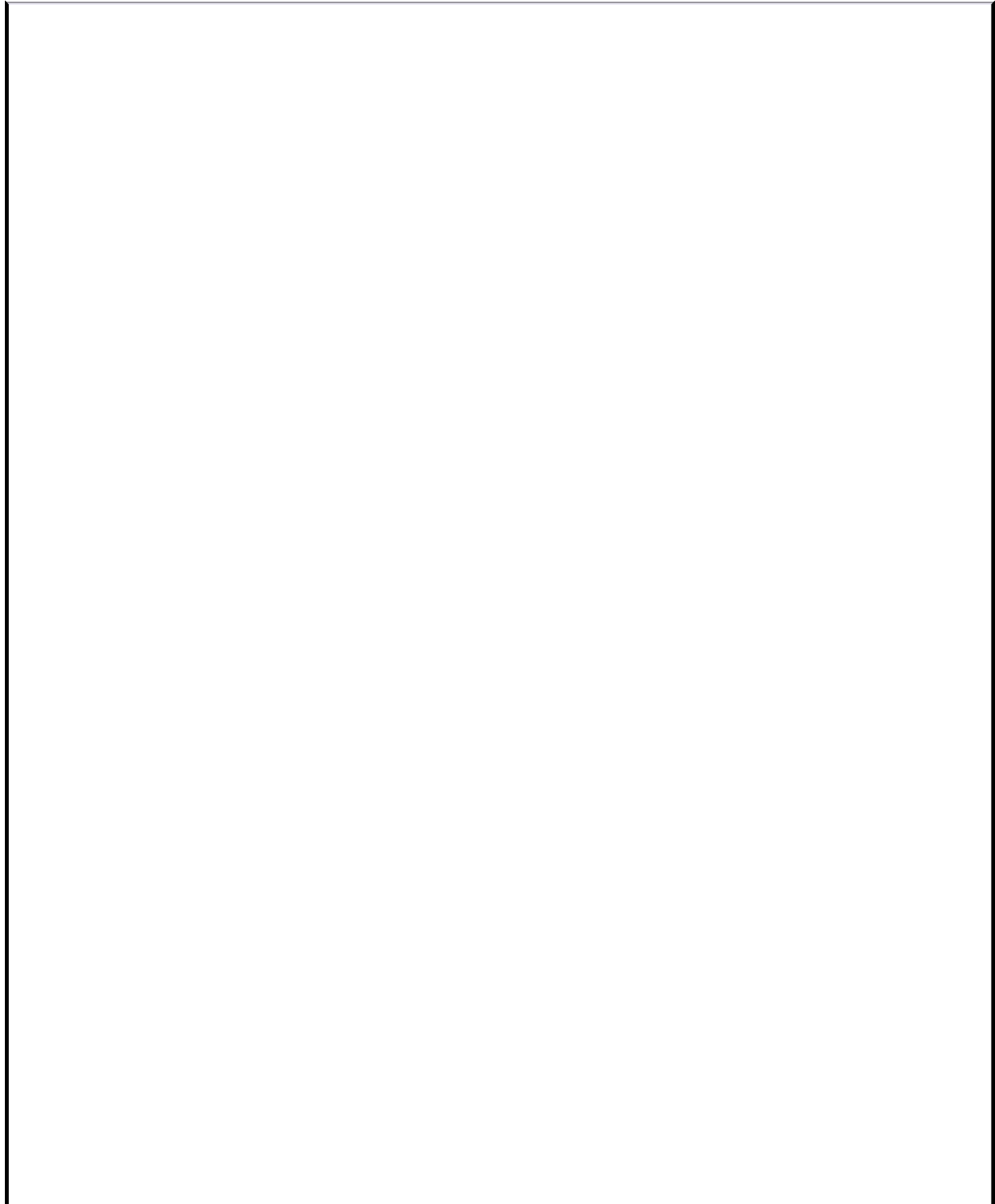
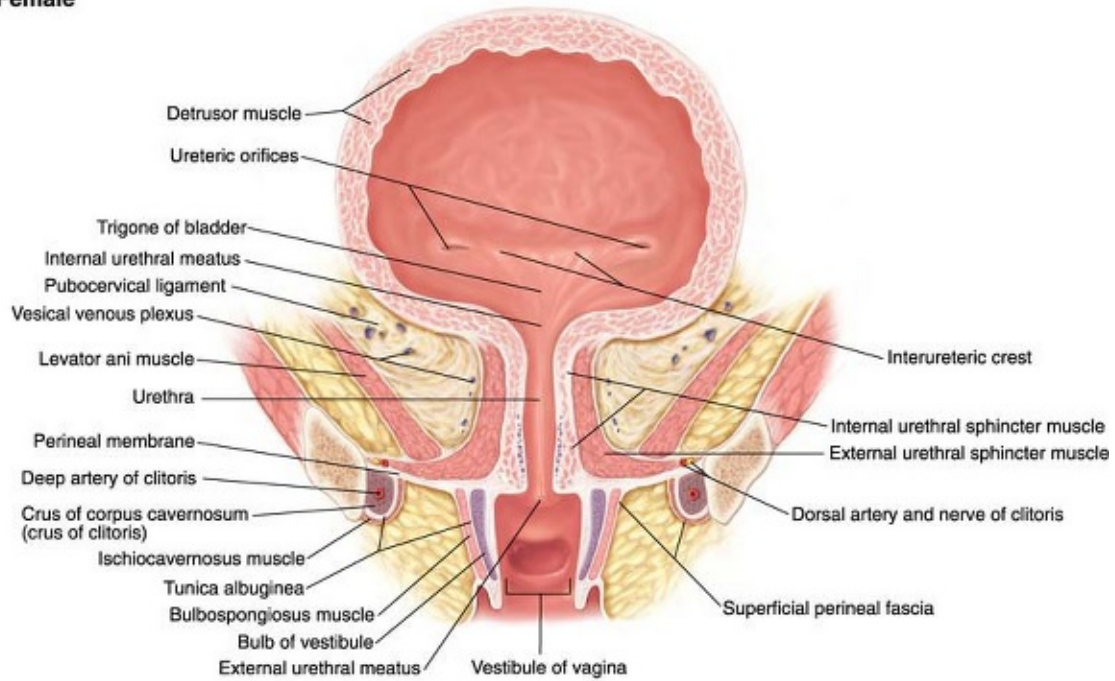


Plate 6-09 Urinary Bladder, Lateral View



A. Female



B. Male

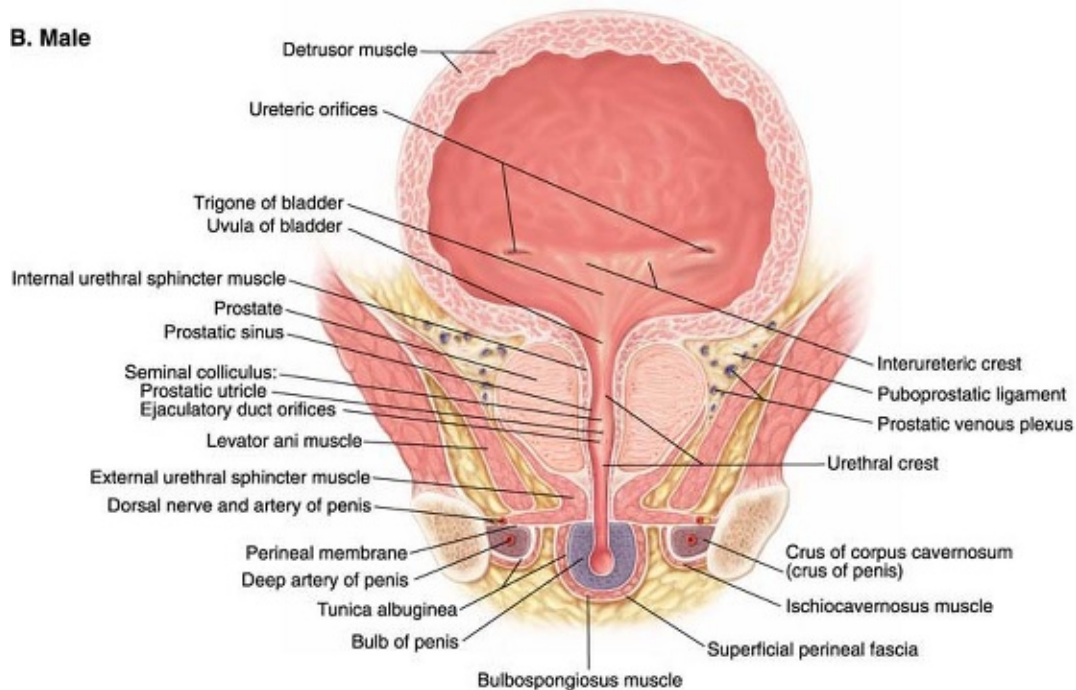
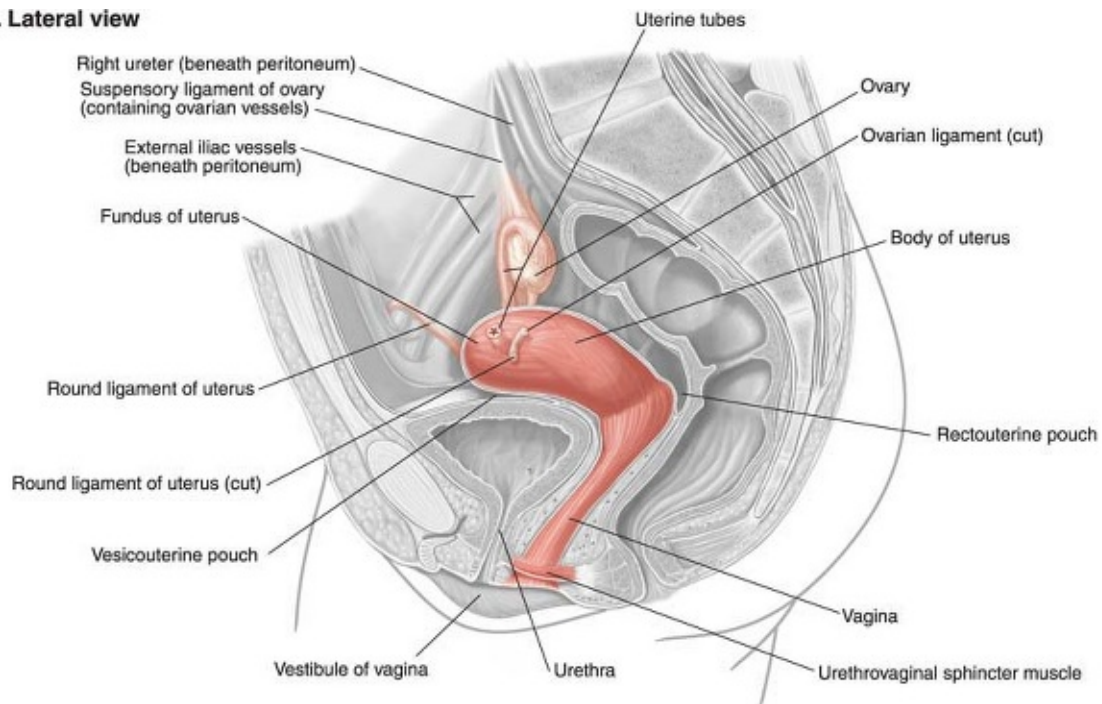


Plate 6-10 Urinary Bladder, Anterior View

A. Lateral view



B. Posterior view

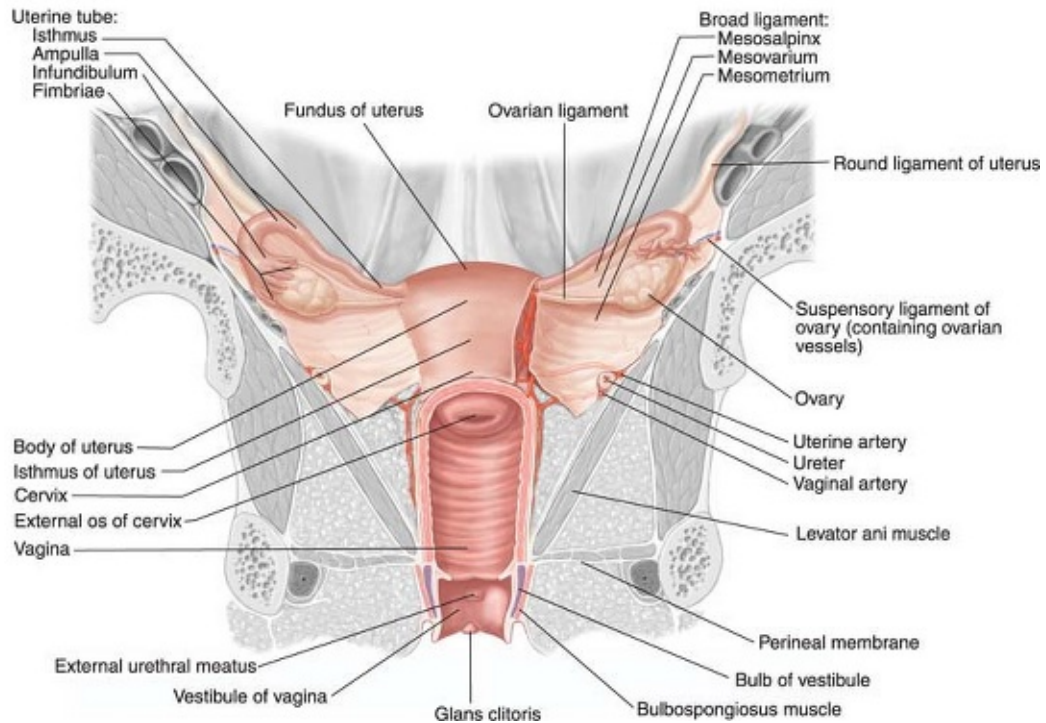
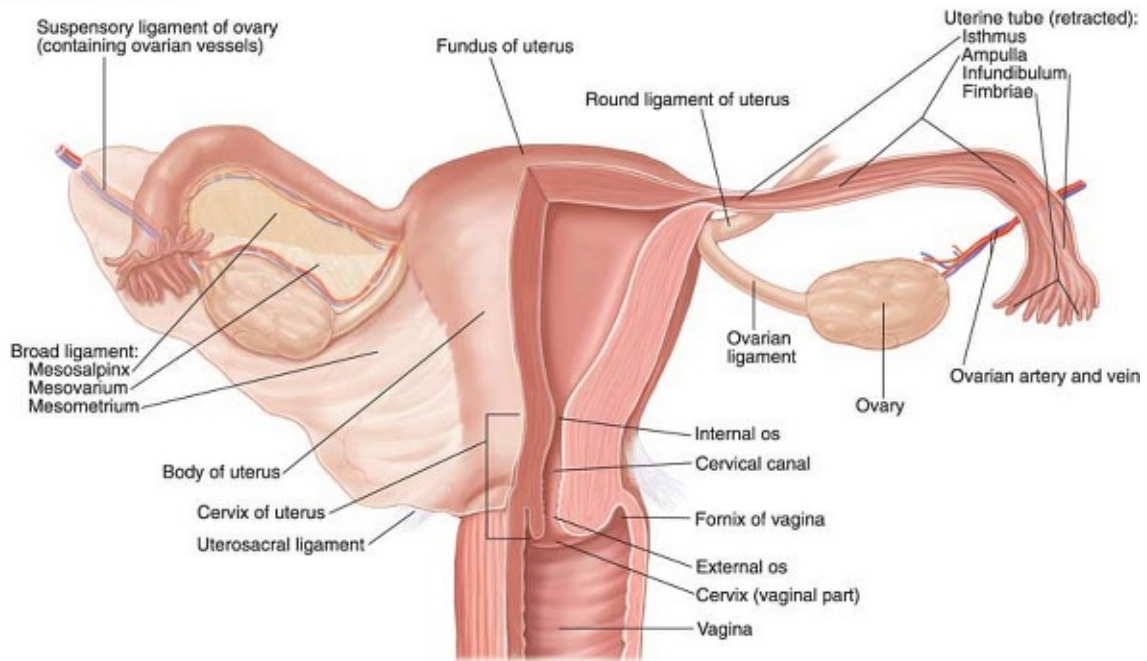


Plate 6-11 Uterus and Vagina I

A. Posterior view



B. Hysterosalpingogram

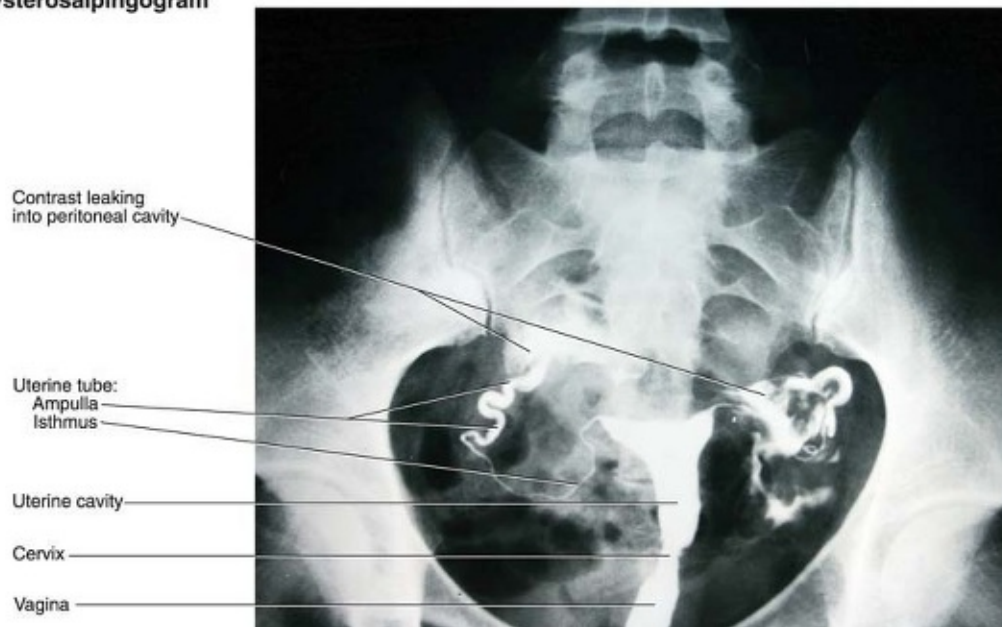
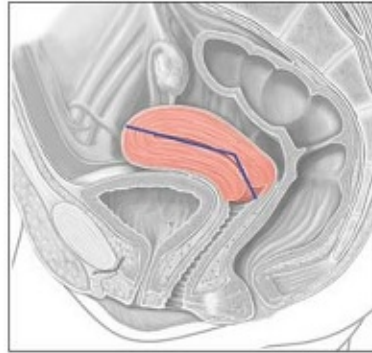


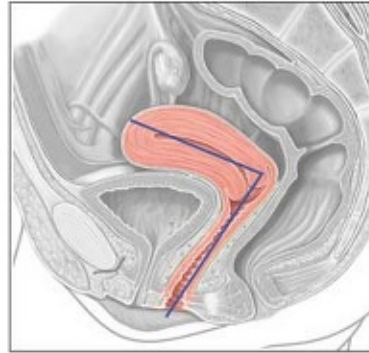
Plate 6-12 Uterus and Vagina II

A. Normal positions

Anteflexed



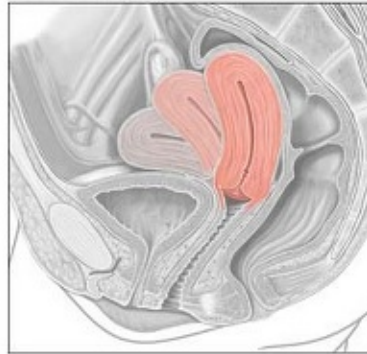
Anteverted



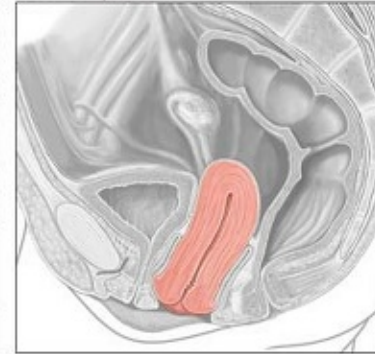
B. Retroflexed



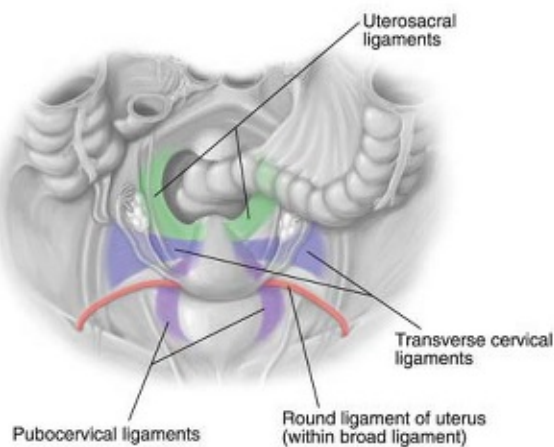
C. Retroverted



D. Prolapsed



E. Supporting structures of the uterus, superior view



F. Supporting structures of the uterus, lateral view

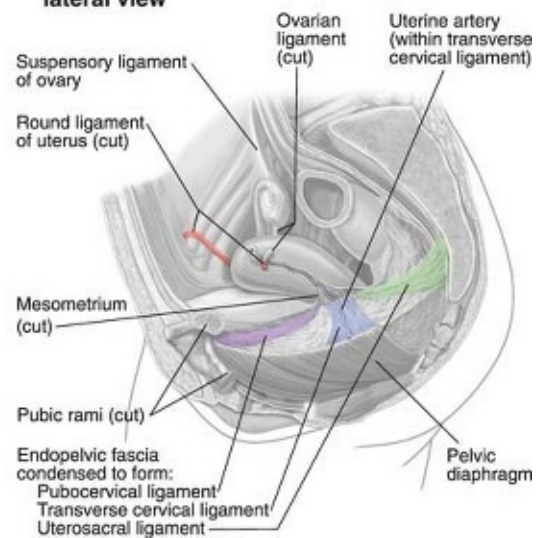
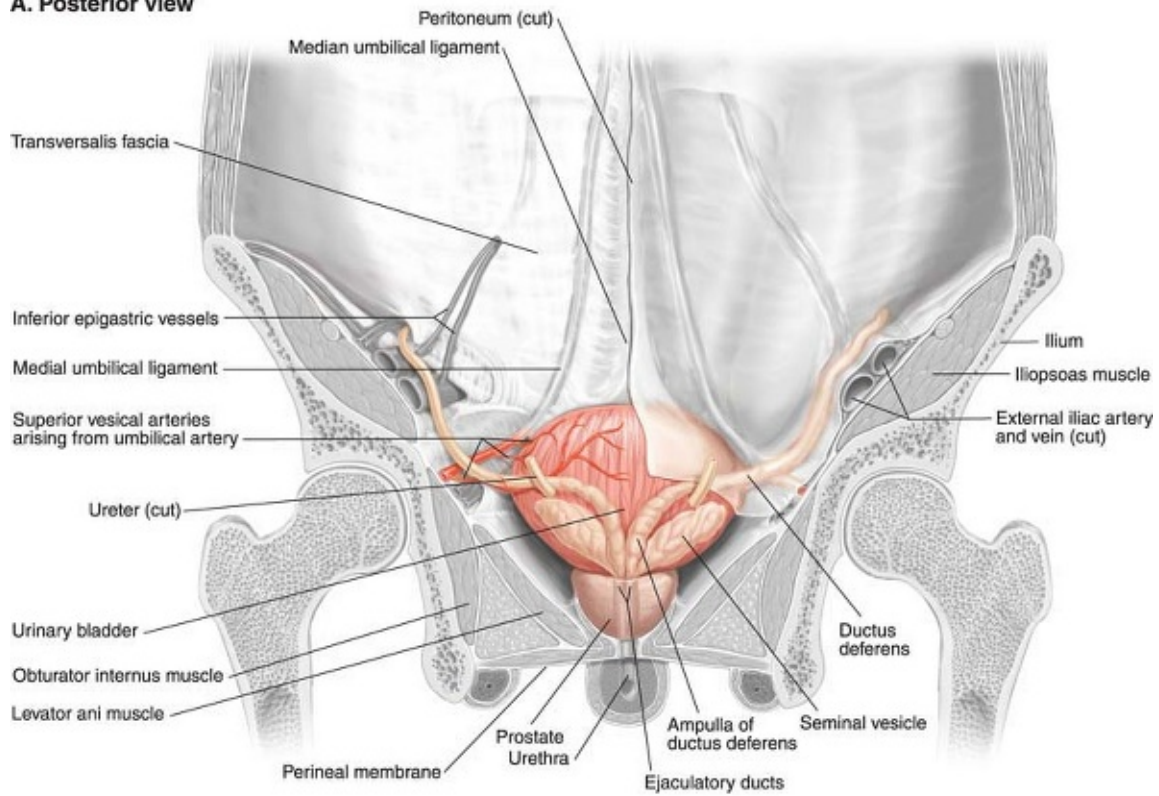


Plate 6-13 Positions and Supporting Structures of the Uterus

A. Posterior view



B. Vasogram

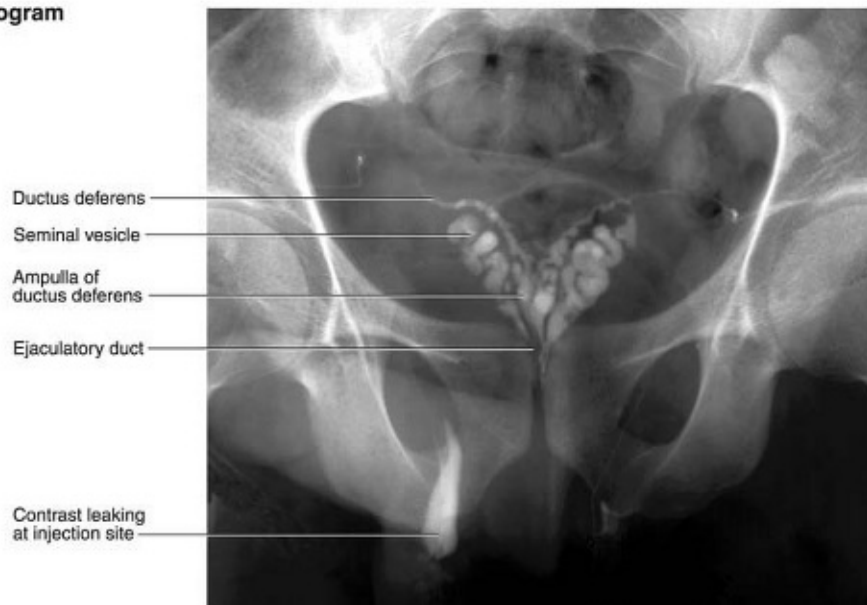
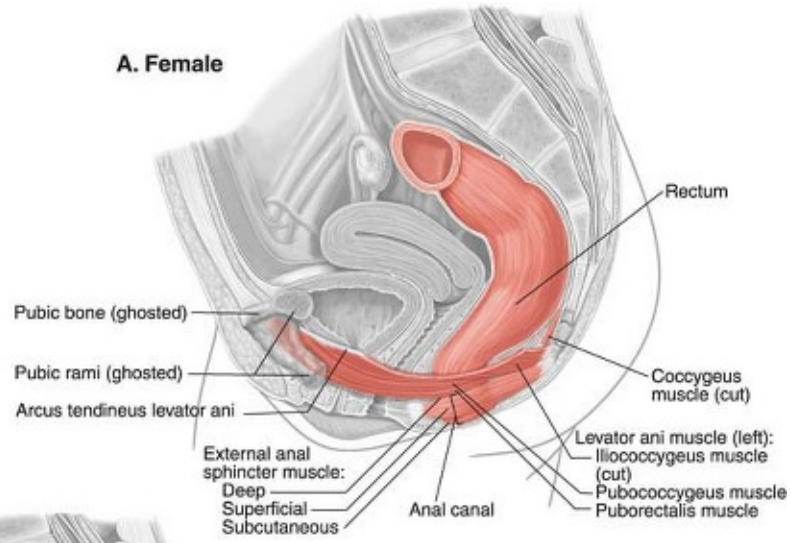
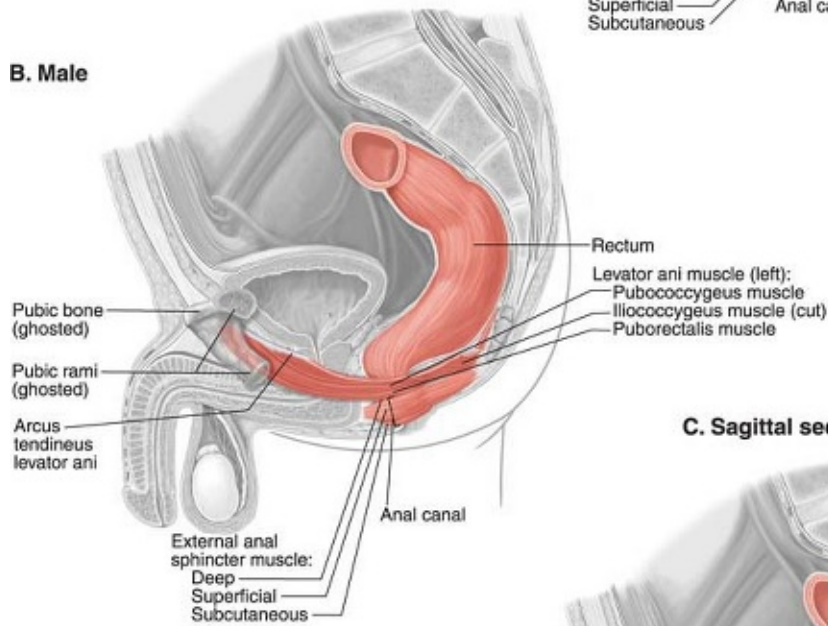


Plate 6-14 Male Internal Genitalia

A. Female



B. Male



C. Sagittal section, male

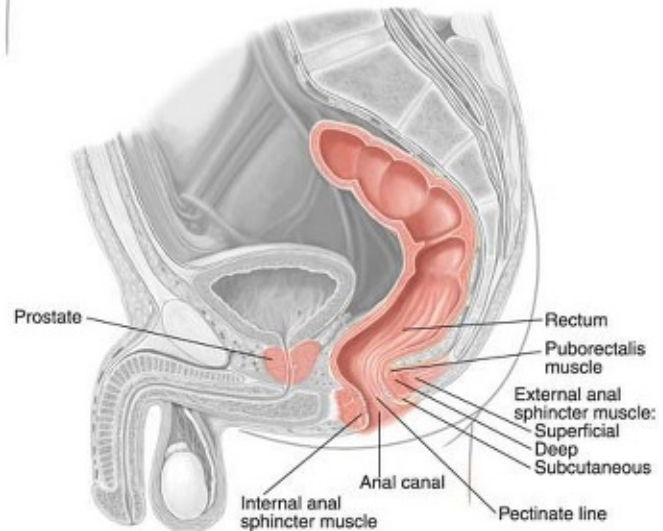


Plate 6-15 Rectum and Anal Canal, Relationships

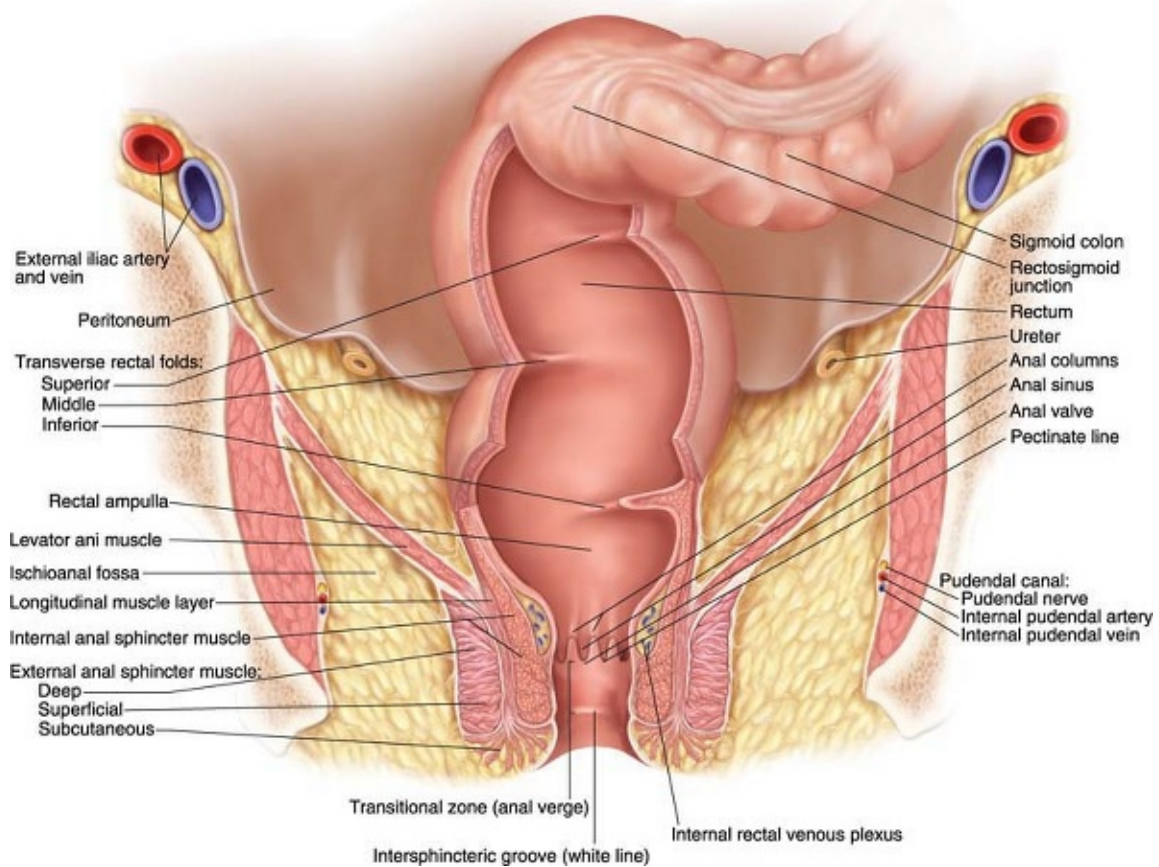
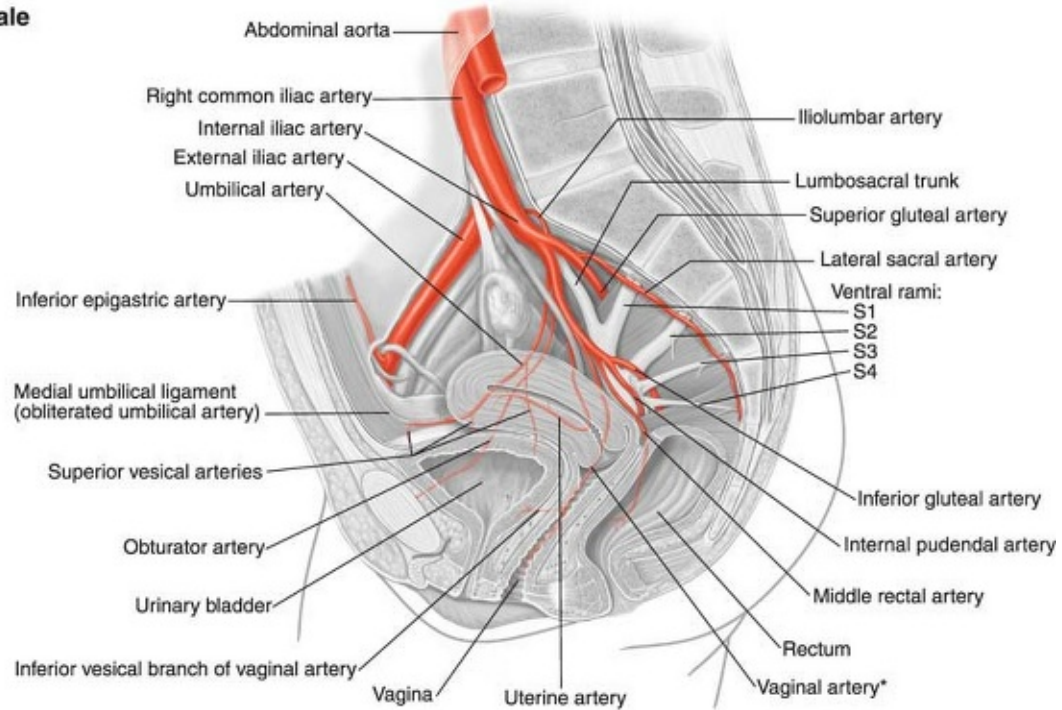


Plate 6-16 Rectum and Anal Canal, Internal Anterior View

A. Female



*Vaginal artery arises from uterine artery in 11% of cases

B. Male

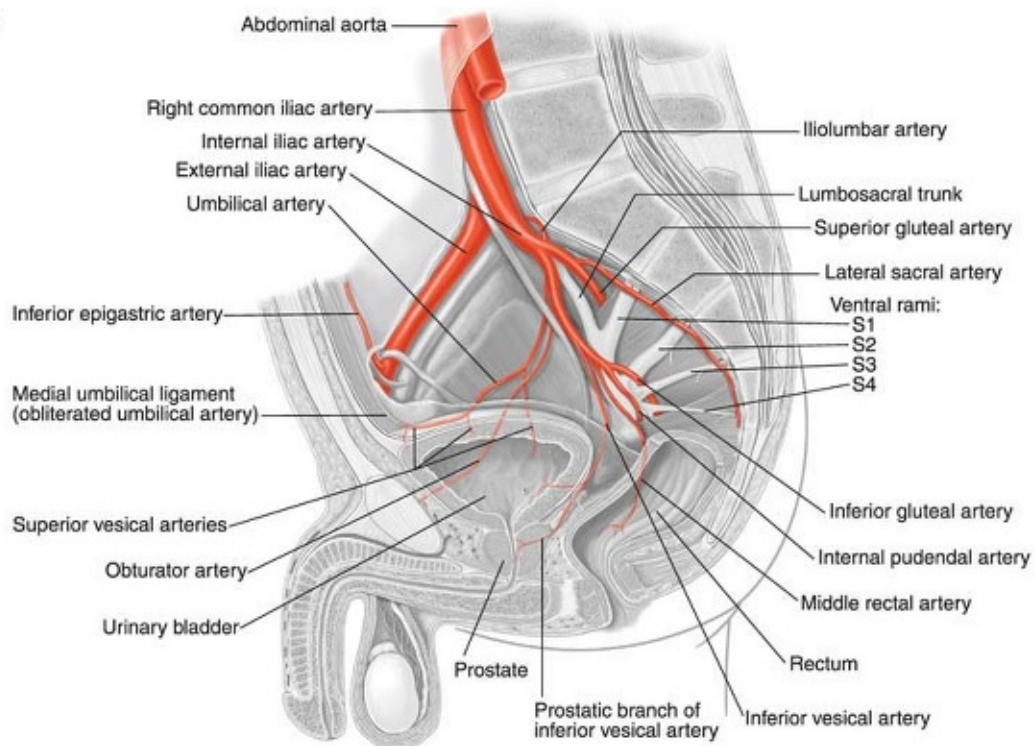
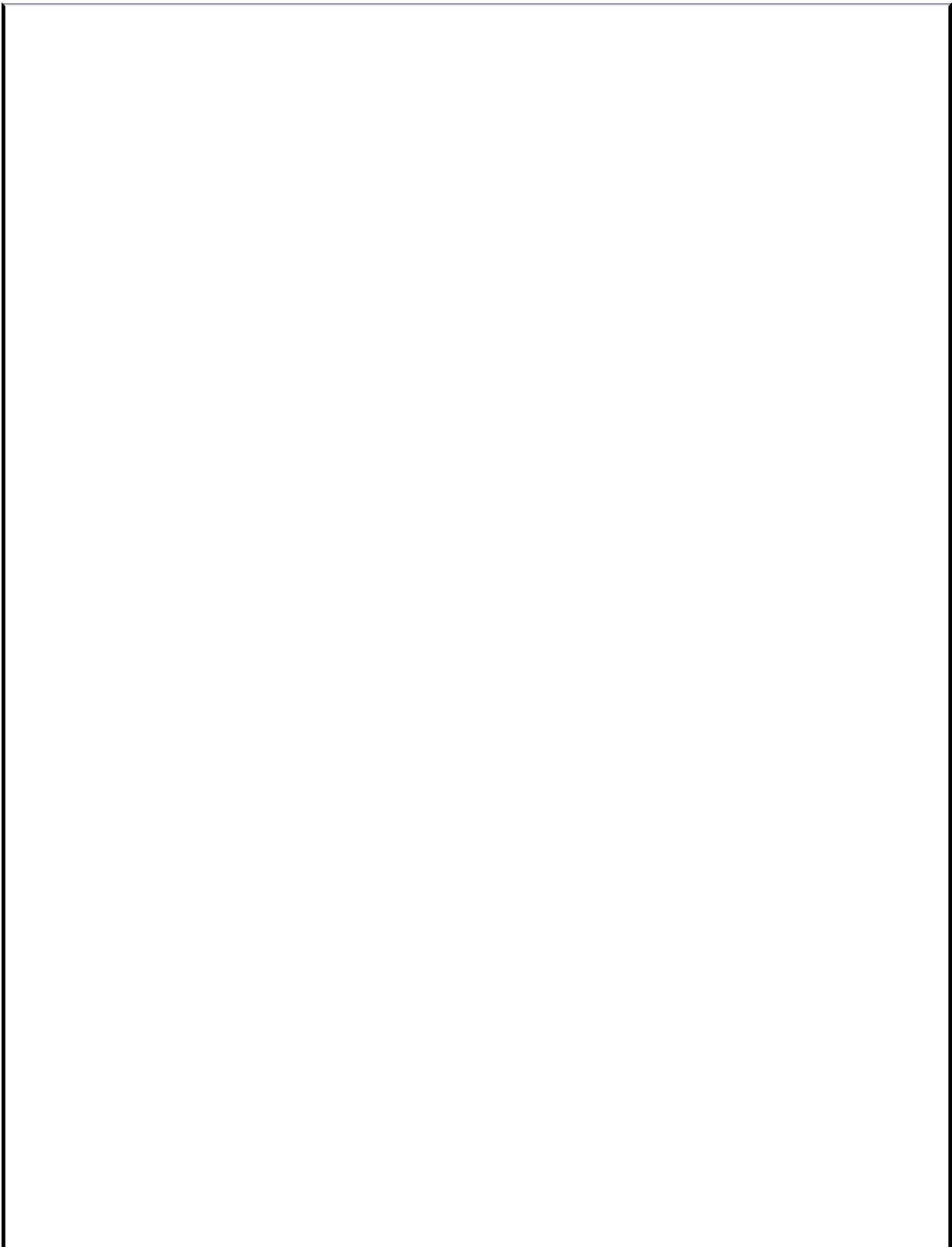
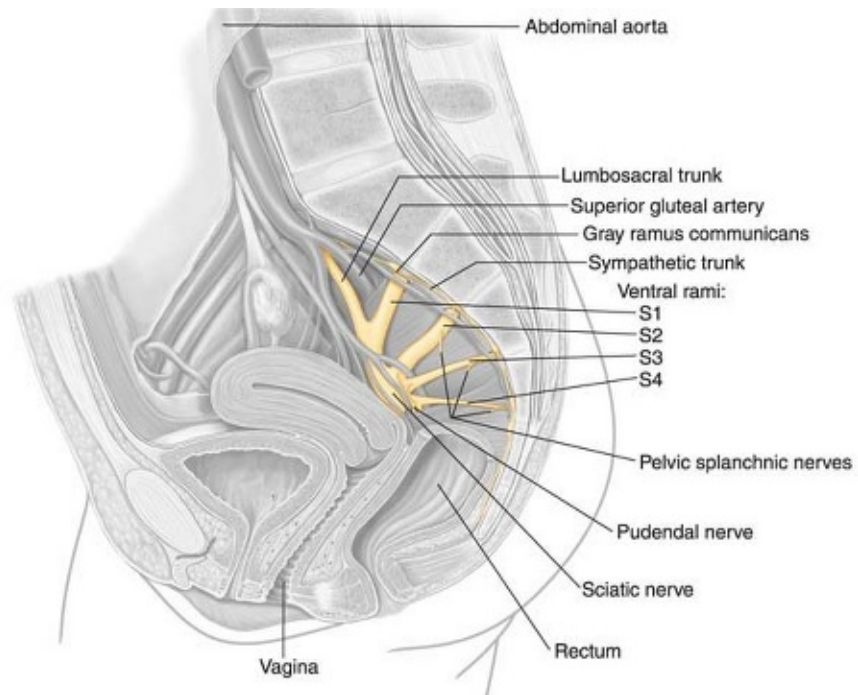


Plate 6-17 Blood Supply of the Pelvis



A. Medial view

Note:
Sacral plexus nerve branches
are the same in the male



B. Anterior view

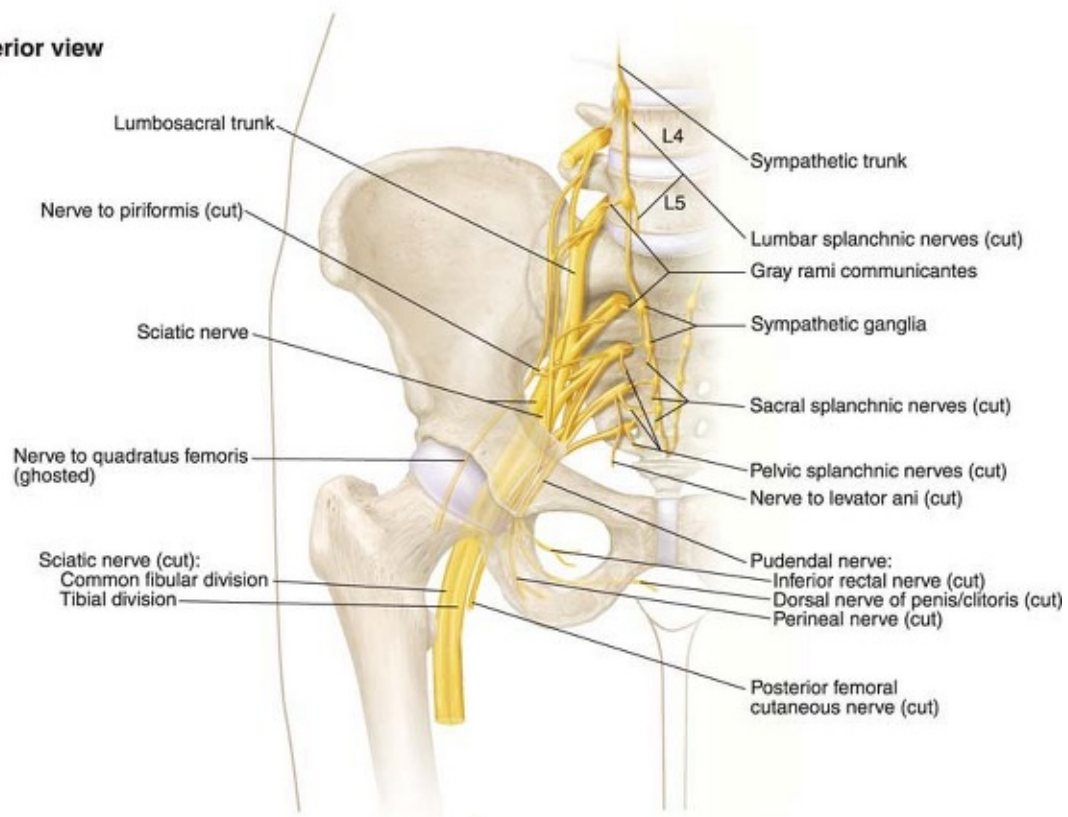
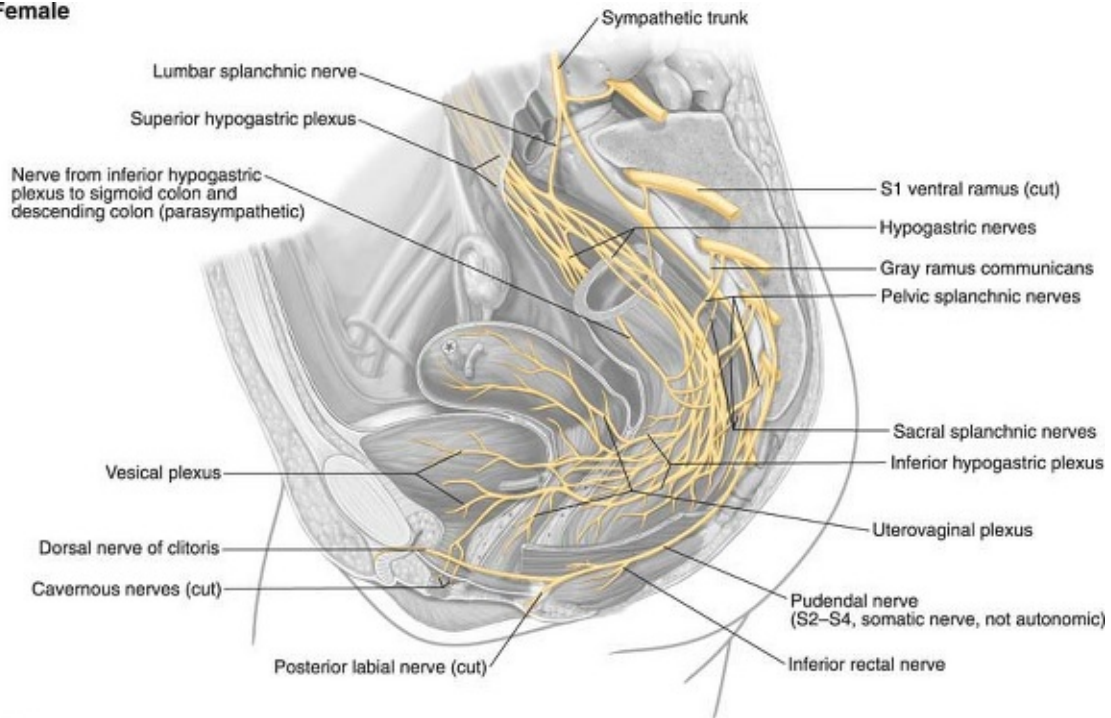


Plate 6-18 Sacral Plexus

A. Female



B. Male

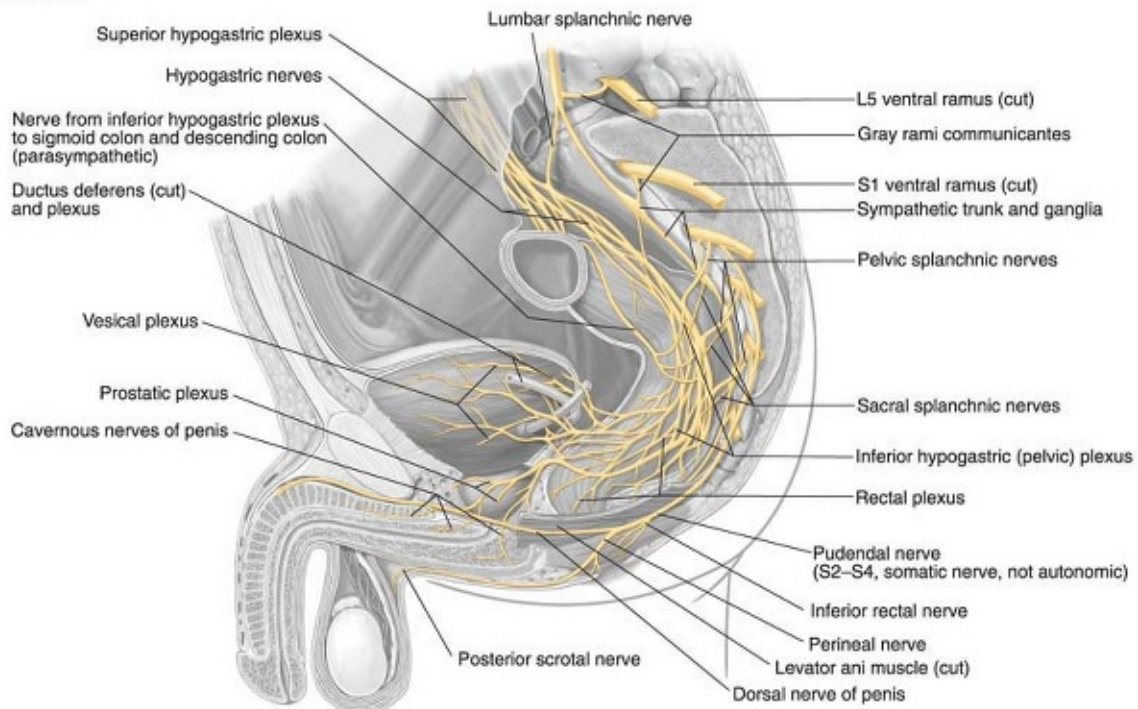
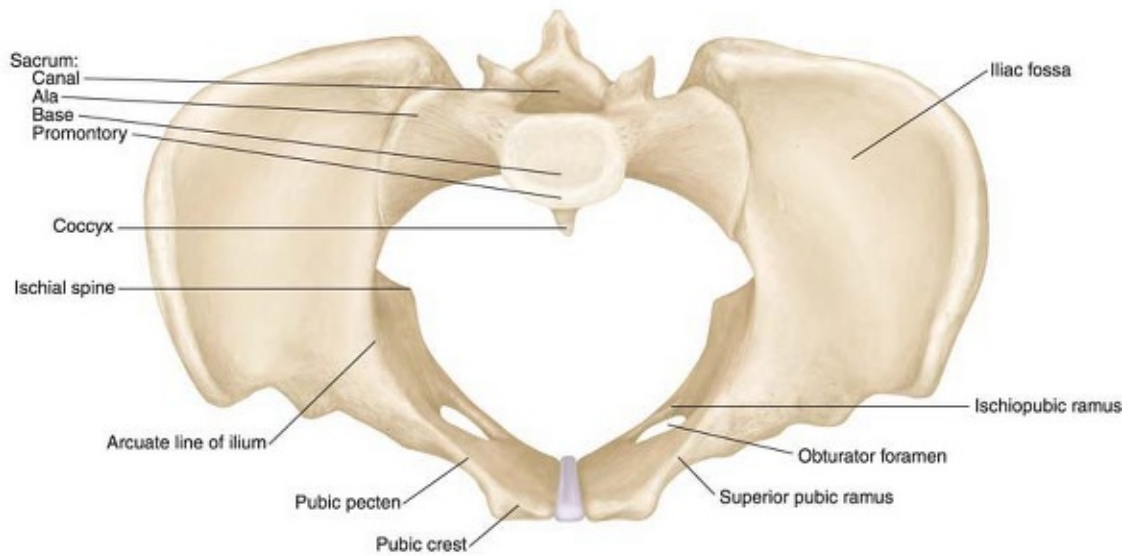


Plate 6-19 Autonomic Nerves of the Pelvis

A. Female



B. Male

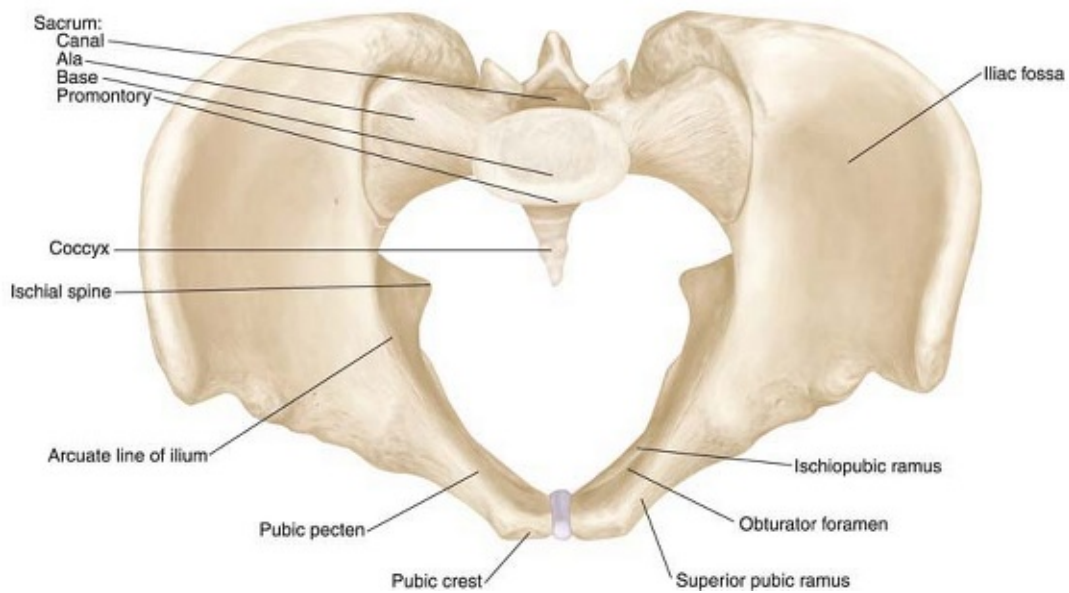
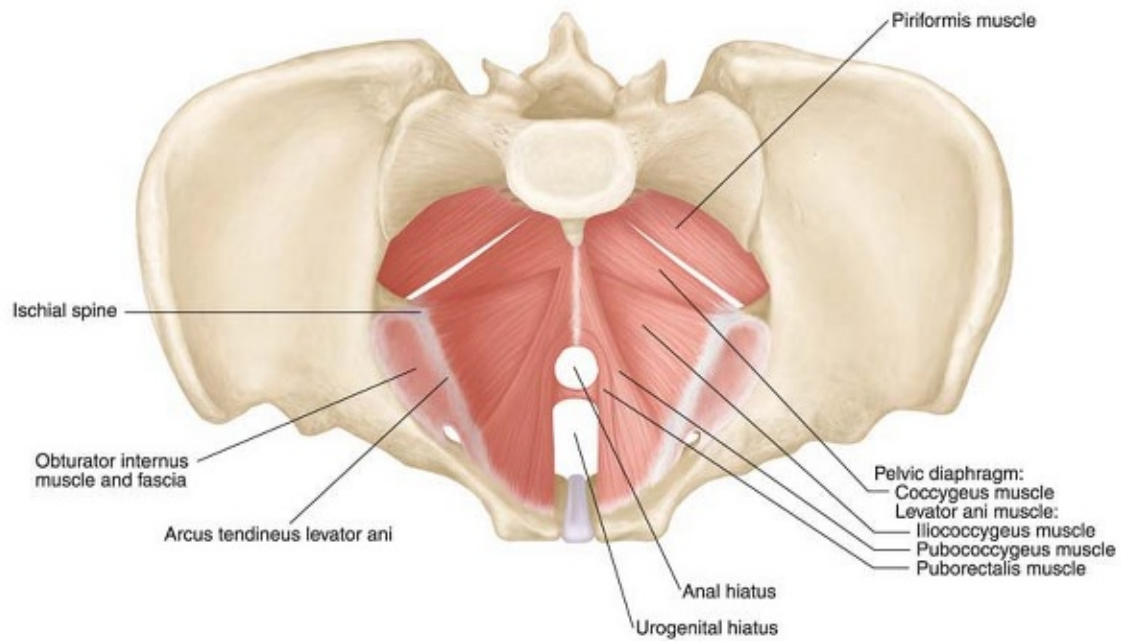


Plate 6-20 Pelvis, Superior View

A. Female



B. Male

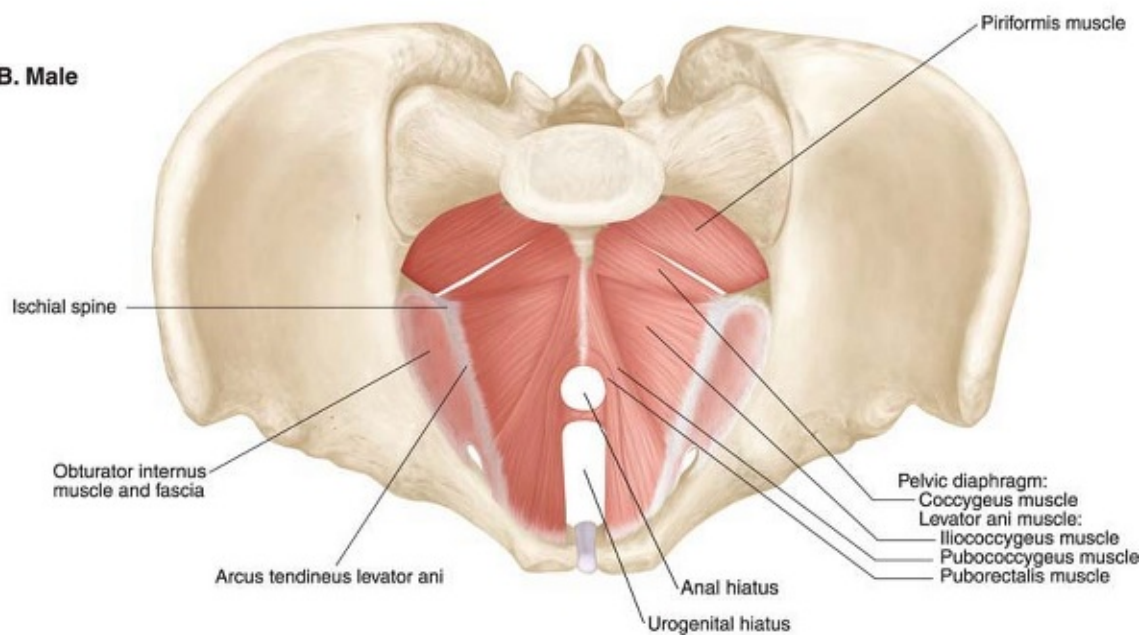
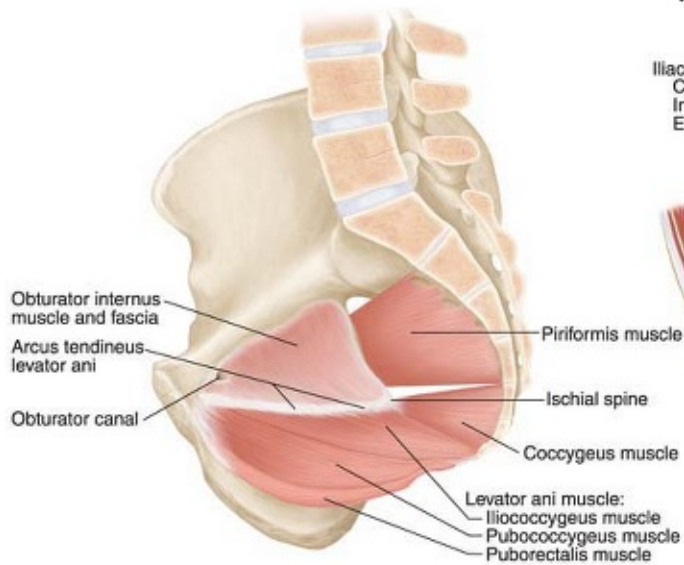
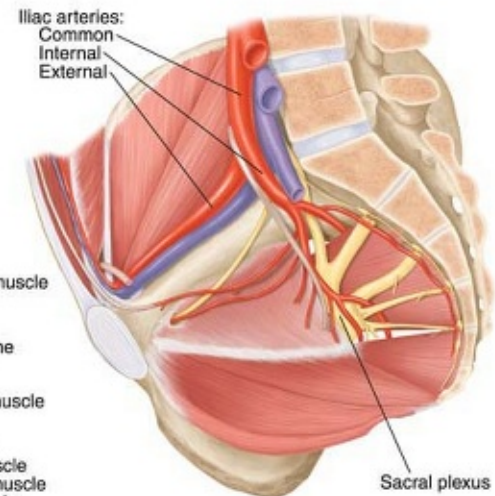


Plate 6-21 Pelvic Diaphragm, Superior View

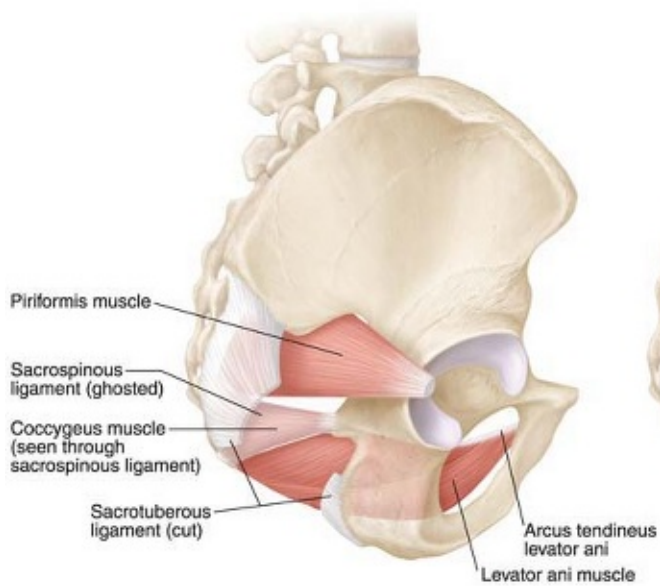
A. Medial view



B. Relationships to nerves and vessels, medial view



C. Lateral view



D. Relationships to nerves and vessels, lateral view

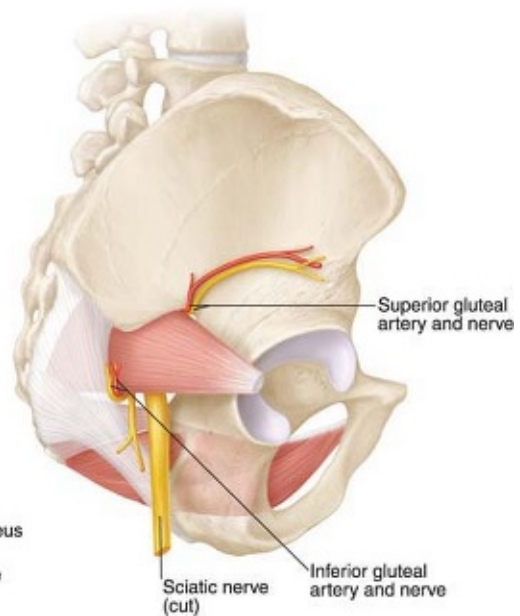
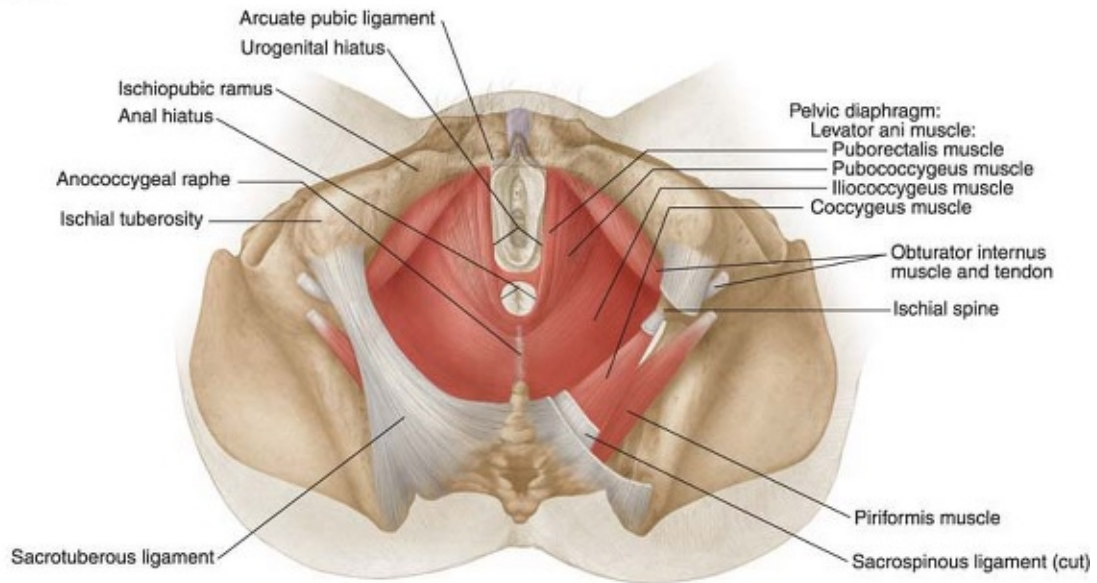


Plate 6-22 Muscles of the Pelvis

A. Female



B. Male

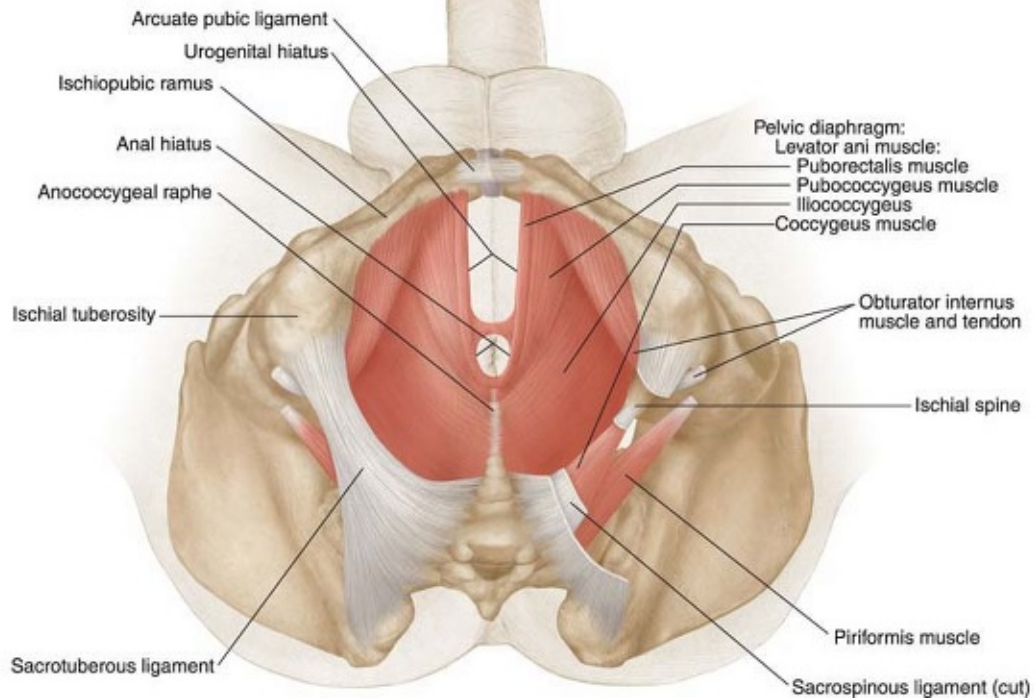
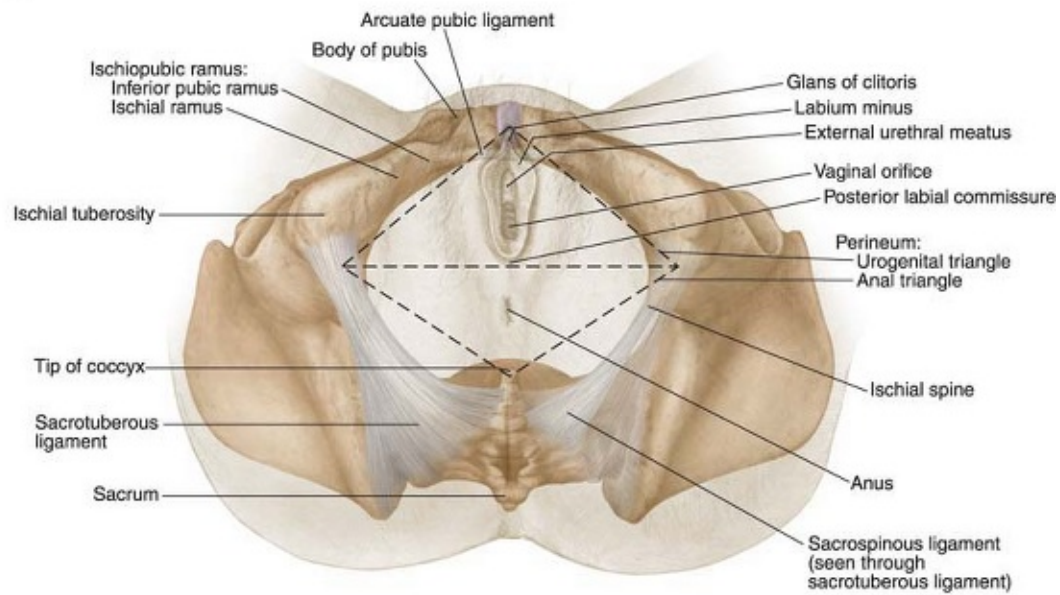


Plate 6-23 Pelvic Diaphragm, Inferior View

A. Female



B. Male

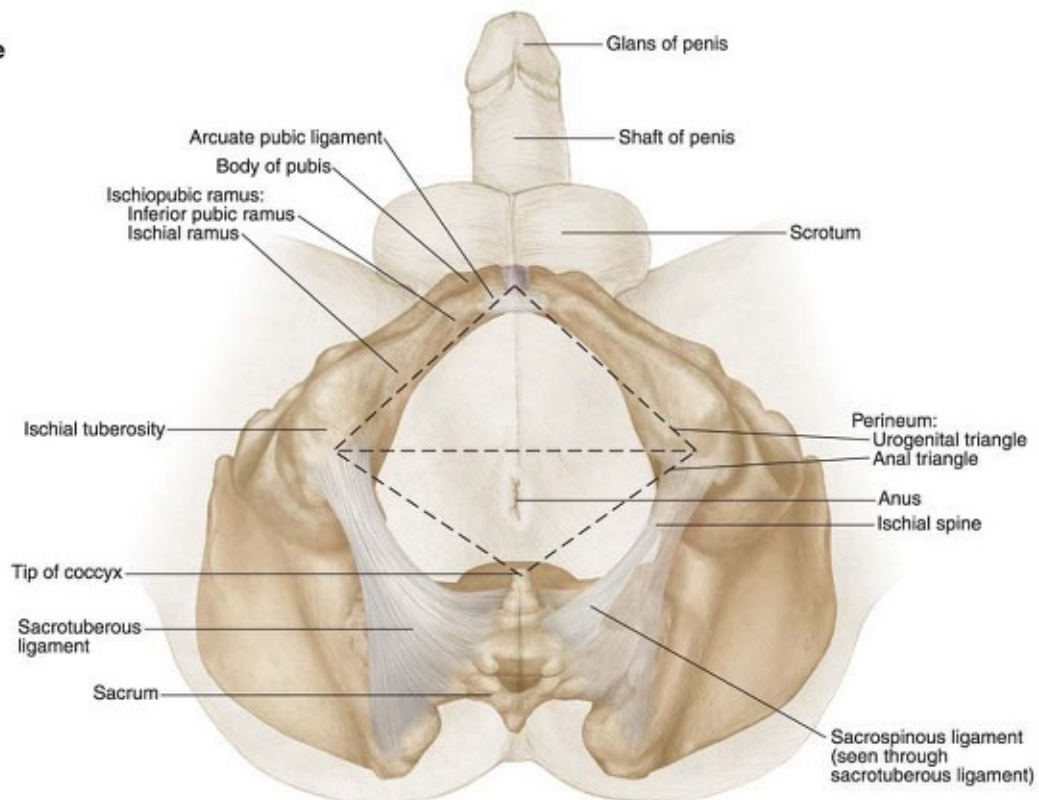
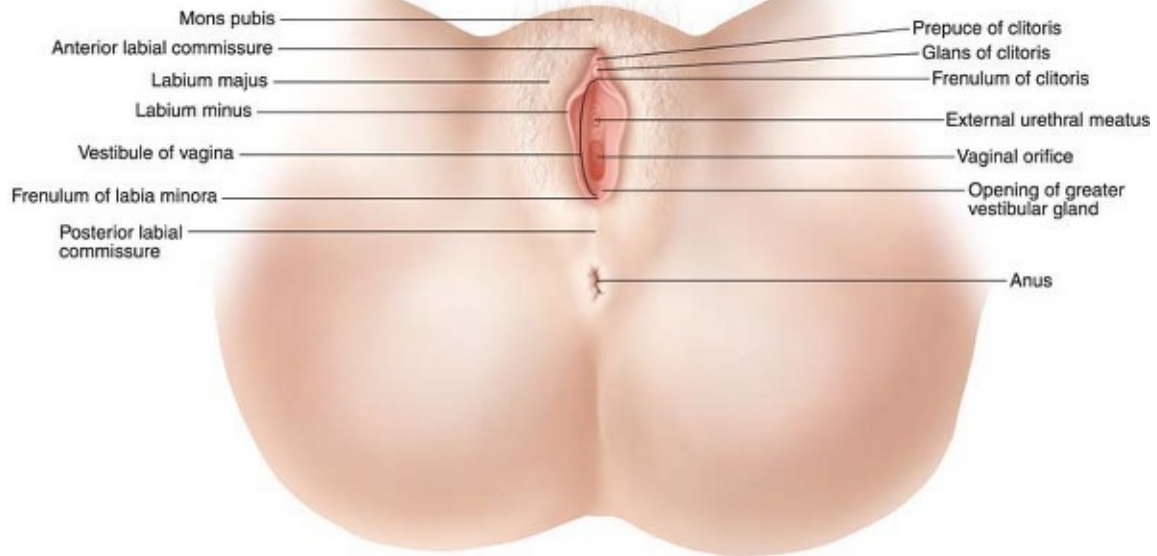


Plate 6-24 Skeleton and Boundaries of the Perineum

A. Female



B. Male

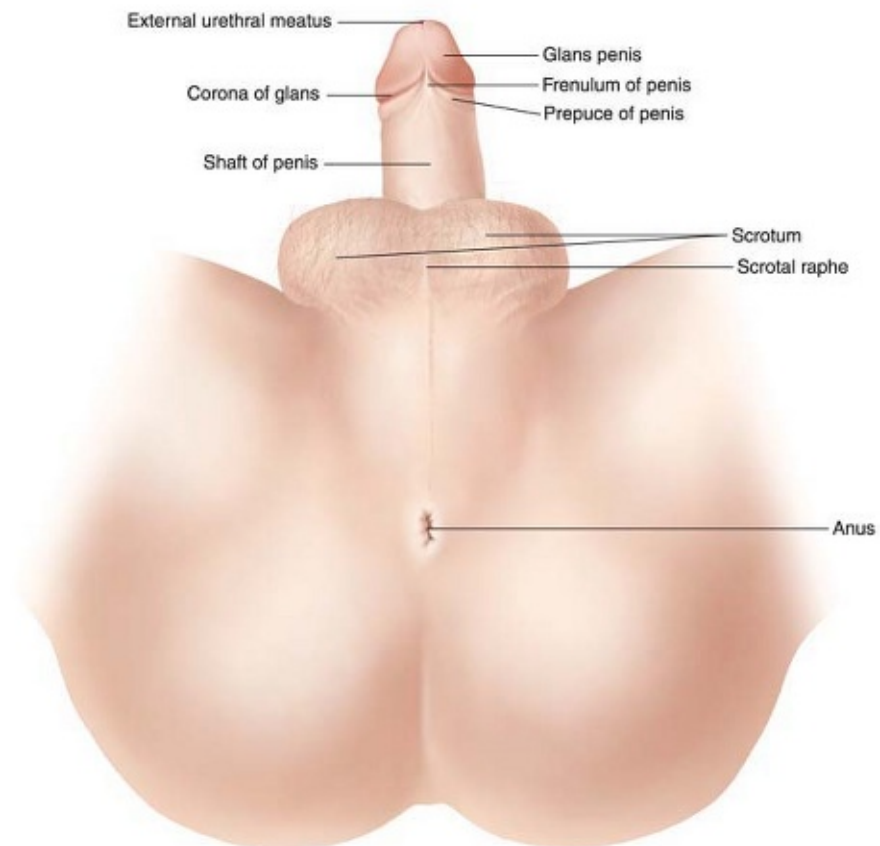
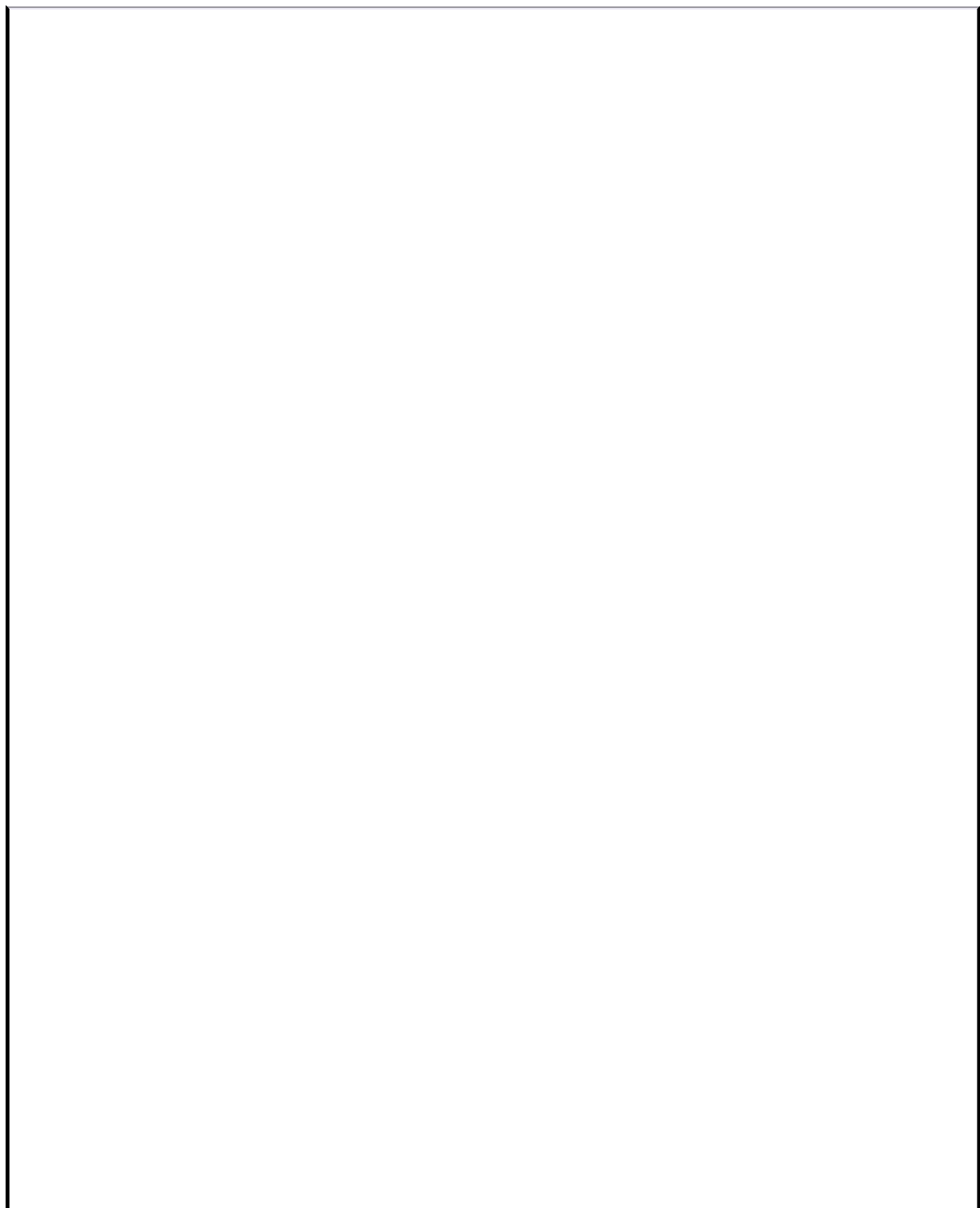
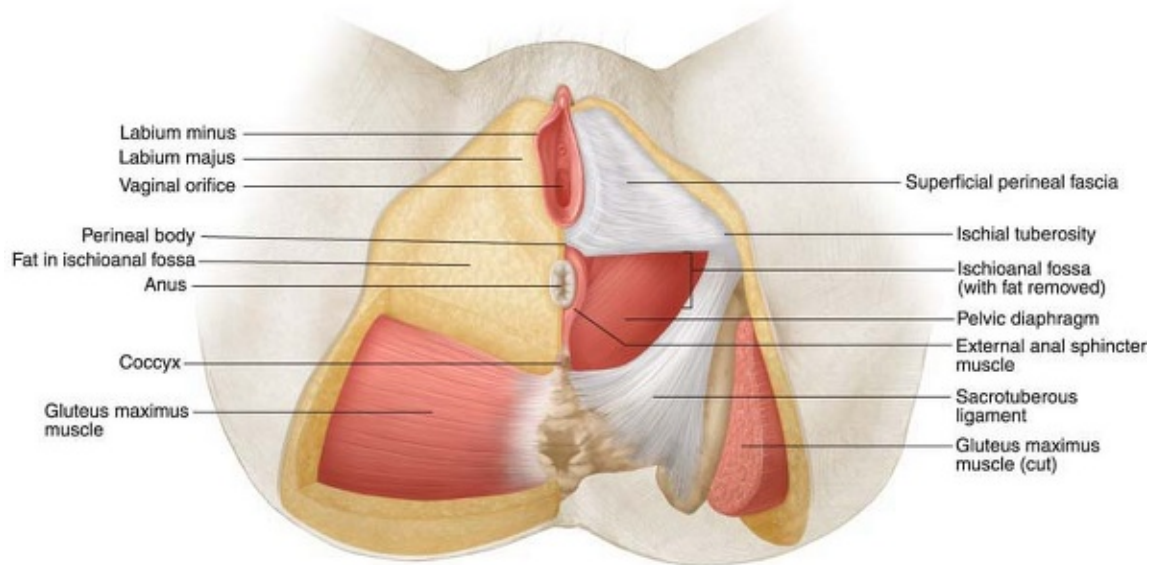


Plate 6-25 Perineum, Surface Anatomy



A. Female



B. Male

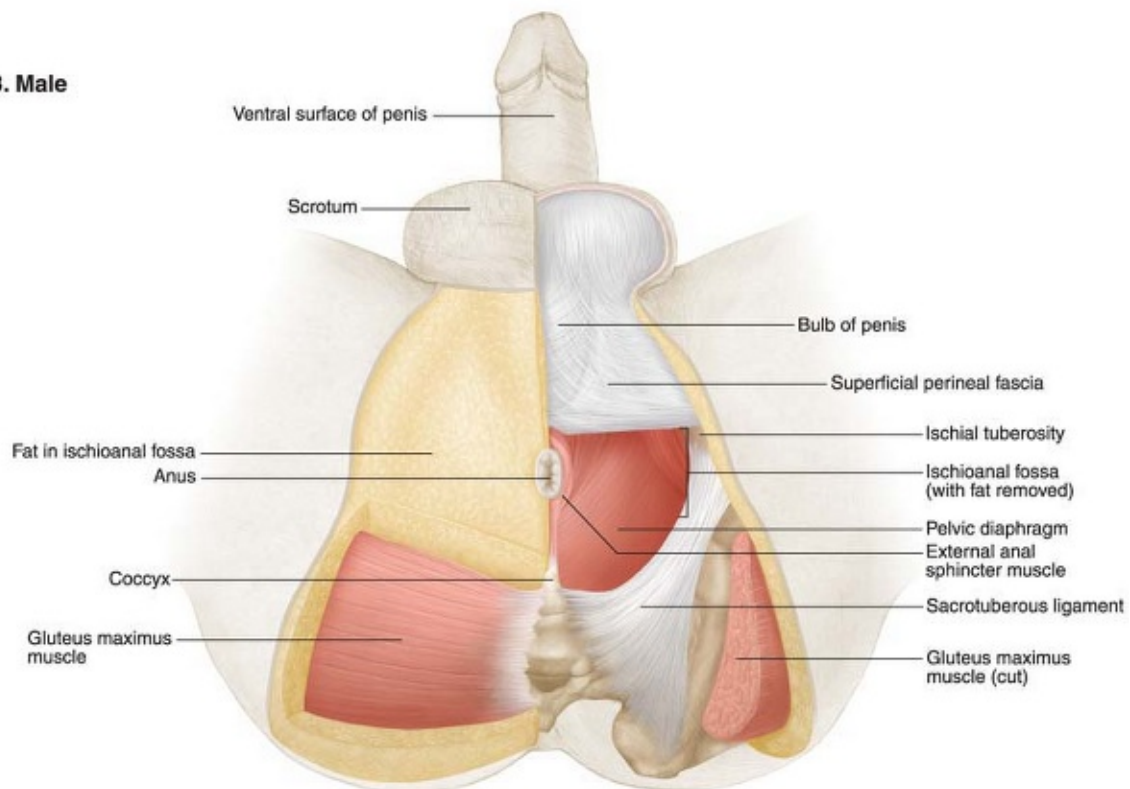
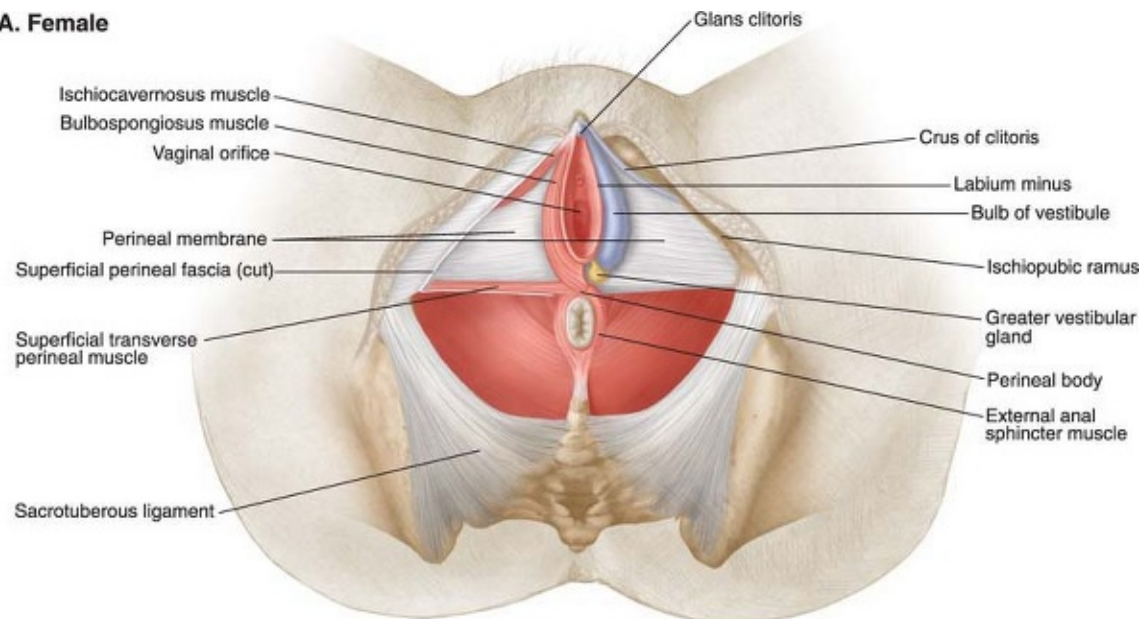


Plate 6-26 Perineum, Superficial Dissection

A. Female



B. Male

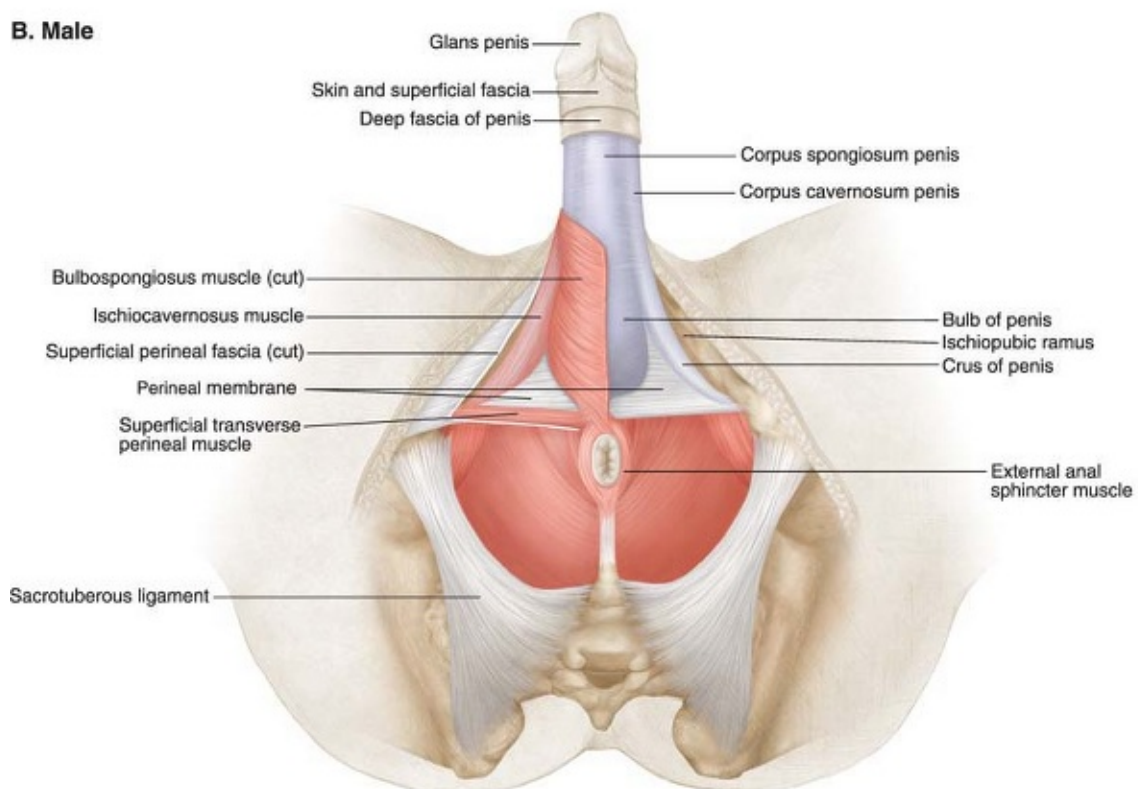
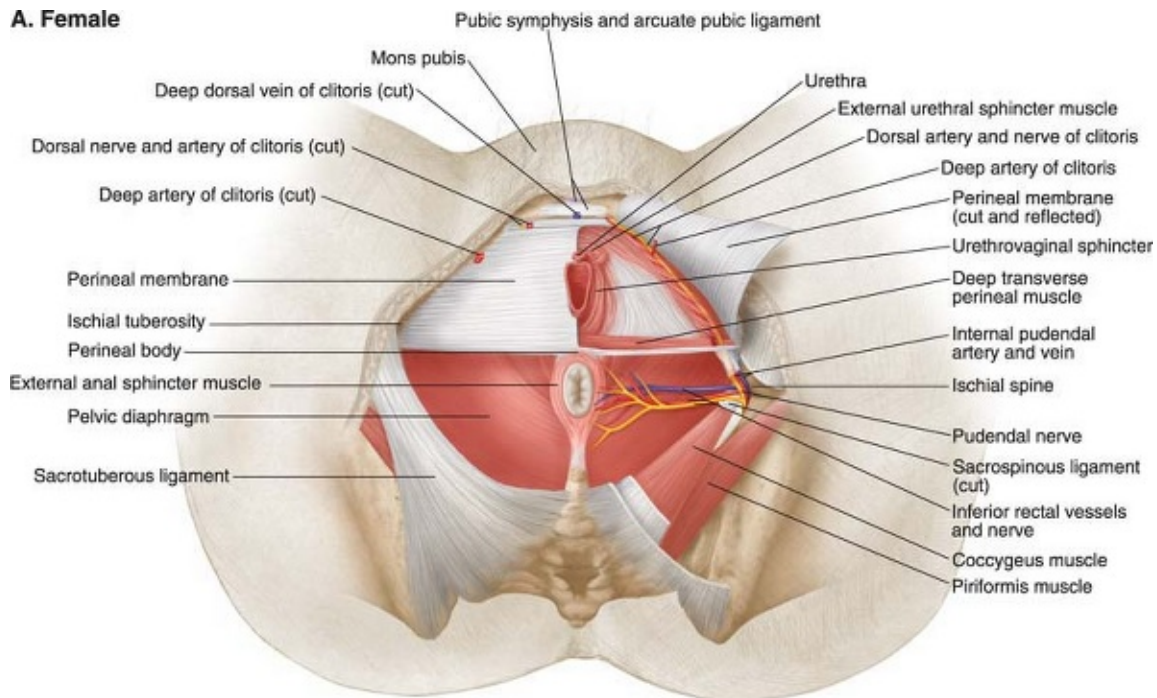


Plate 6-27 Perineum, Intermediate Dissection

A. Female



B. Male

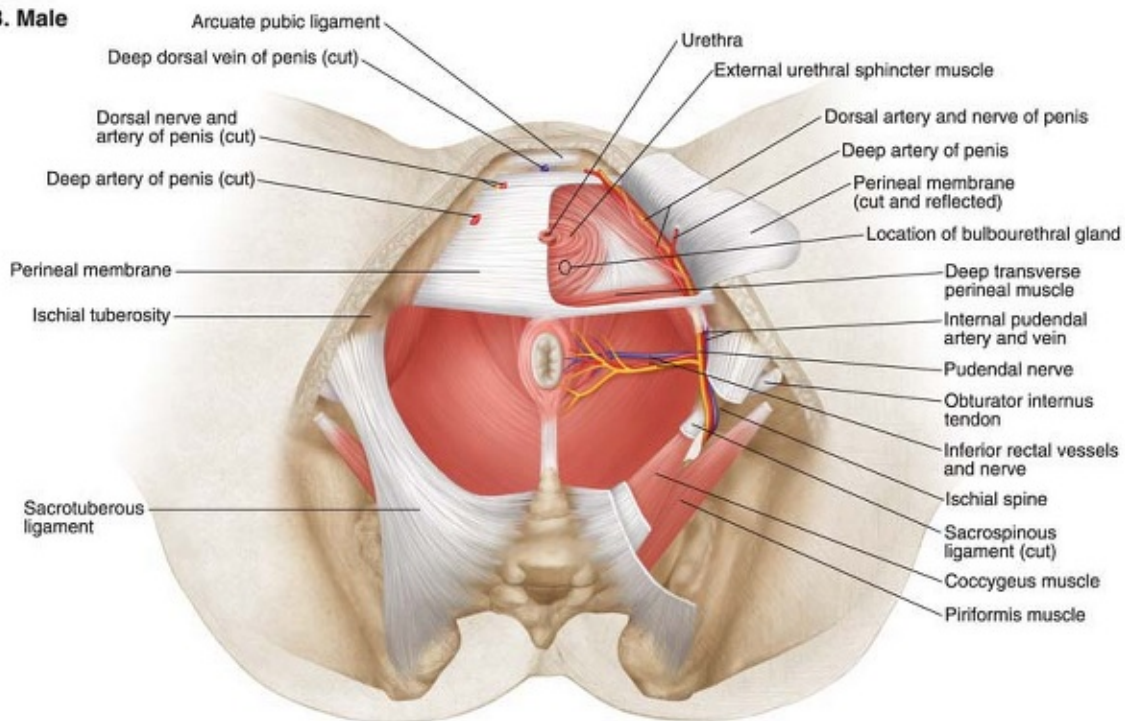
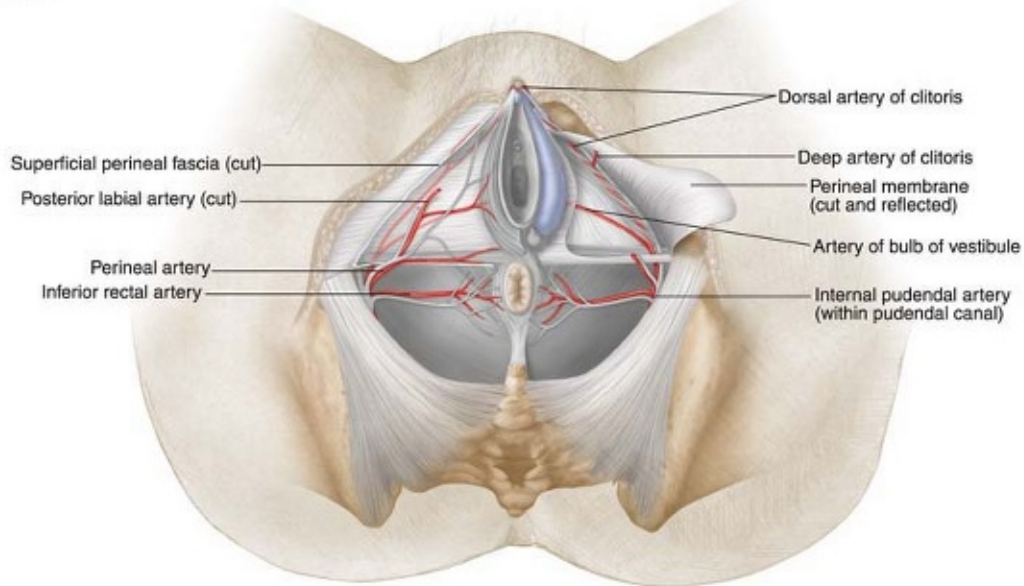


Plate 6-28 Perineum, Deep Dissection

A. Female



B. Male

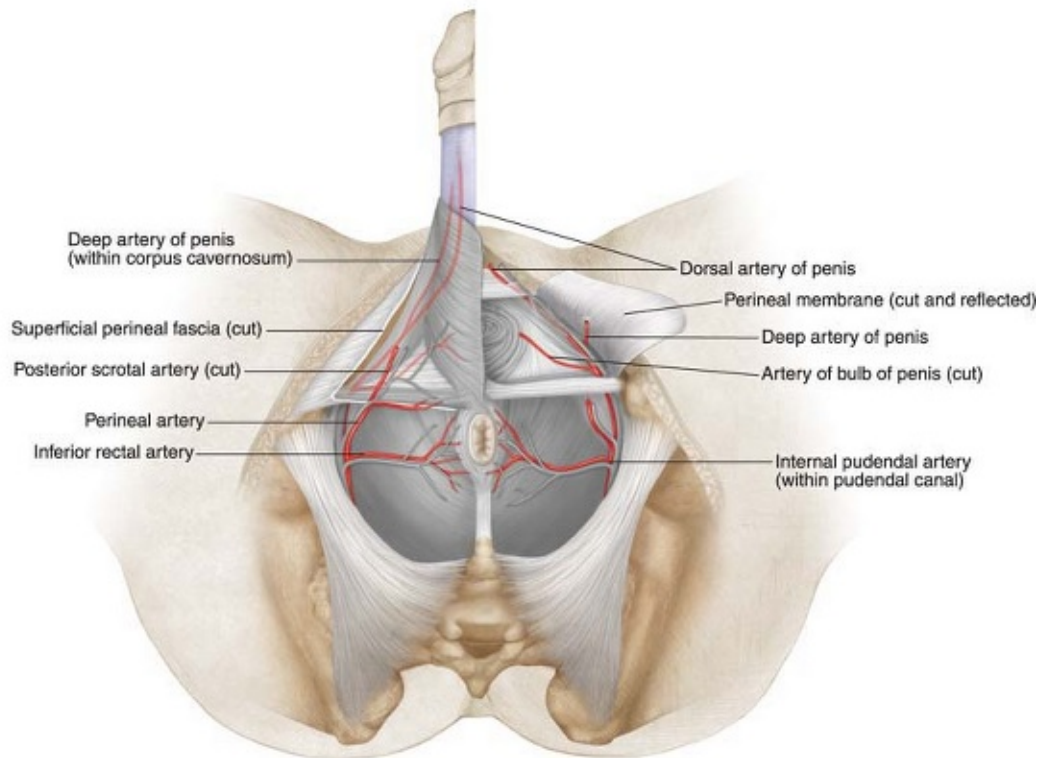
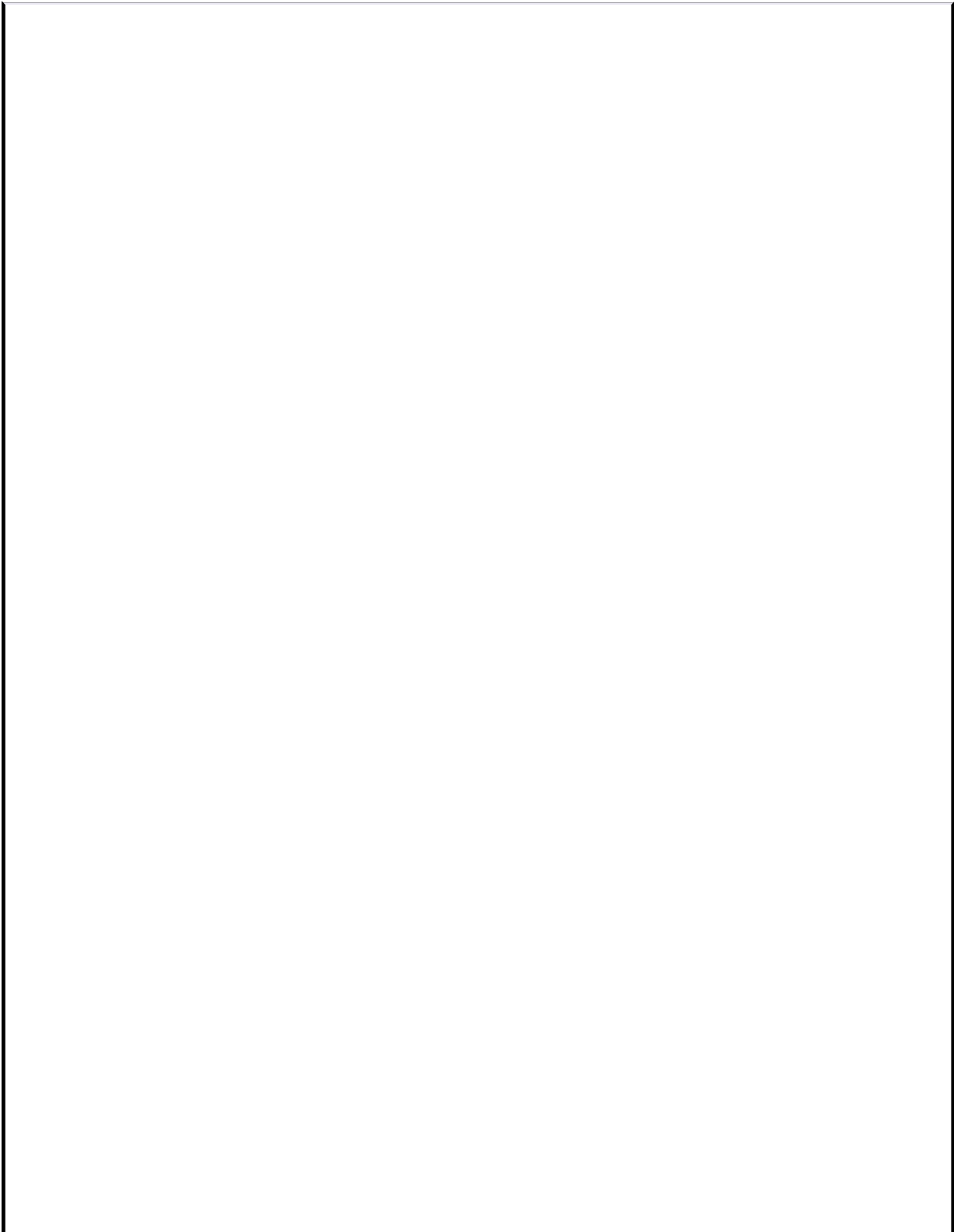
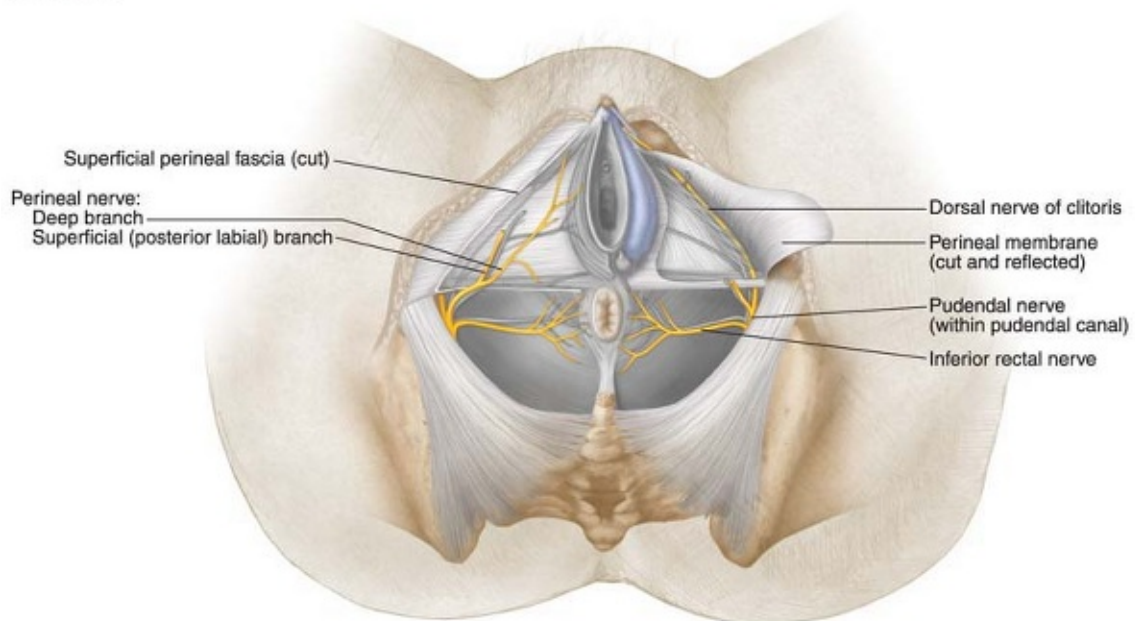


Plate 6-29 Arteries of the Perineum



A. Female



B. Male

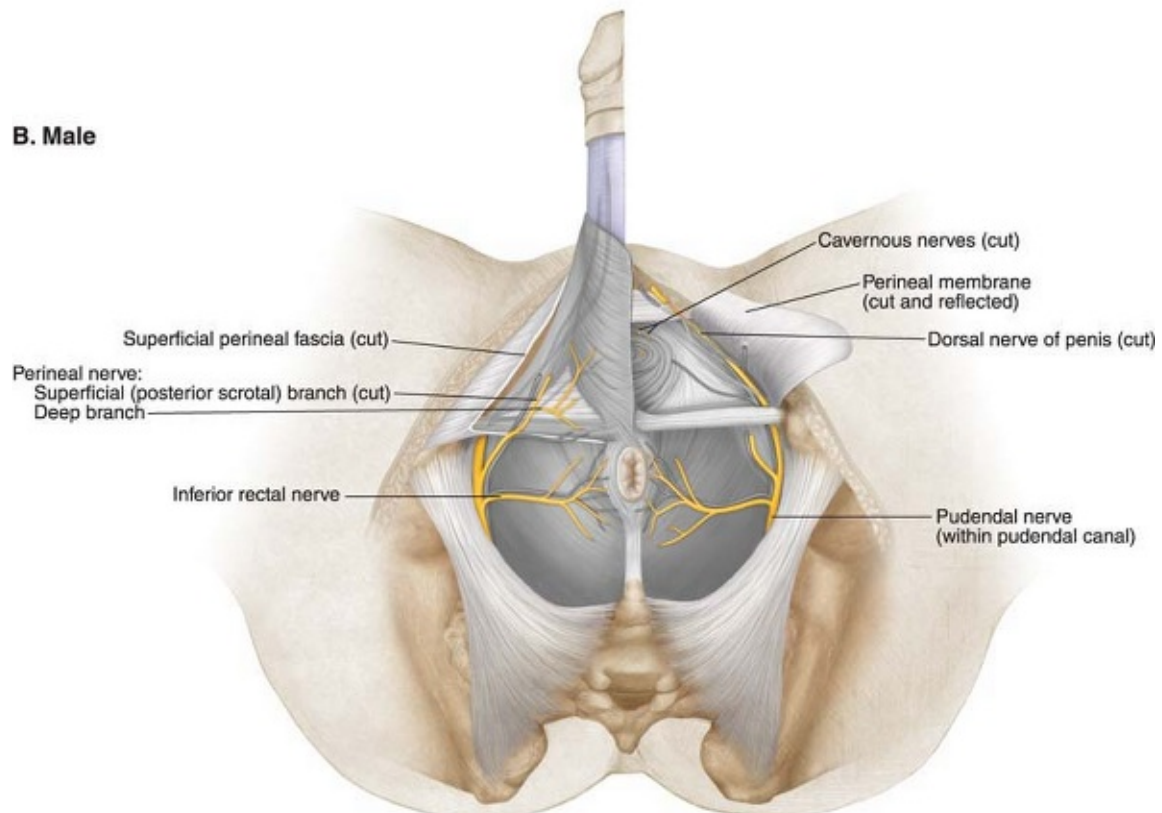
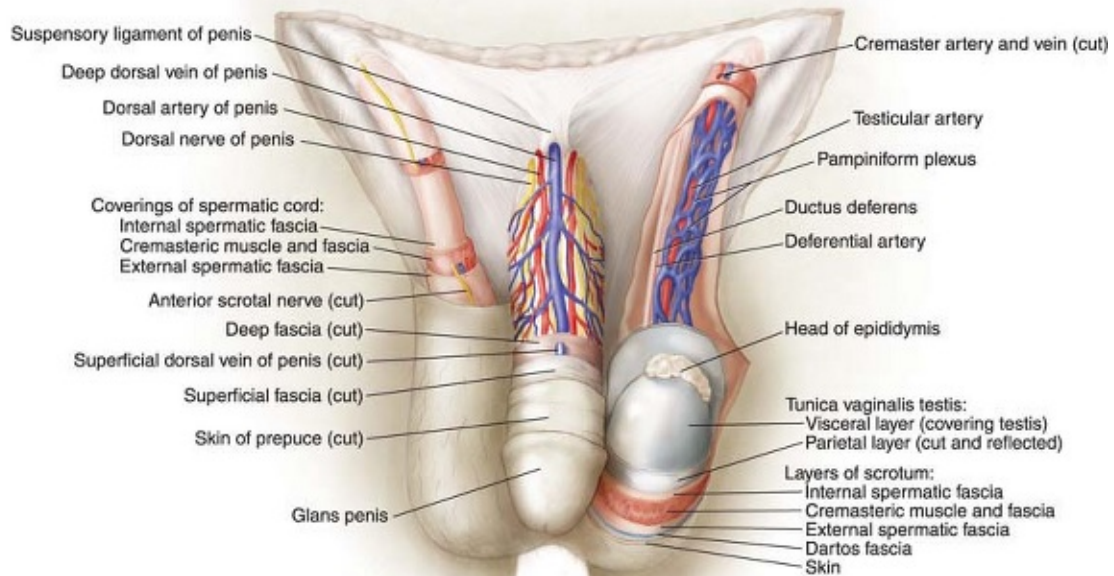


Plate 6-30 Nerves of the Perineum

A. Anterior view



B. Lateral view

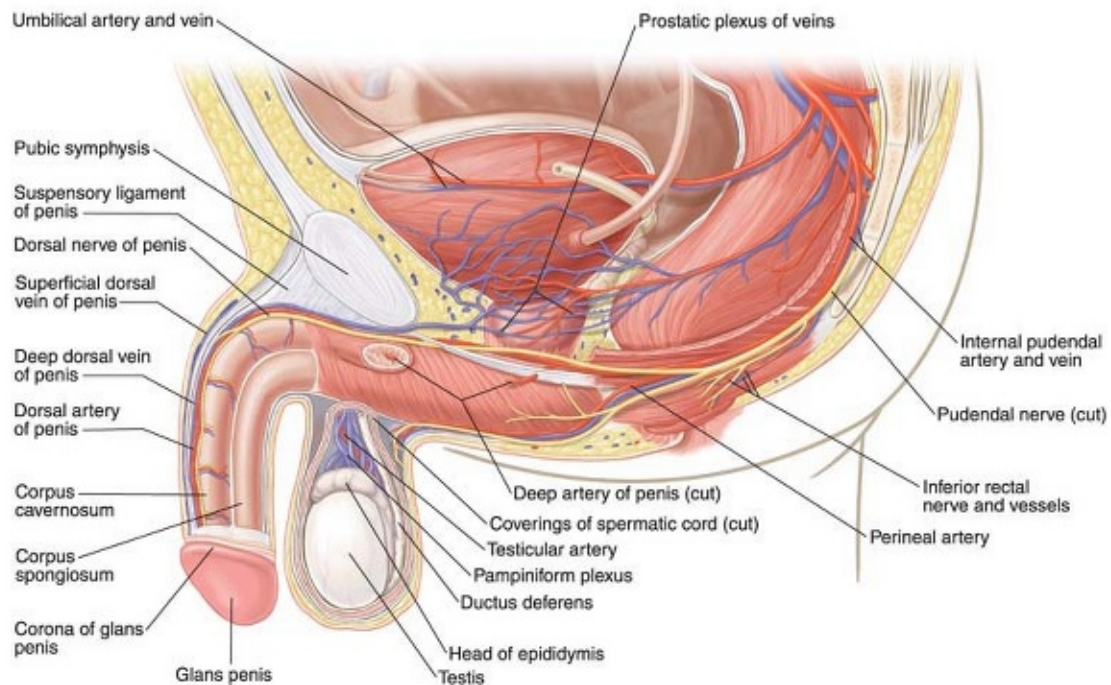
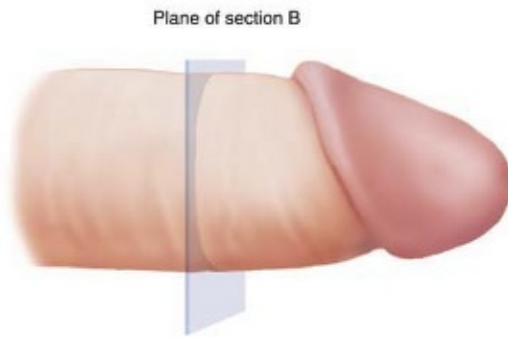
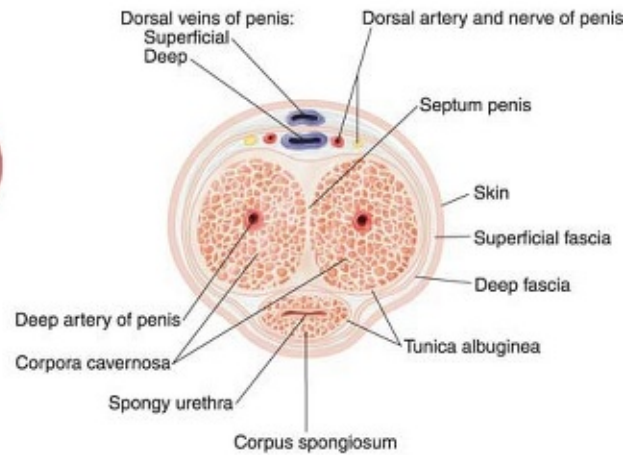


Plate 6-31 Penis and Testes

A. Orientation



B. Section through penis



C. Section through testis

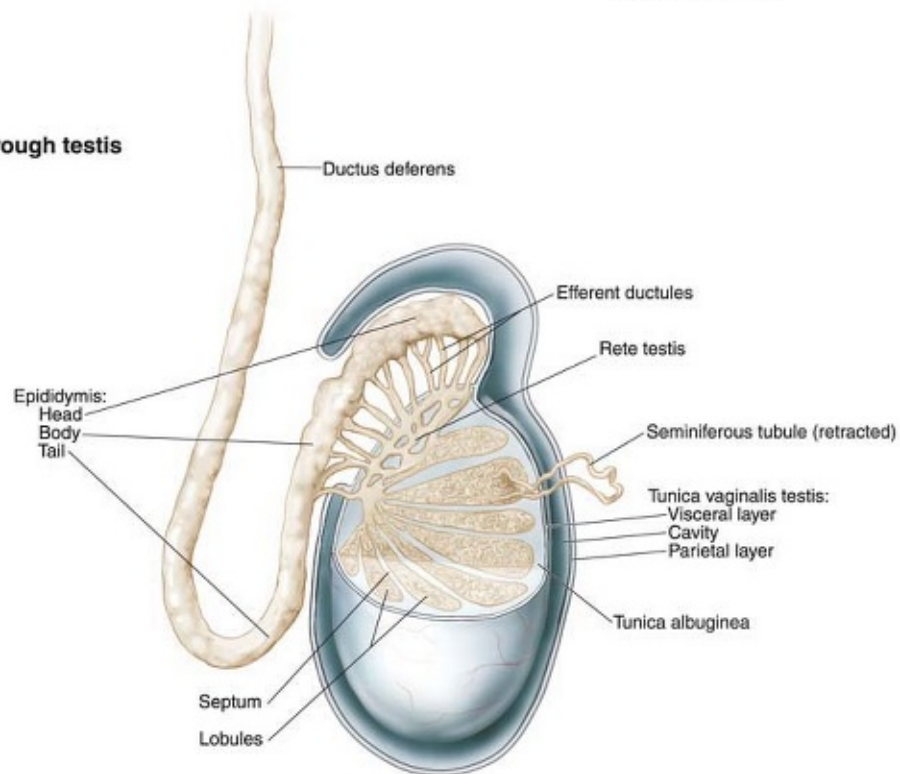


Plate 6-32 Sectional View of Penis and Testis

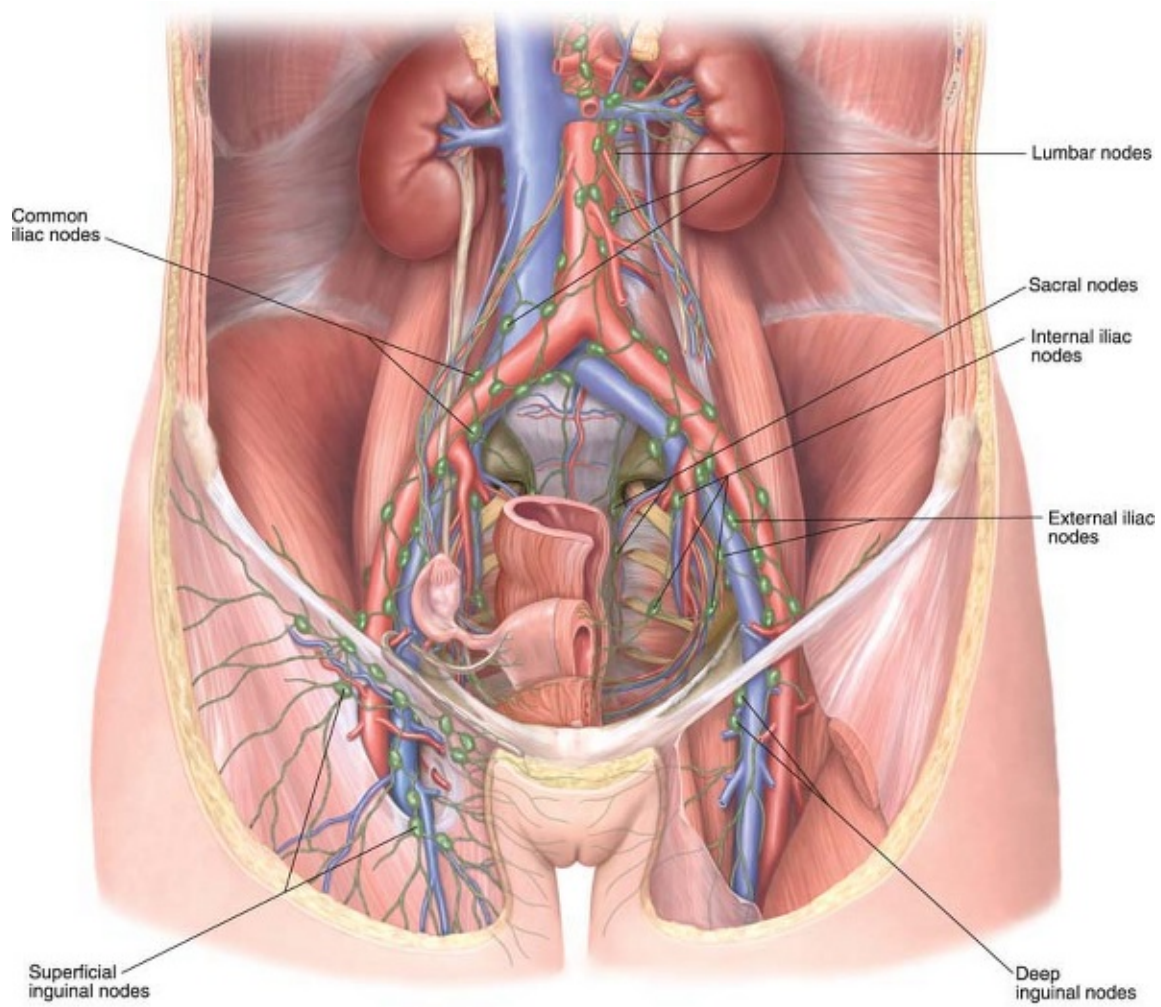


Plate 6-33 Lymphatics of the Pelvis and Perineum, Female

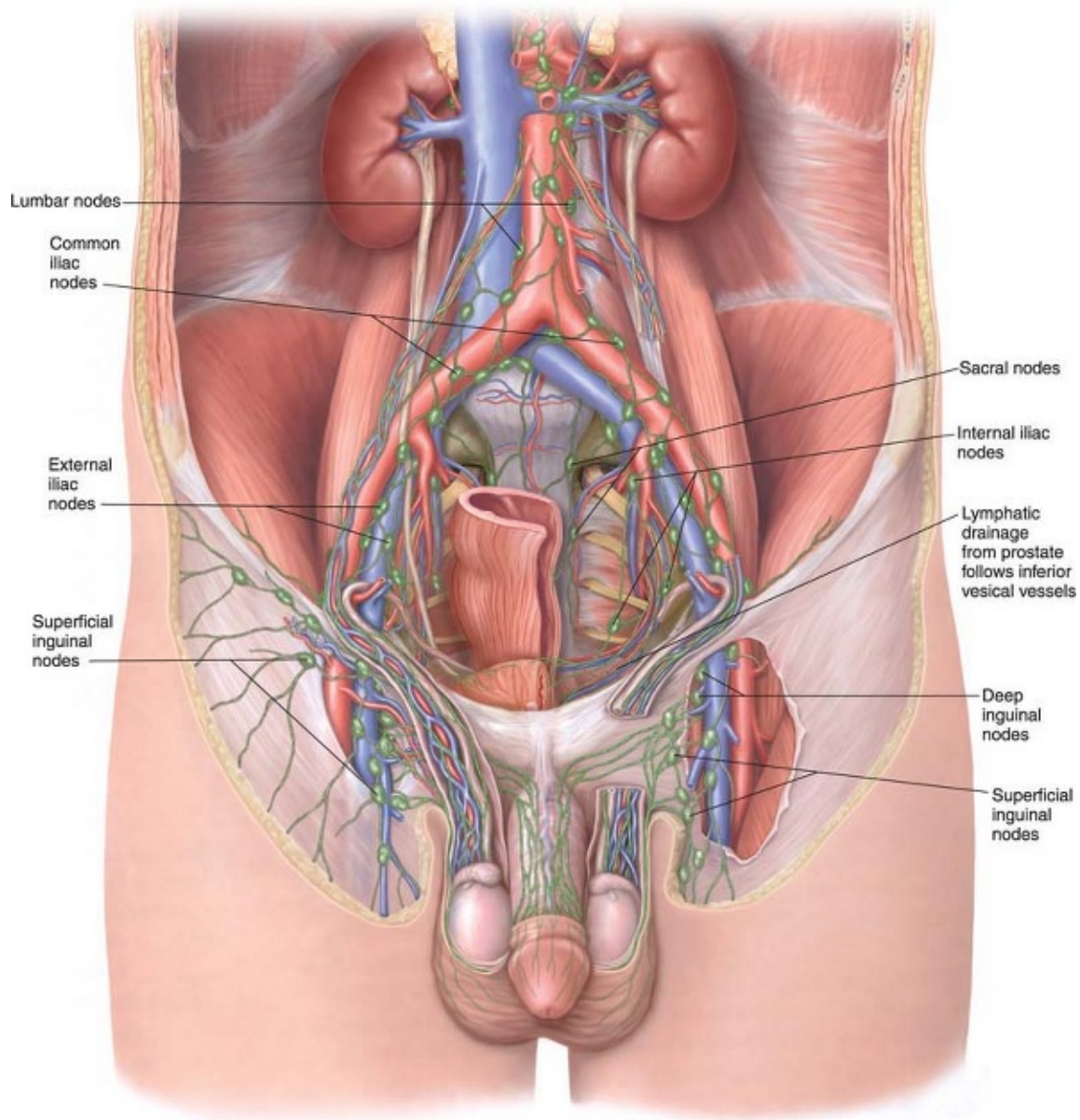


Plate 6-34 Lymphatics of the Pelvis and Perineum, Male

A. Orientation



B. Cross section

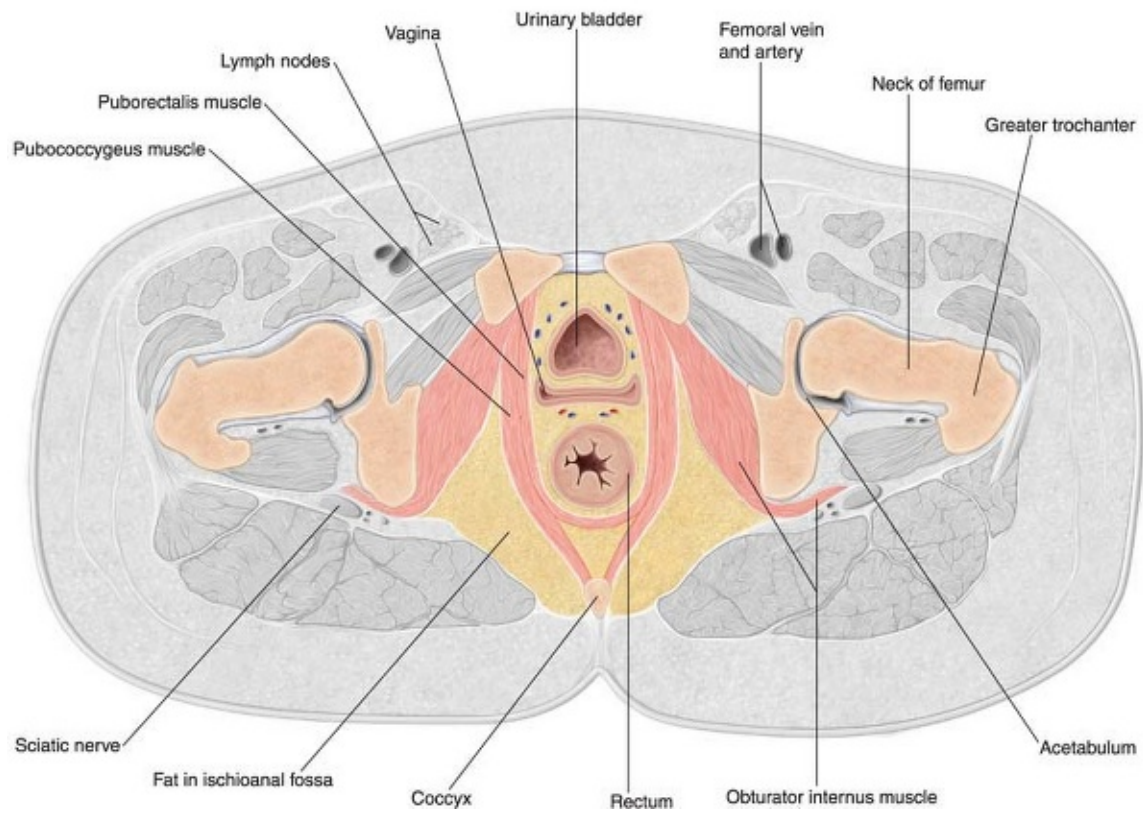


Plate 6-35 Cross Section of the Female Pelvis

A. Orientation



B. Cross section

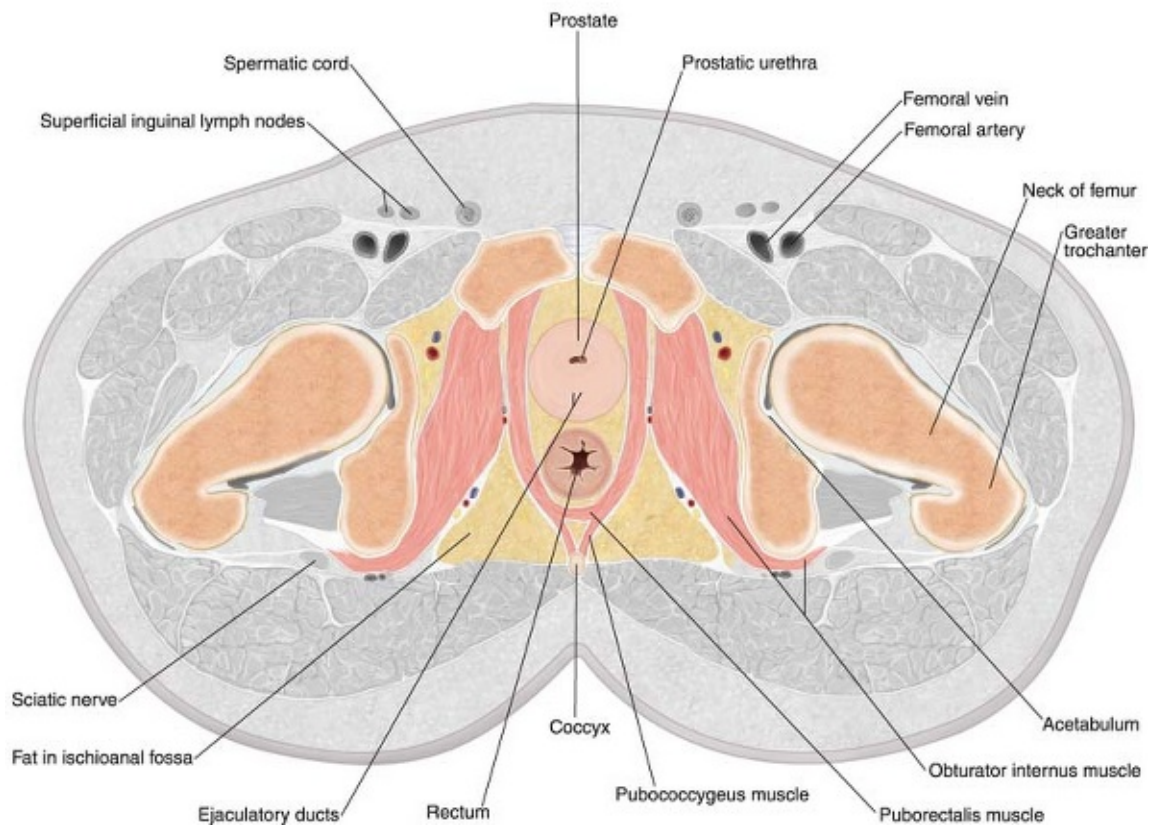


Plate 6-36 Cross Section of the Male Pelvis

Authors: Tank, Patrick W.; Gest, Thomas R.

Title: *Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Atlas of Anatomy, 1st Edition*

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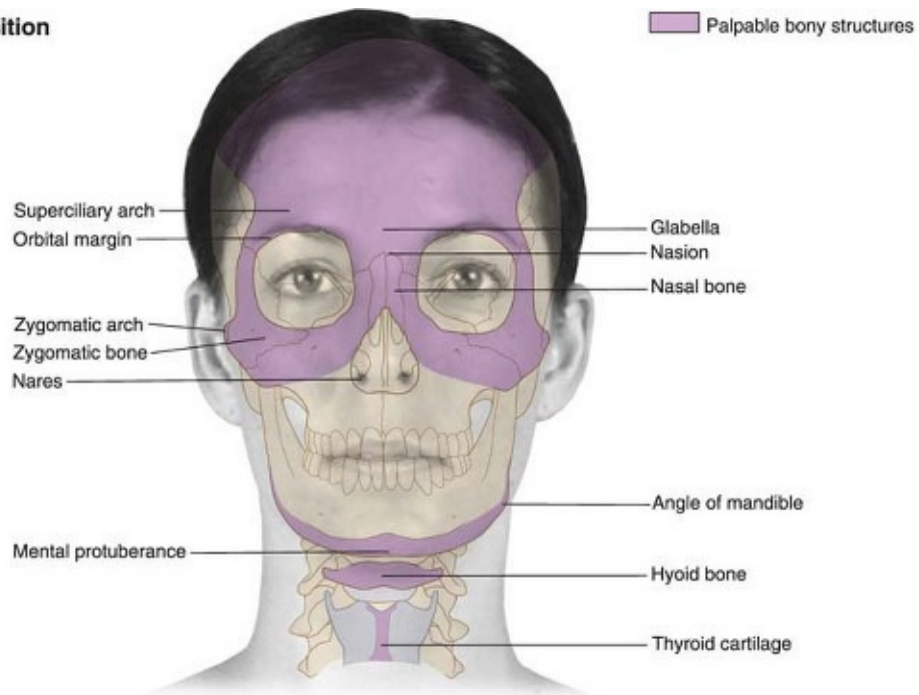
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Chapter 7

The Head and Neck

P.296

A. Anatomical position



B. Head extended

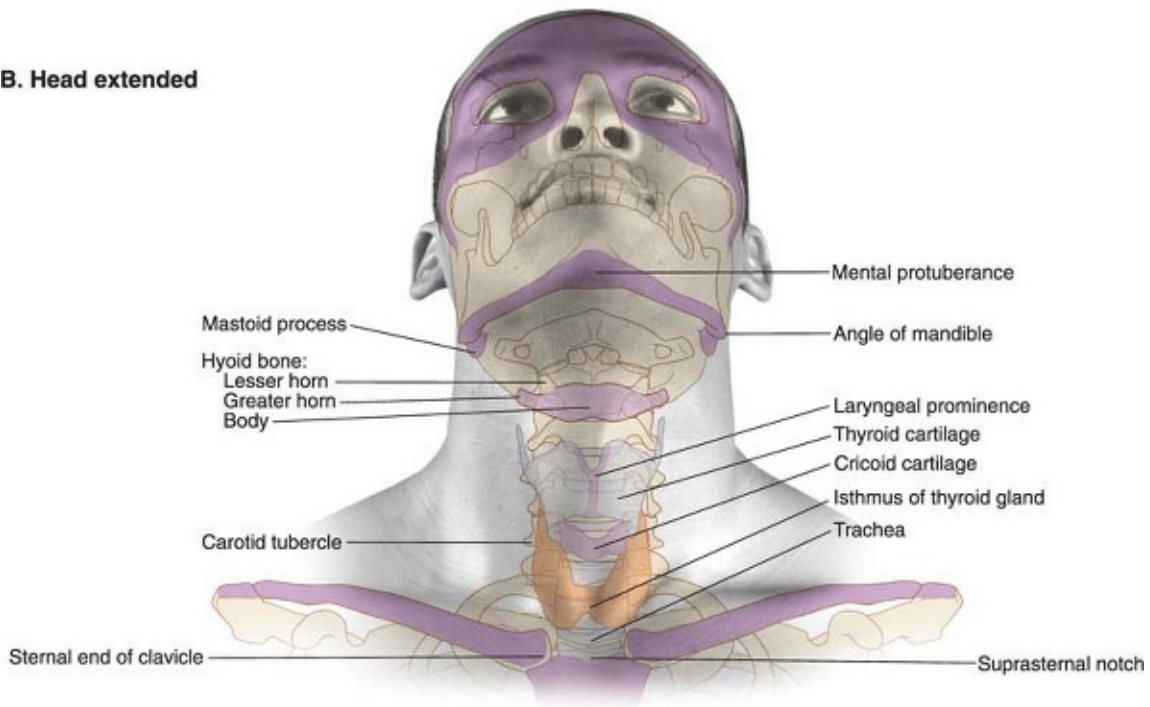
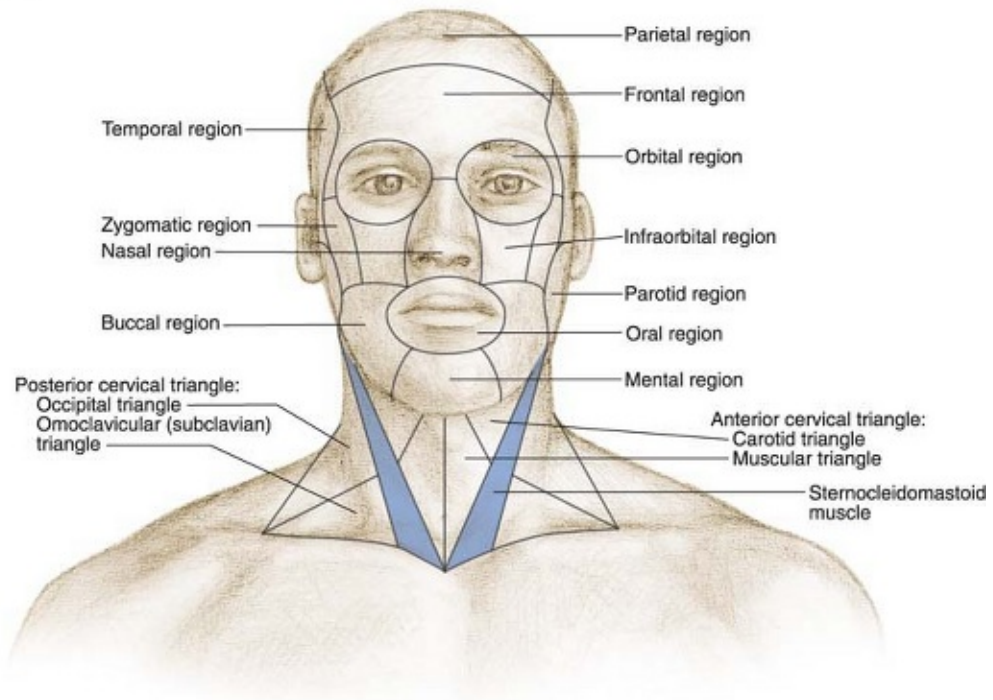


Plate 7-01 Palpable Features and Landmarks of the Head and Neck, Anterior View

A. Anterior view



B. Lateral view

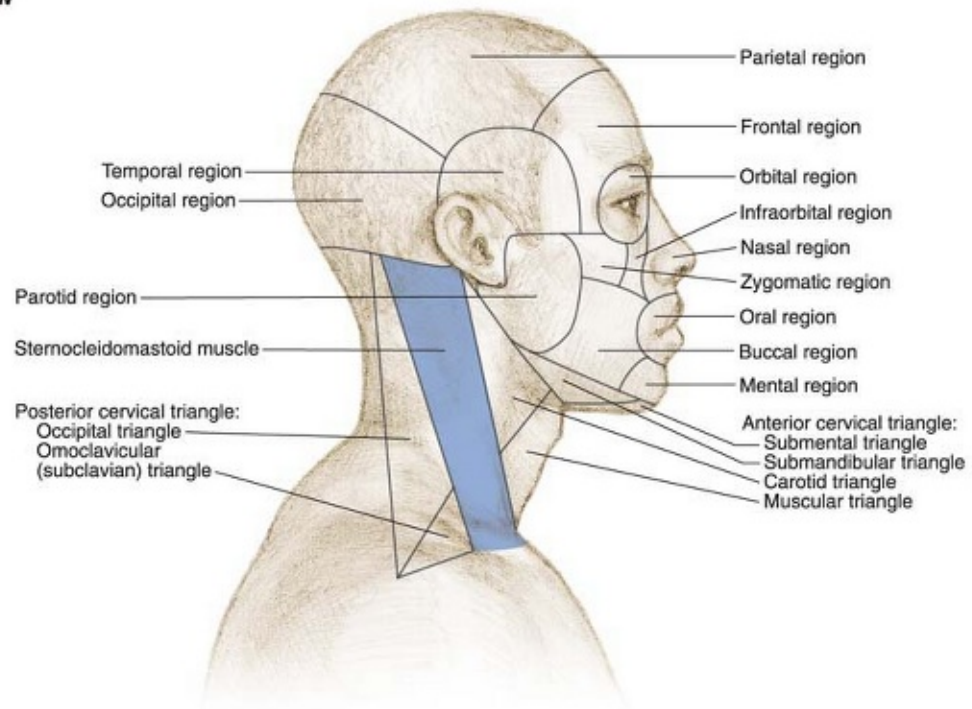


Plate 7-02 Regions of the Head and Triangles of the Neck

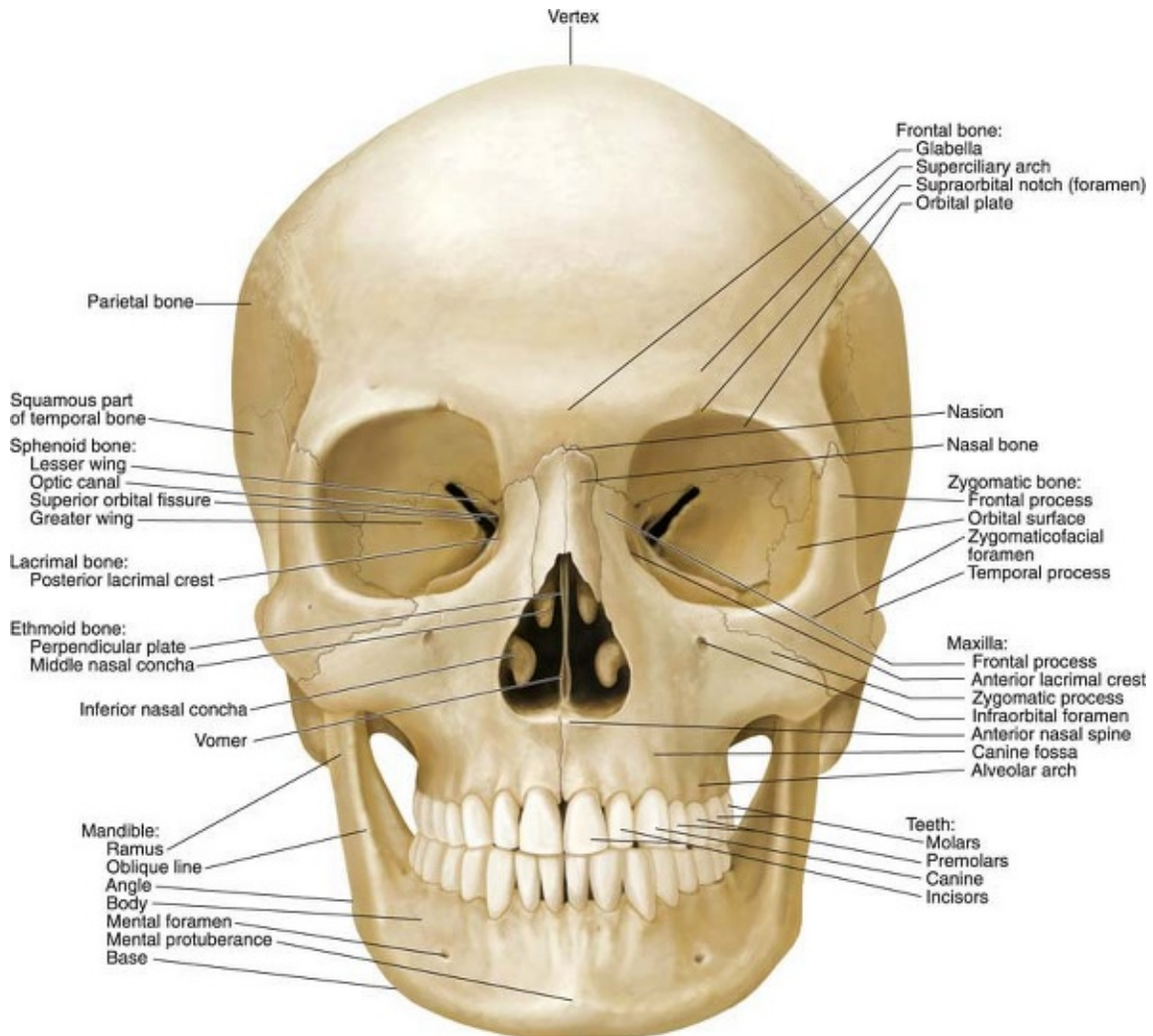
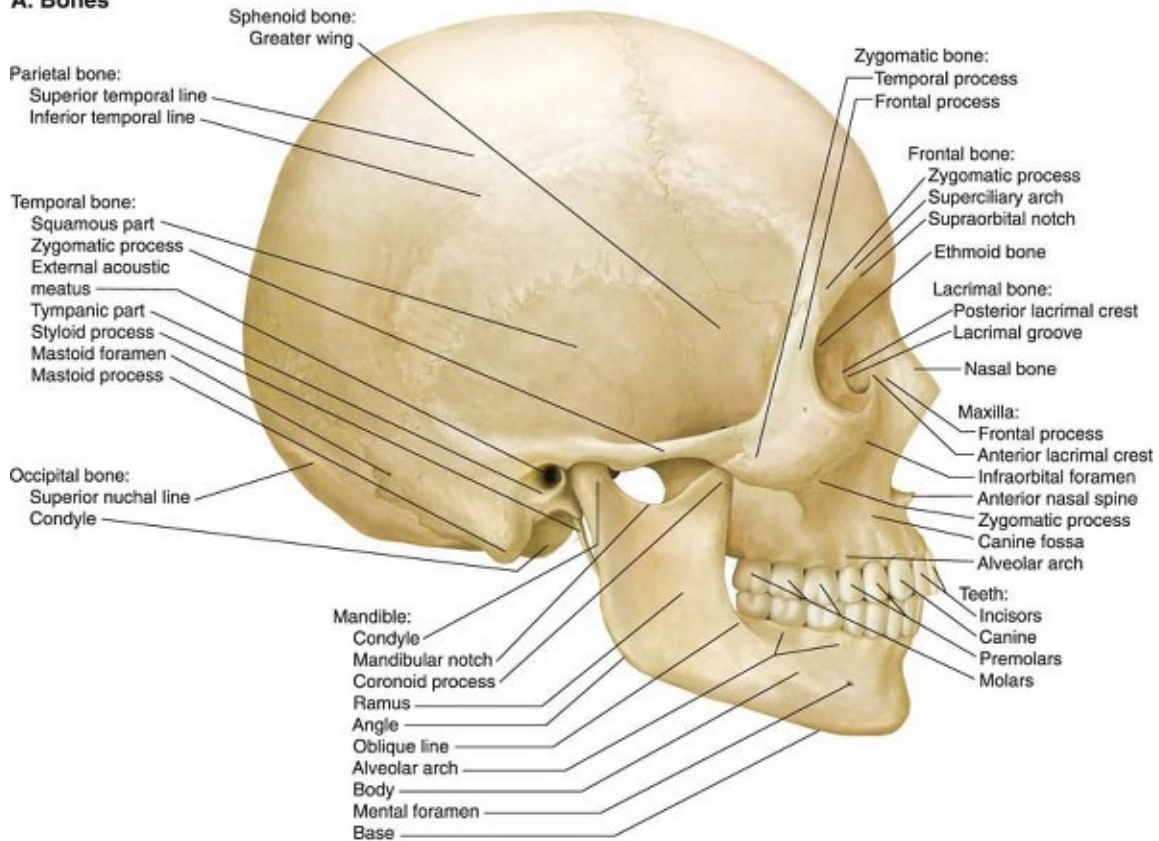


Plate 7-03 Skull, Anterior View

A. Bones



B. Sutures and landmarks

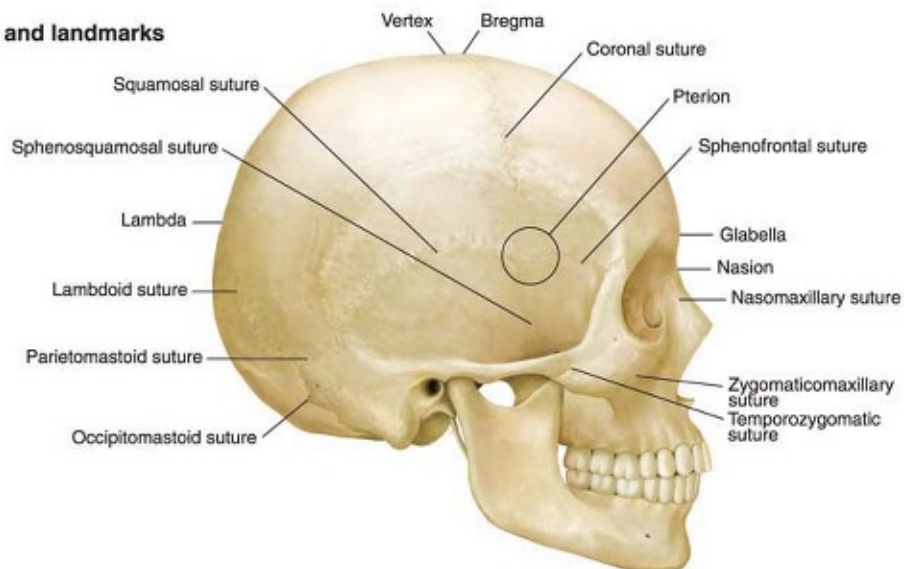
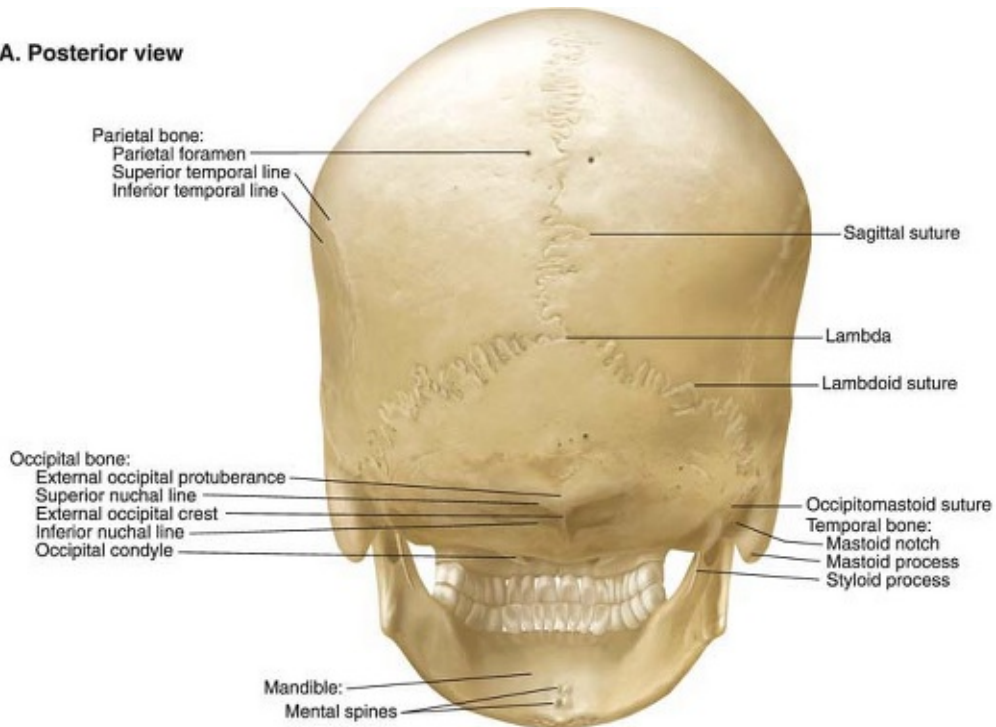
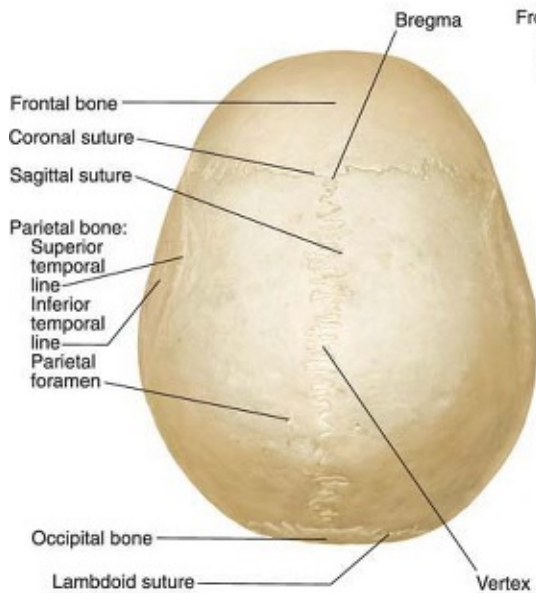


Plate 7-04 Skull, Lateral View

A. Posterior view



B. Calvaria, superior view



C. Calvaria, internal surface

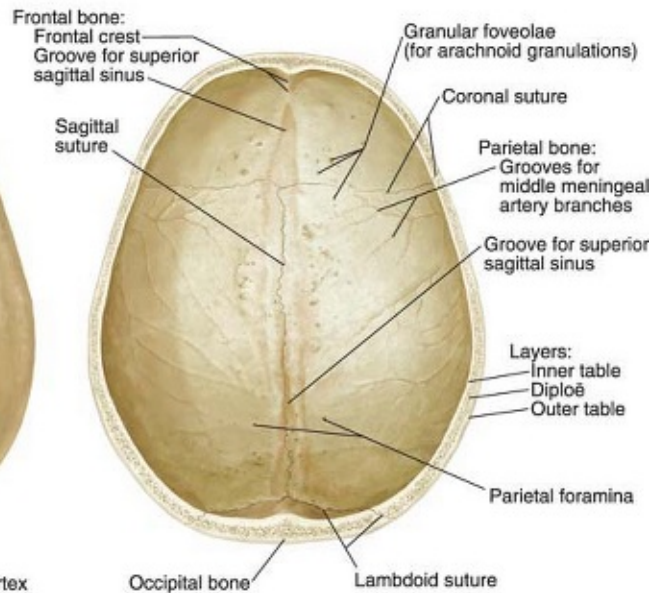


Plate 7-05 Skull and Calvaria

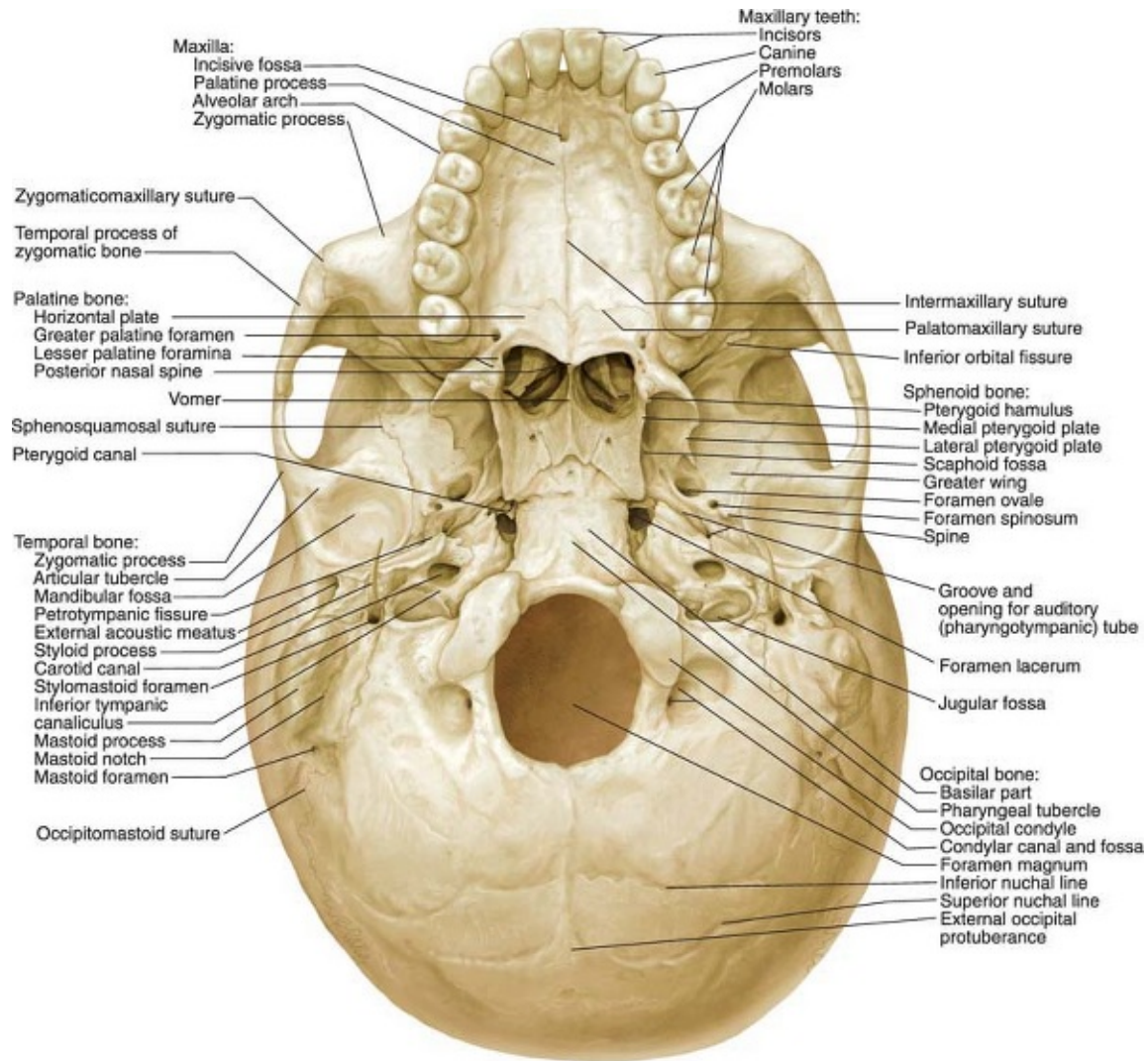
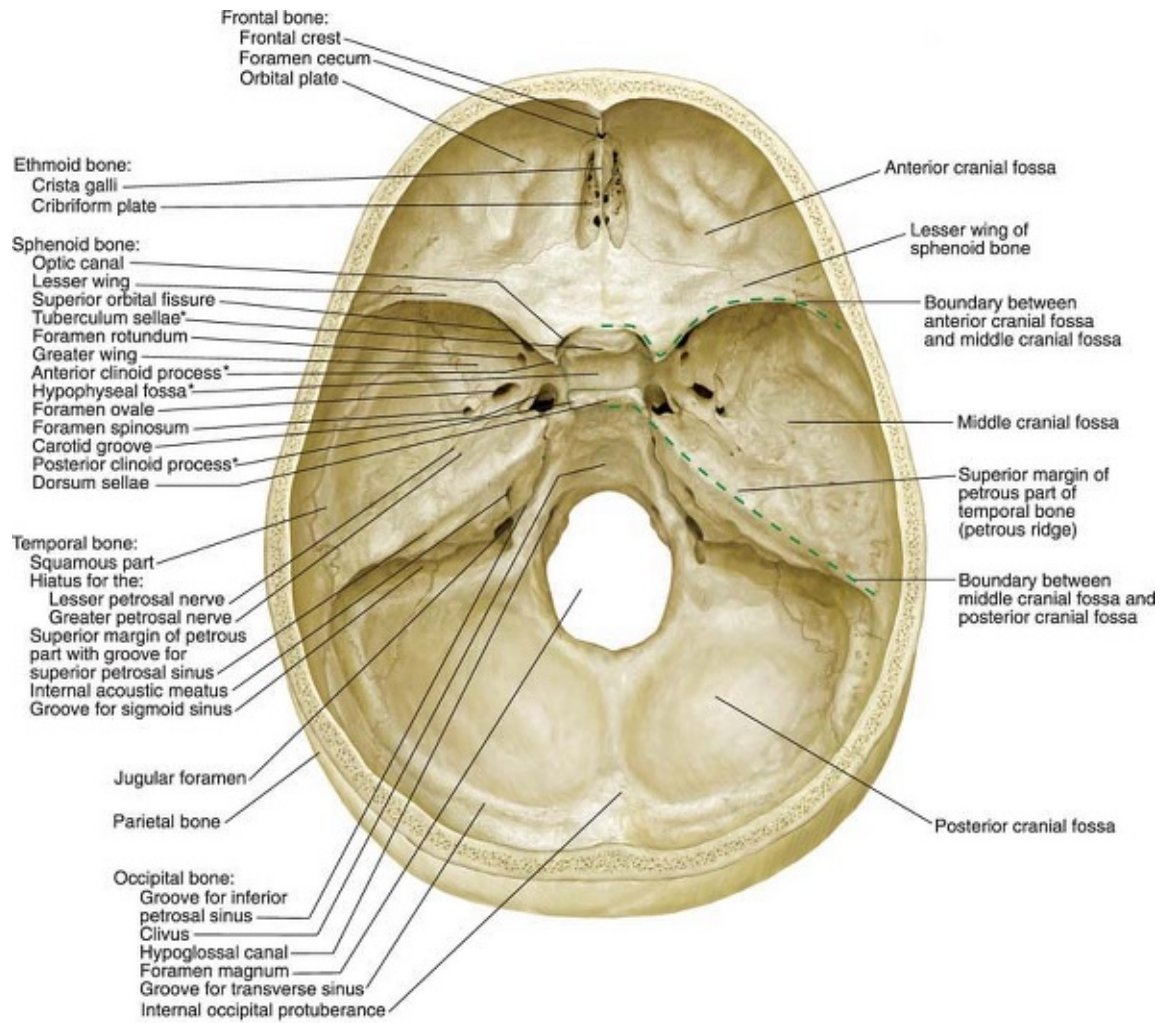


Plate 7-06 Base of Skull, Exterior View



*These four structures make up the sella turcica

Plate 7-07 Base of Skull, Interior

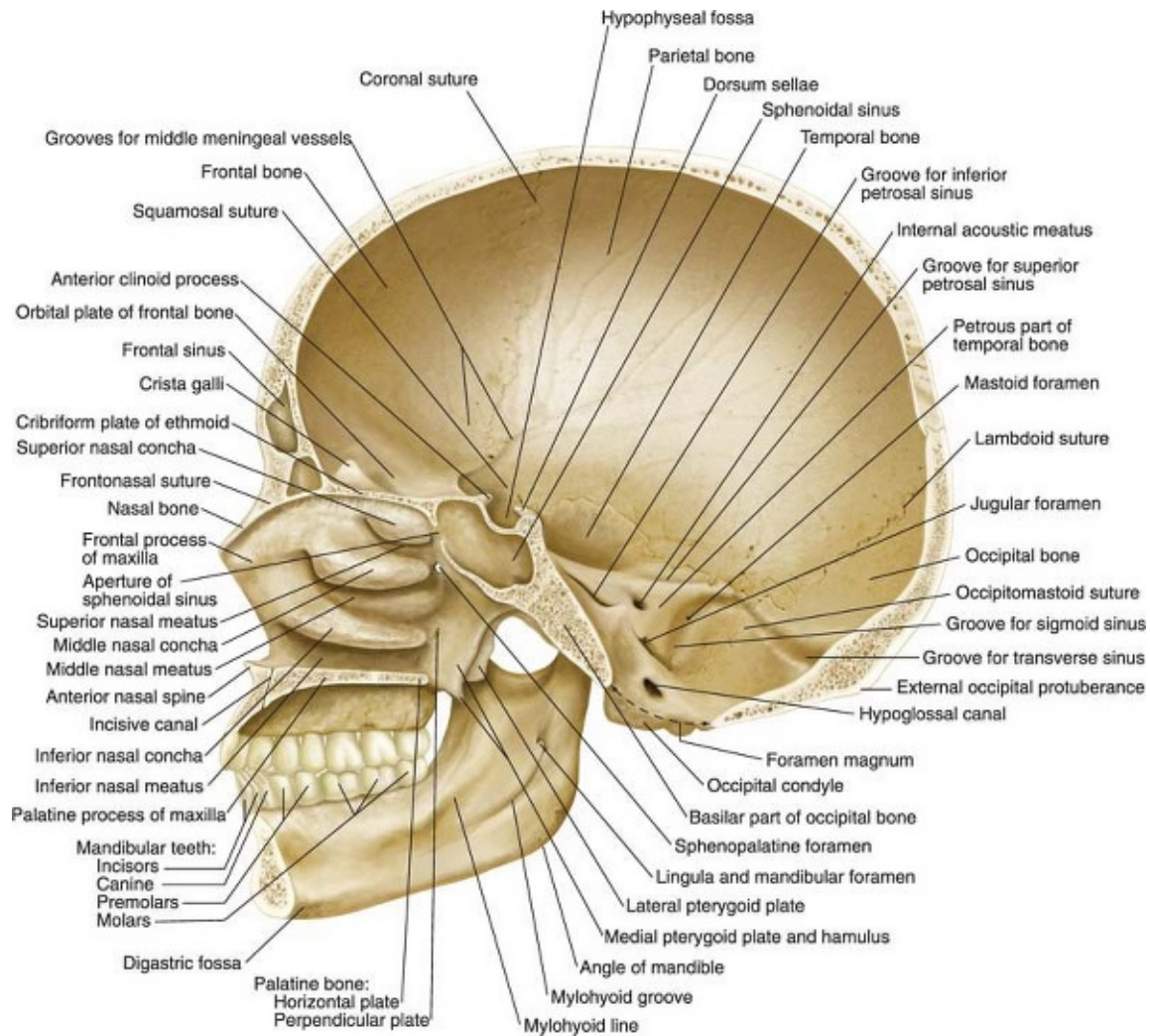


Plate 7-08 Skull, Sagittal Section

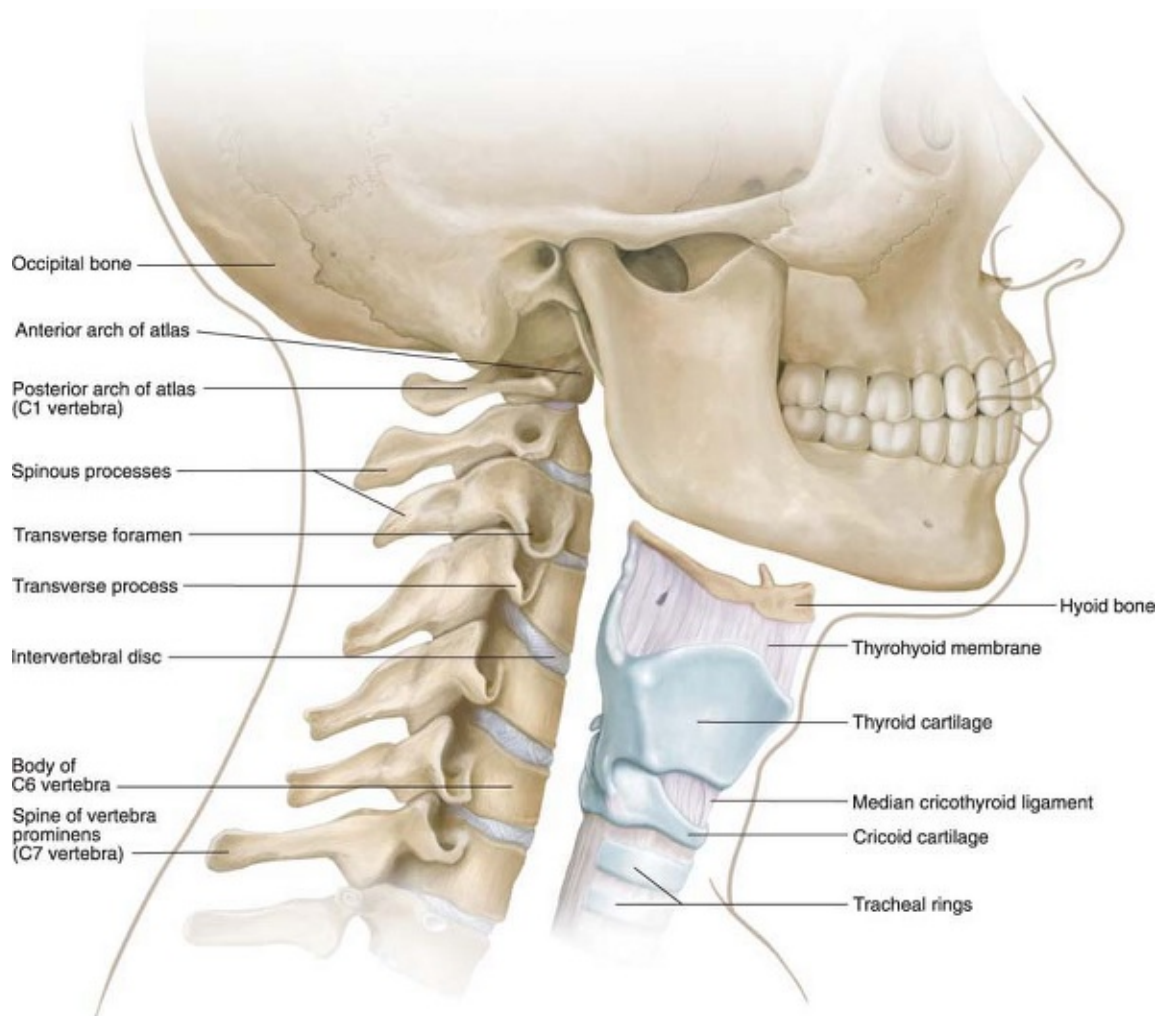
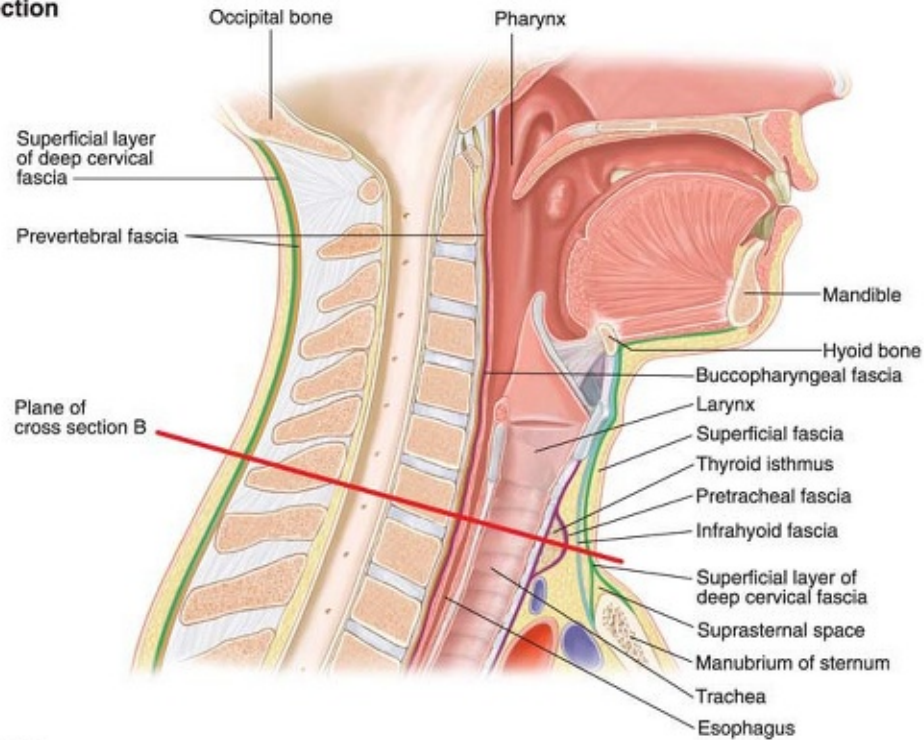


Plate 7-09 Skeleton of the Neck, Lateral View

A. Sagittal section



B. Cross section

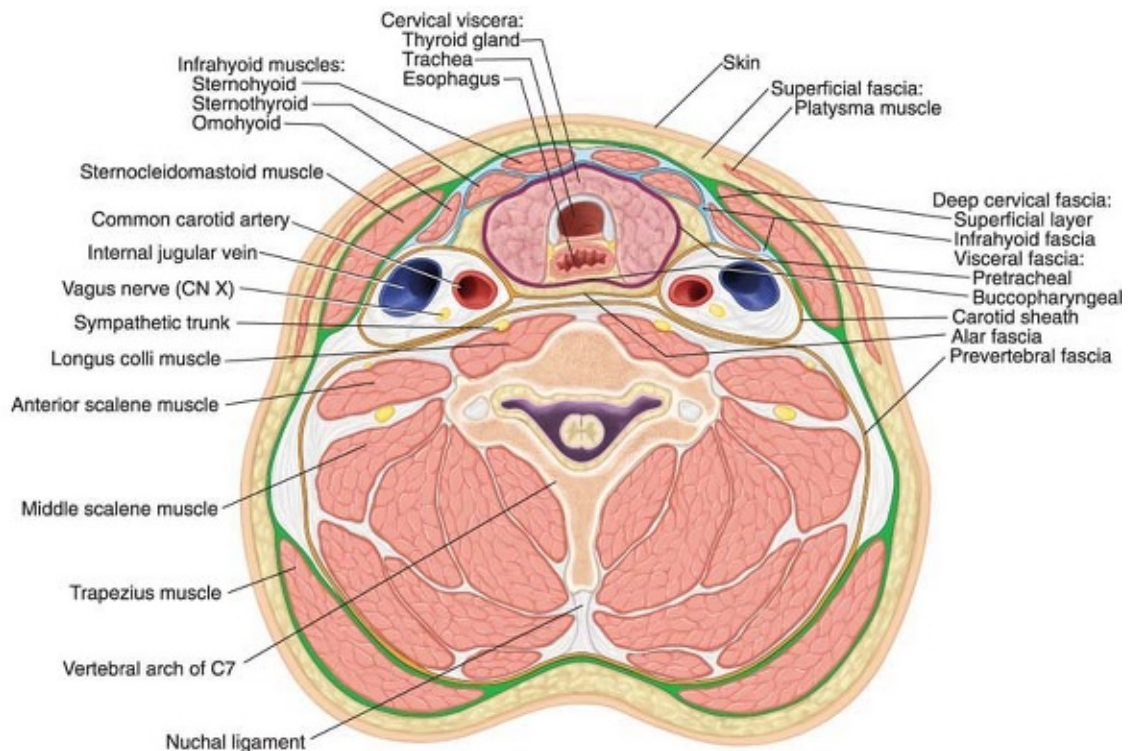


Plate 7-10 Cervical Fascia

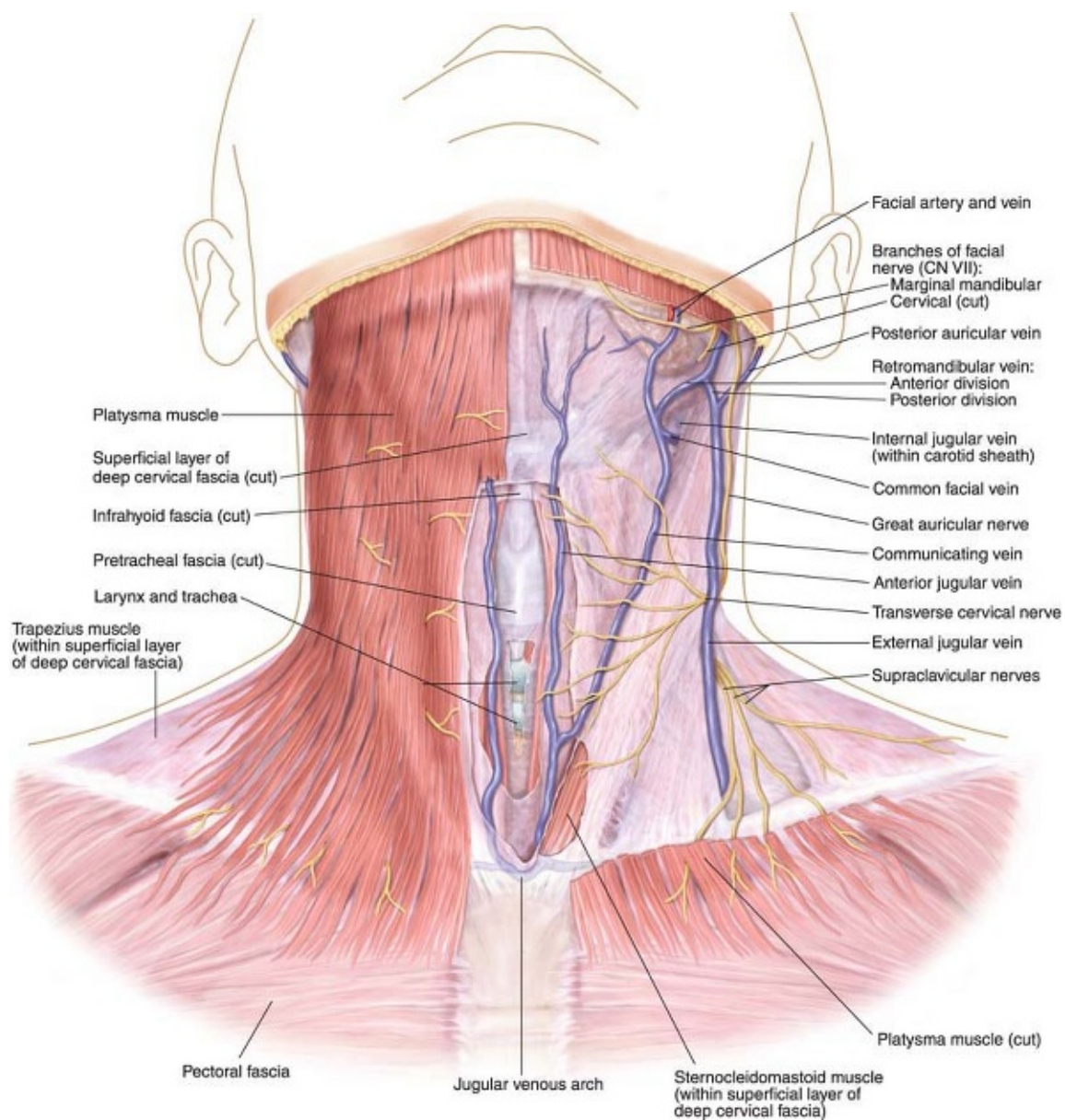


Plate 7-11 Neck, Superficial Dissection

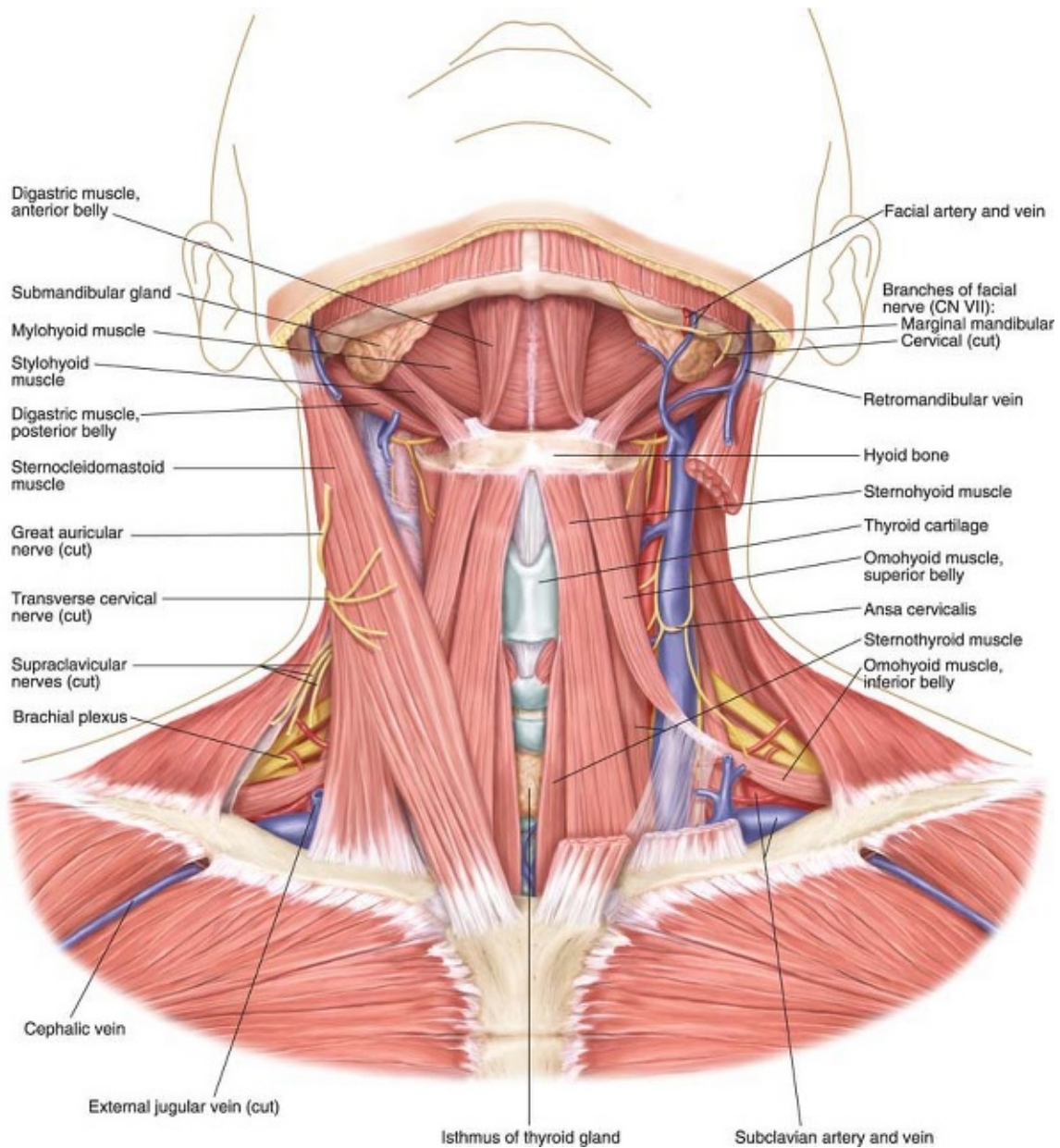


Plate 7-12 Neck, Intermediate Dissection

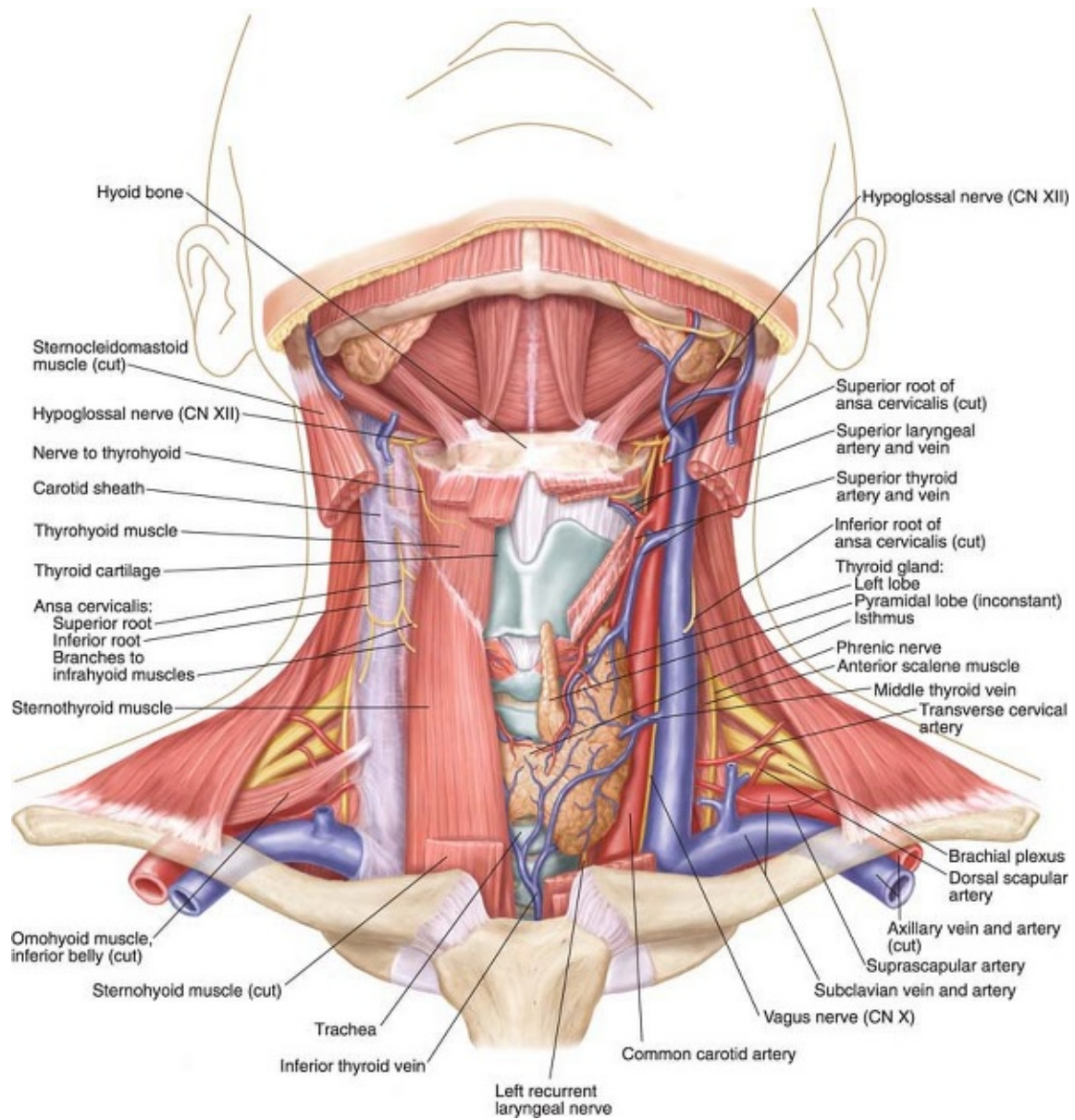


Plate 7-13 Neck, Deep Dissection

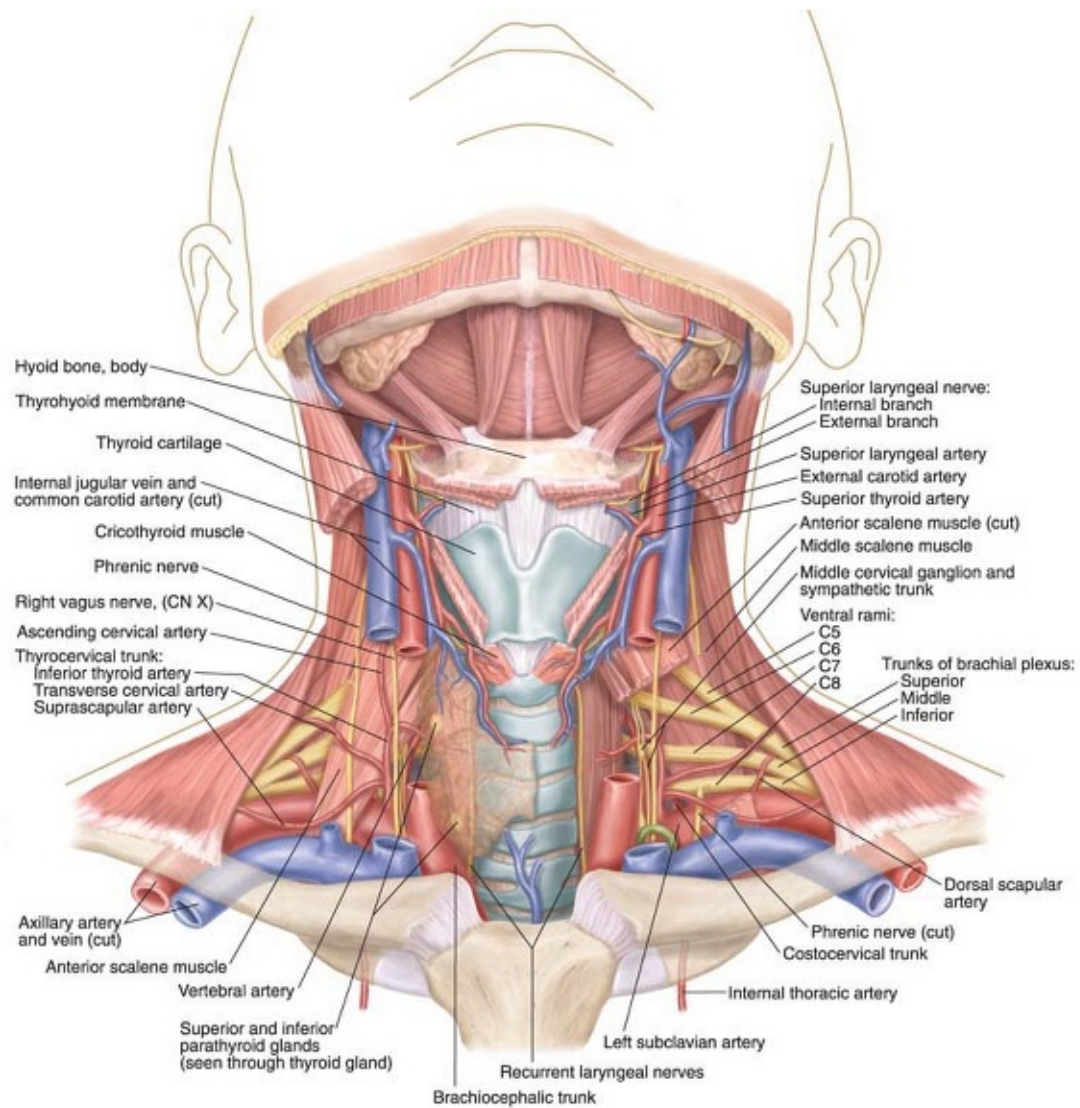


Plate 7-14 Root of Neck

A. Dissection

Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX)
 Vagus nerve (CN X)
 Accessory nerve (CN XI)
 Rectus capitis lateralis muscle
 Digastric muscle, posterior belly (cut)
 Internal carotid nerve
 Longus capitis muscle
 Ventral ramus C2
 Superior cervical ganglion
 Ventral ramus C3
 Ventral ramus C4
 Sympathetic trunk
 Superior cervical cardiac nerve
 Phrenic nerve
 Anterior scalene muscle
 Middle cervical ganglion
 Ventral rami:
 C5
 C6
 C7
 C8
 Right subclavian artery
 Inferior cervical (cervicothoracic) ganglion
 Ansa subclavia
 Vagus nerve (CN X, cut)
 Brachiocephalic trunk
 Right recurrent laryngeal nerve
 Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
 Left common carotid artery (cut)

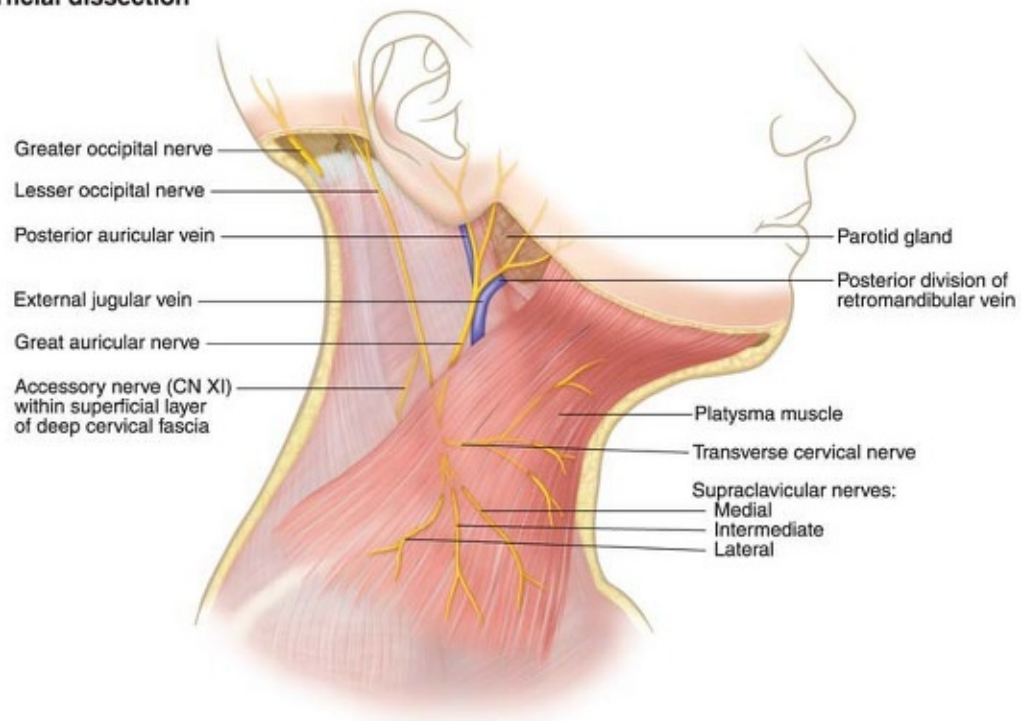
Internal carotid artery and plexus (cut)
 Anterior tubercle of atlas
 Internal jugular vein (cut)
 Mastoid process
 Facial nerve (CN VII)
 Rectus capitis lateralis muscle
 Rectus capitis anterior muscle
 Transverse process of atlas
 Levator scapulae muscle
 Longus capitis muscle (cut)
 Longus colli muscle
 Anterior scalene muscle (cut)
 Ascending cervical artery
 Vertebral artery
 Thyrocervical trunk:
 Inferior thyroid artery
 Transverse cervical artery
 Suprascapular artery
 Dorsal scapular artery
 Anterior scalene muscle (cut)
 Costocervical trunk
 1st rib
 Internal thoracic artery
 Left subclavian artery

B. Subclavian artery

This diagram illustrates the subclavian artery system. The **Common carotid artery (cut)** is shown at the top. The **Anterior scalene muscle** is visible. The **First part of subclavian artery** is divided into three segments: **1. Vertebral artery**, **2. Thyrocervical trunk**, and **3. Internal thoracic artery**. The **Brachiocephalic trunk** is formed by the union of the internal thoracic artery and the thyrocervical trunk. The **Second part of subclavian artery** is the **Costocervical trunk**. The **Third part of subclavian artery** is the **Dorsal scapular artery**. The **Axillary artery** is shown passing under the clavicle.

Plate 7-15 Prevertebral Region

A. Superficial dissection



B. Intermediate dissection

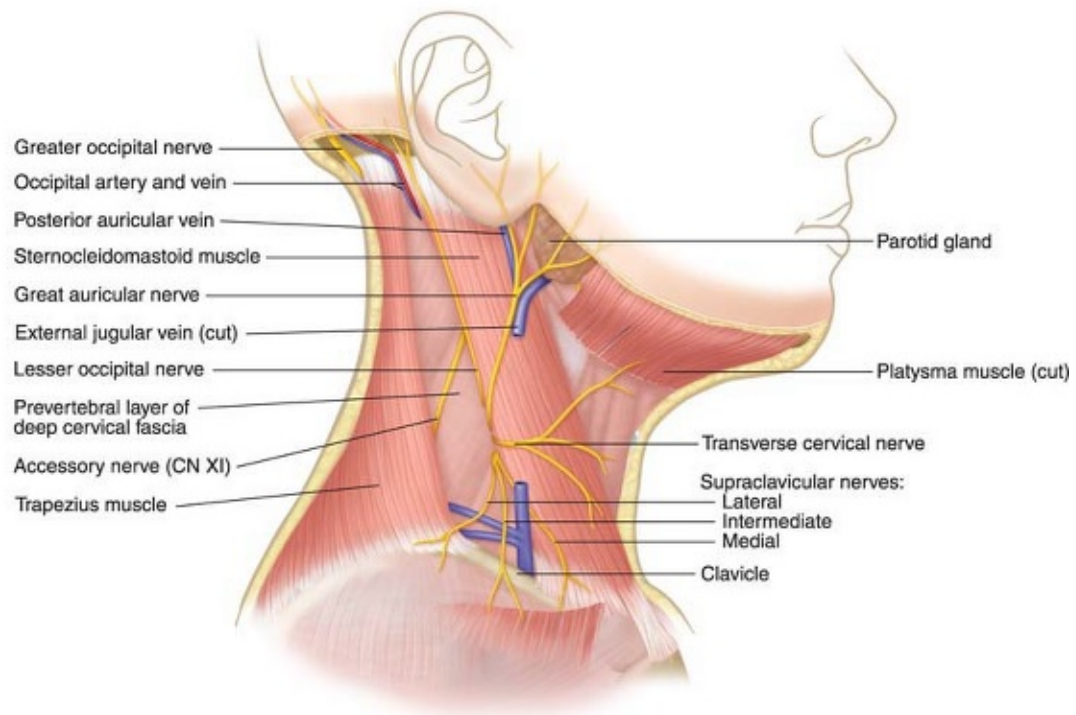


Plate 7-16 Neck, Lateral View

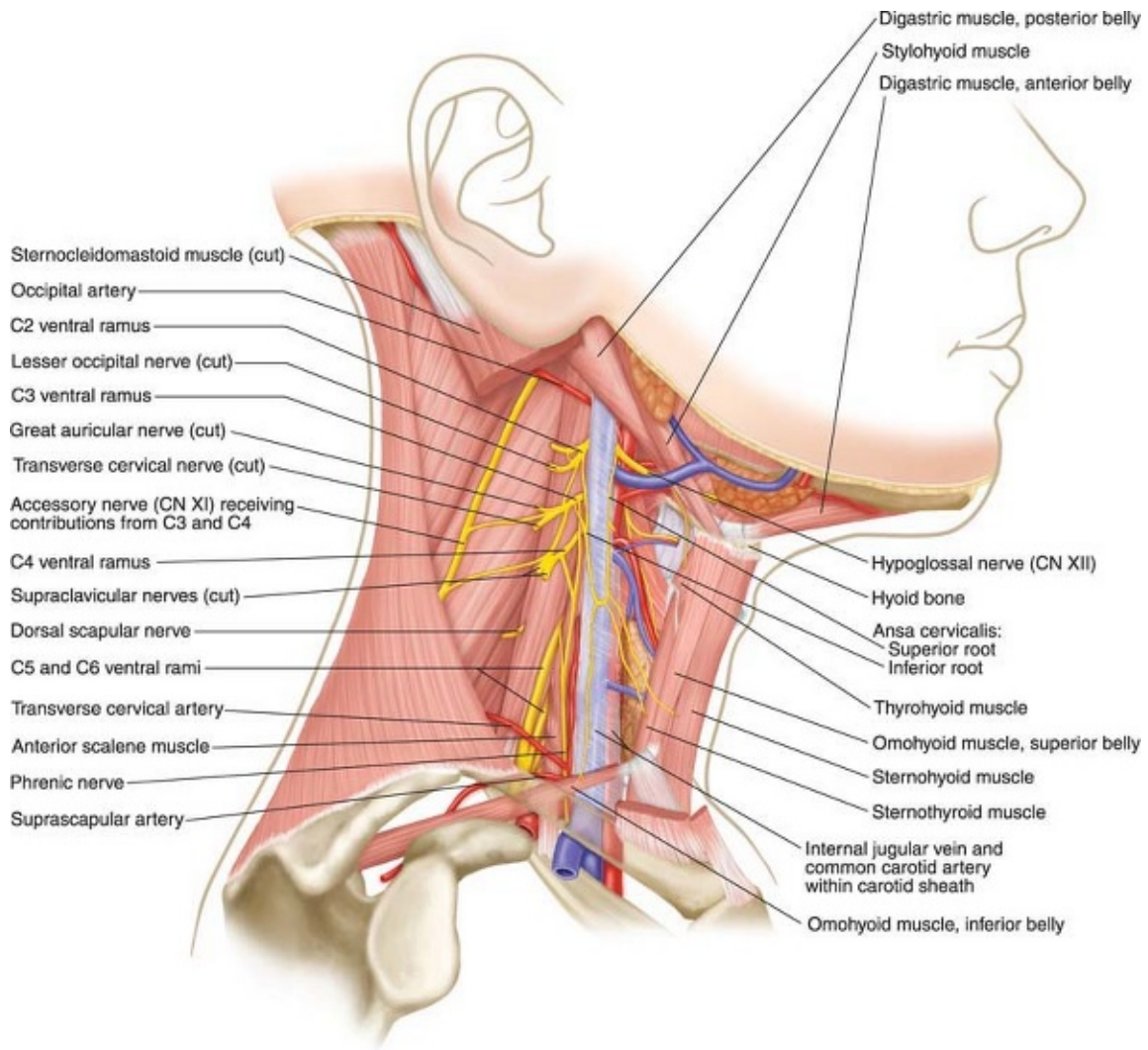


Plate 7-17 Neck, Lateral View, Deeper Dissection

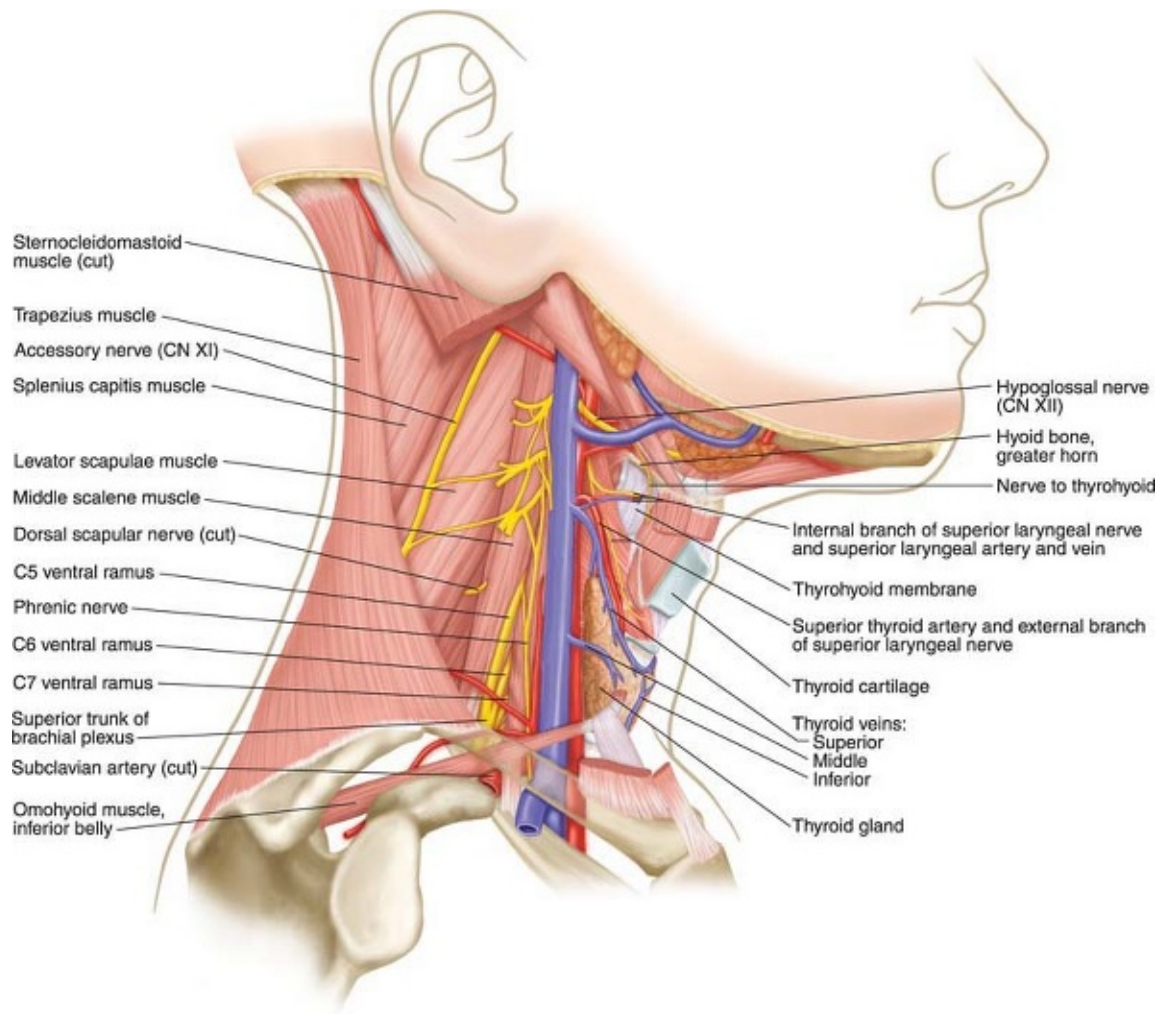


Plate 7-18 Neck, Lateral View, Deepest Dissection

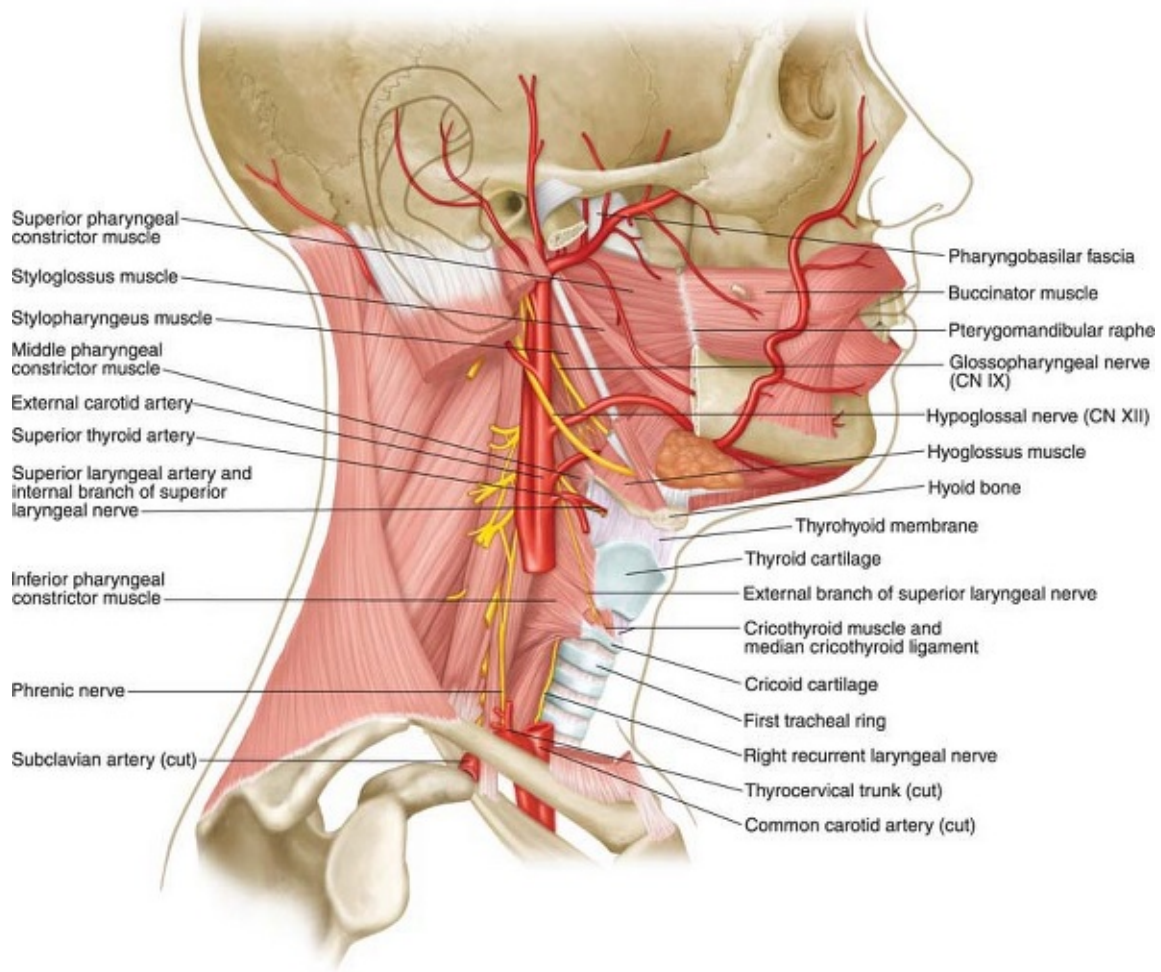


Plate 7-19 Neck, Lateral View, Larynx and Pharynx

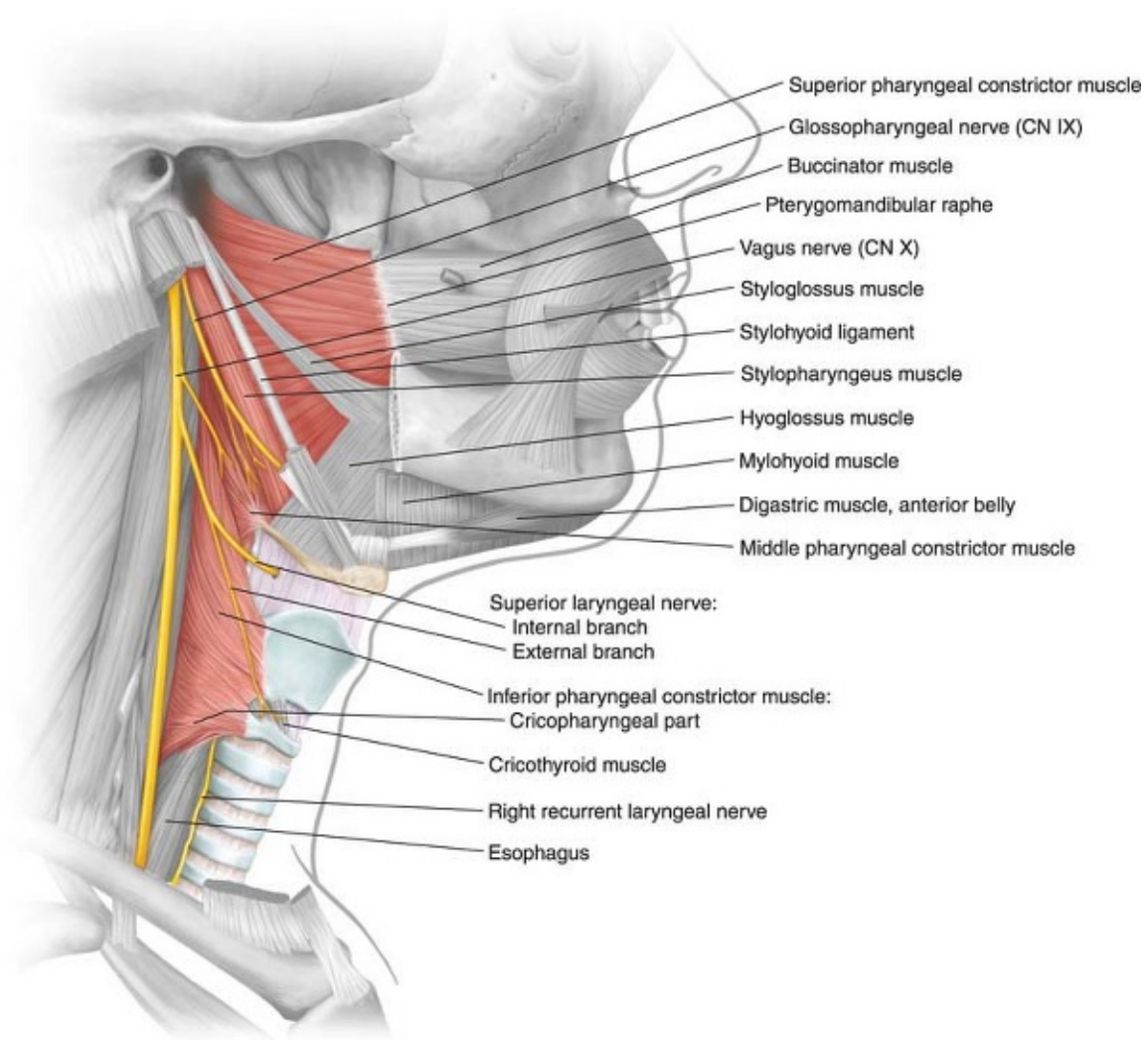


Plate 7-20 Neck, Lateral View, Pharyngeal Muscles

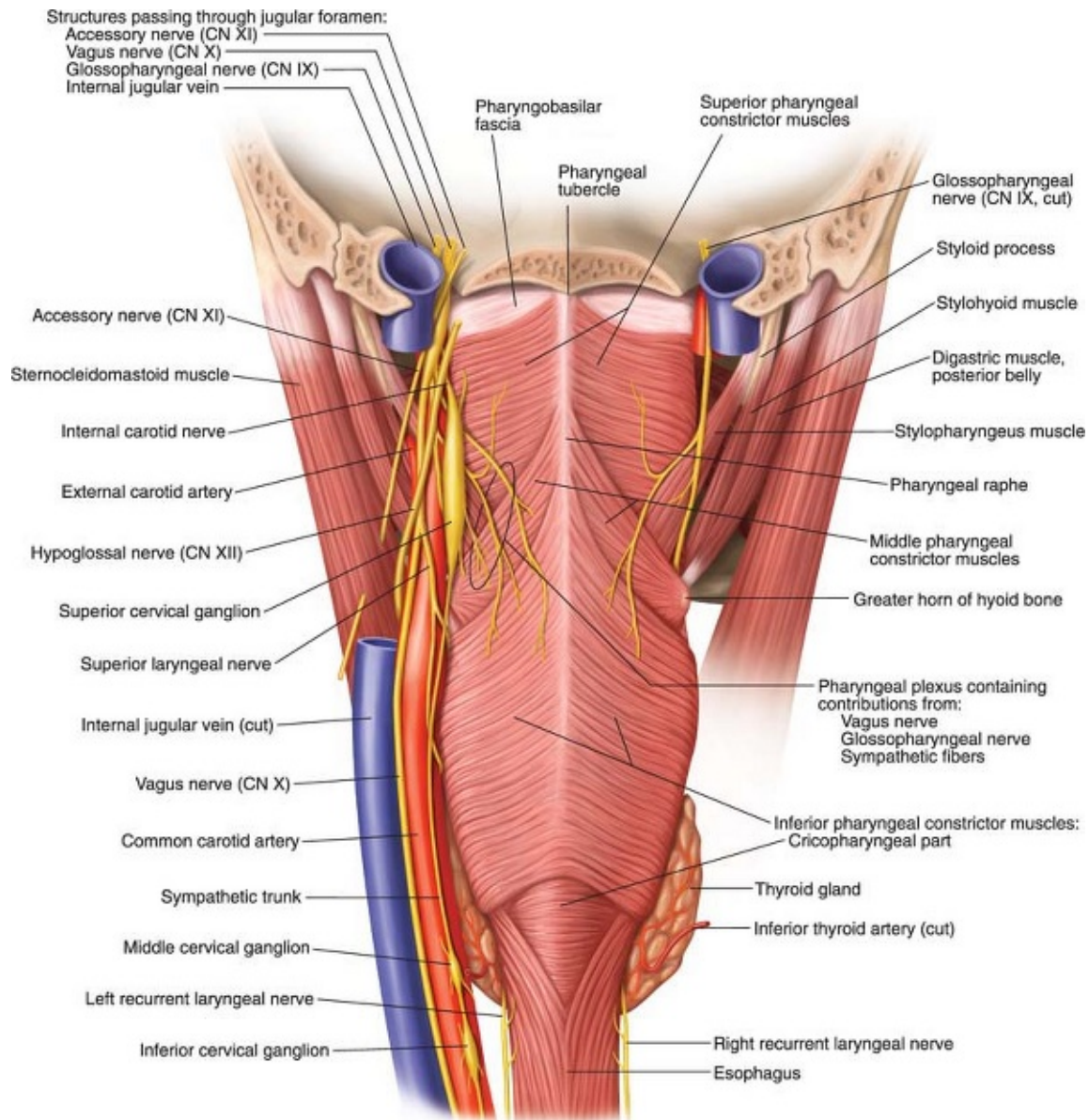


Plate 7-21 Pharynx, Posterior View

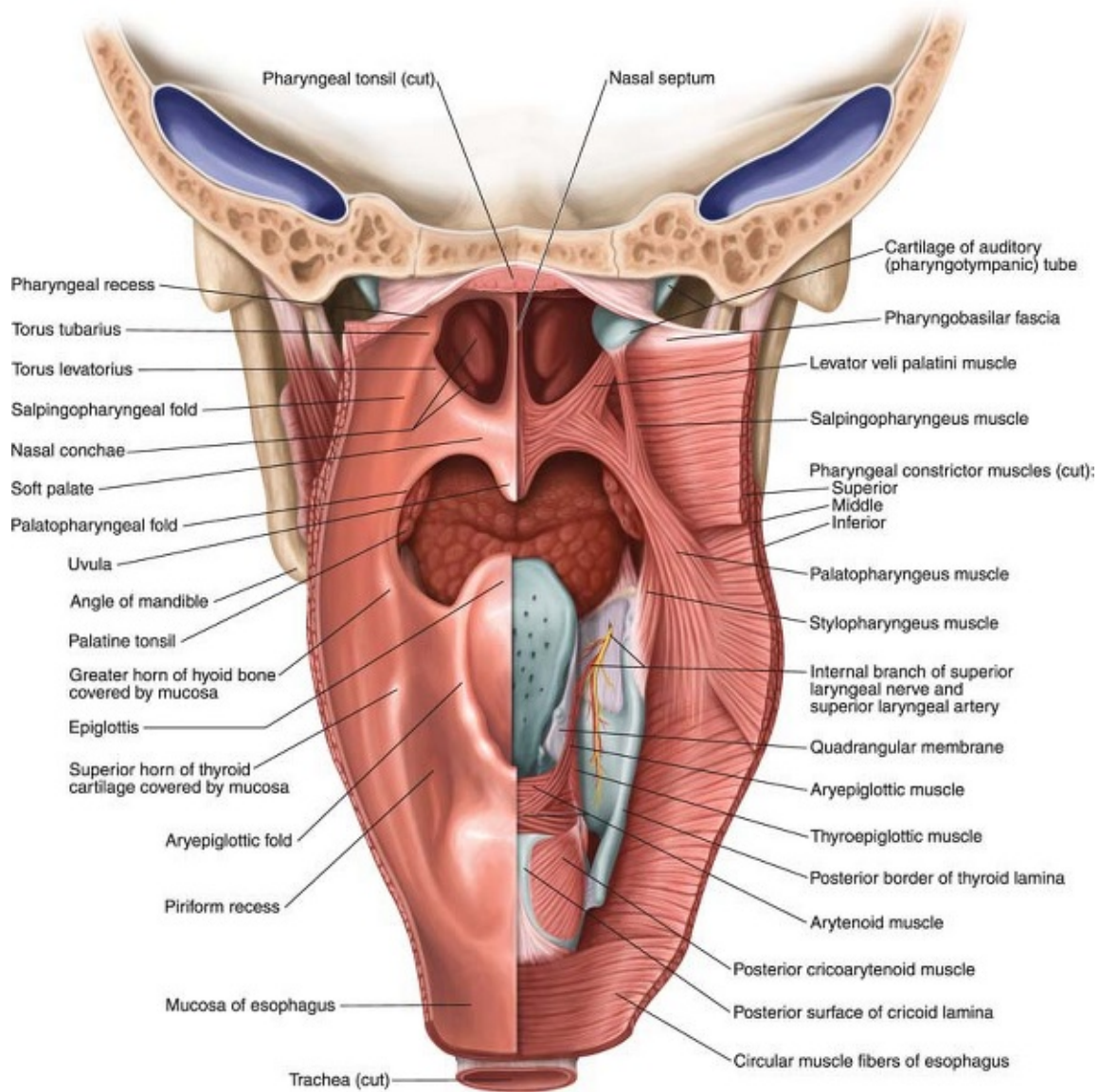
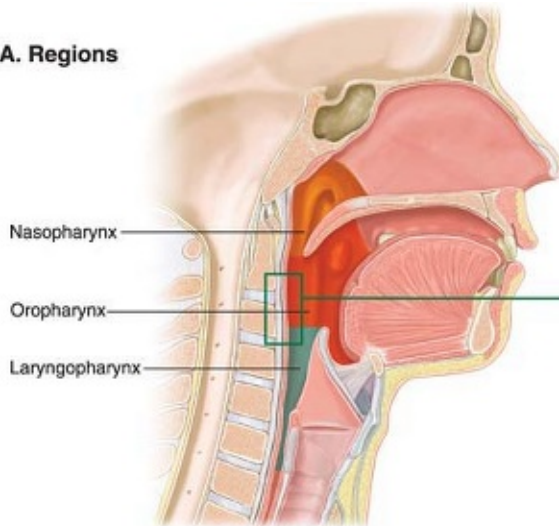
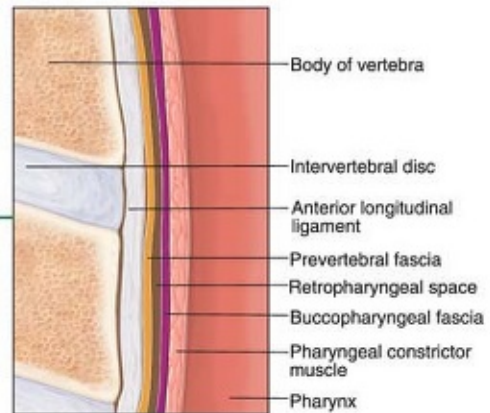


Plate 7-22 Interior of the Pharynx, Posterior View

A. Regions



B. Enlargement of the retropharyngeal space



C. Mucosal features

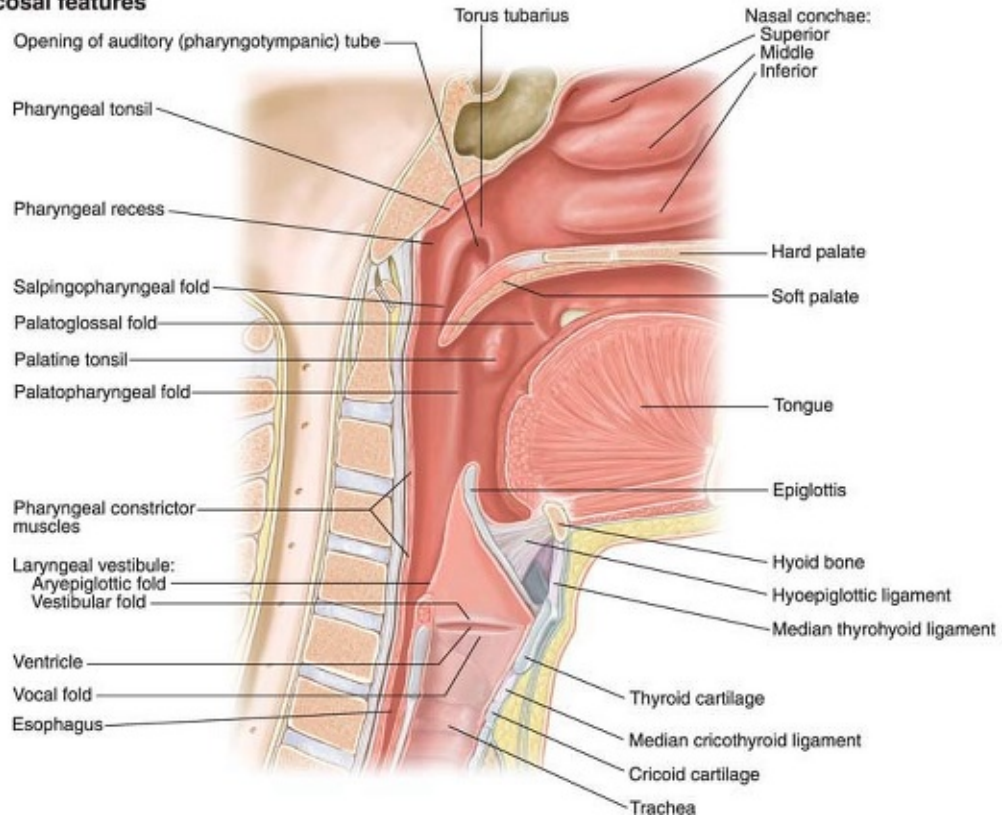


Plate 7-23 Interior of the Pharynx, Medial View

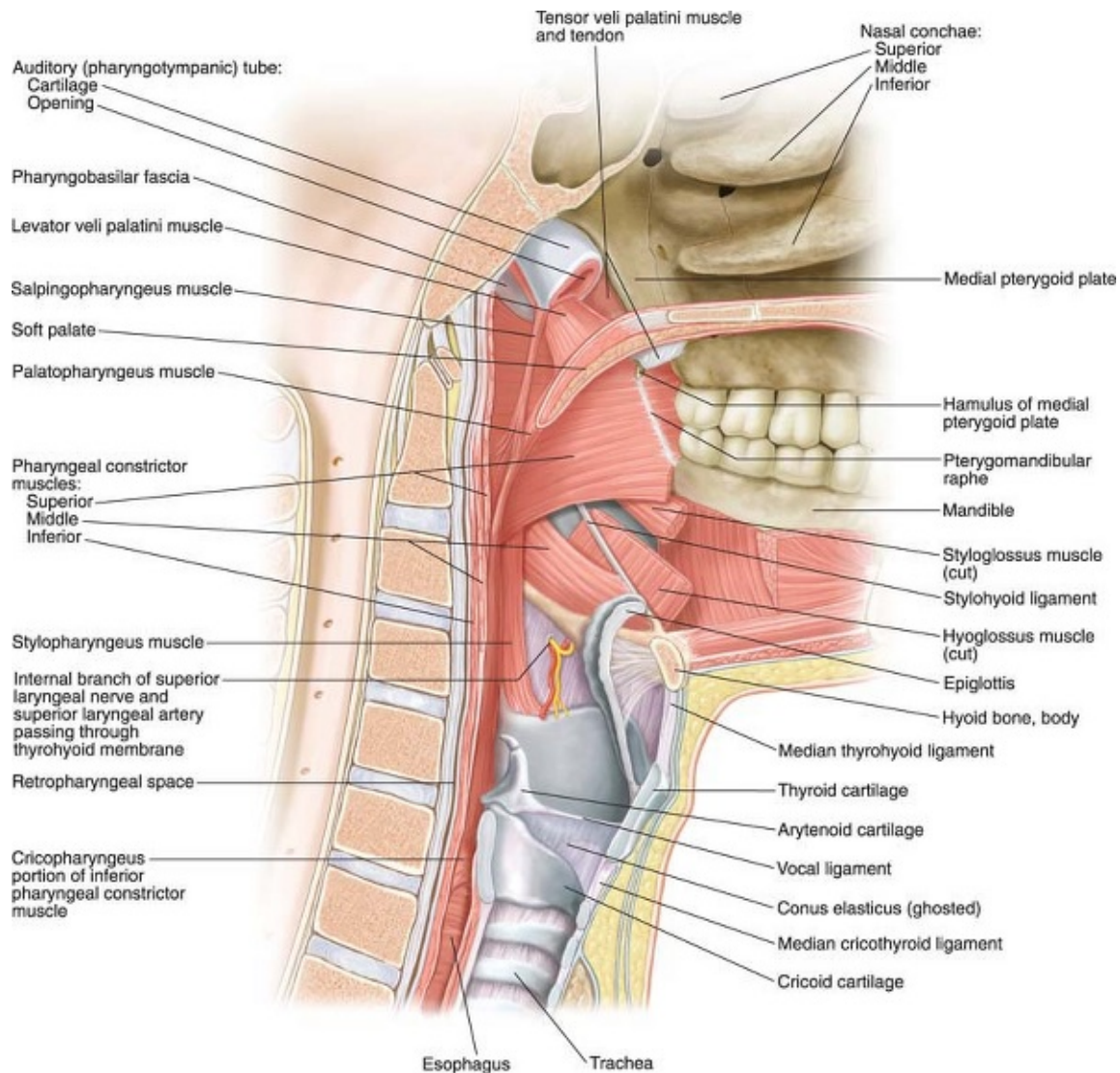
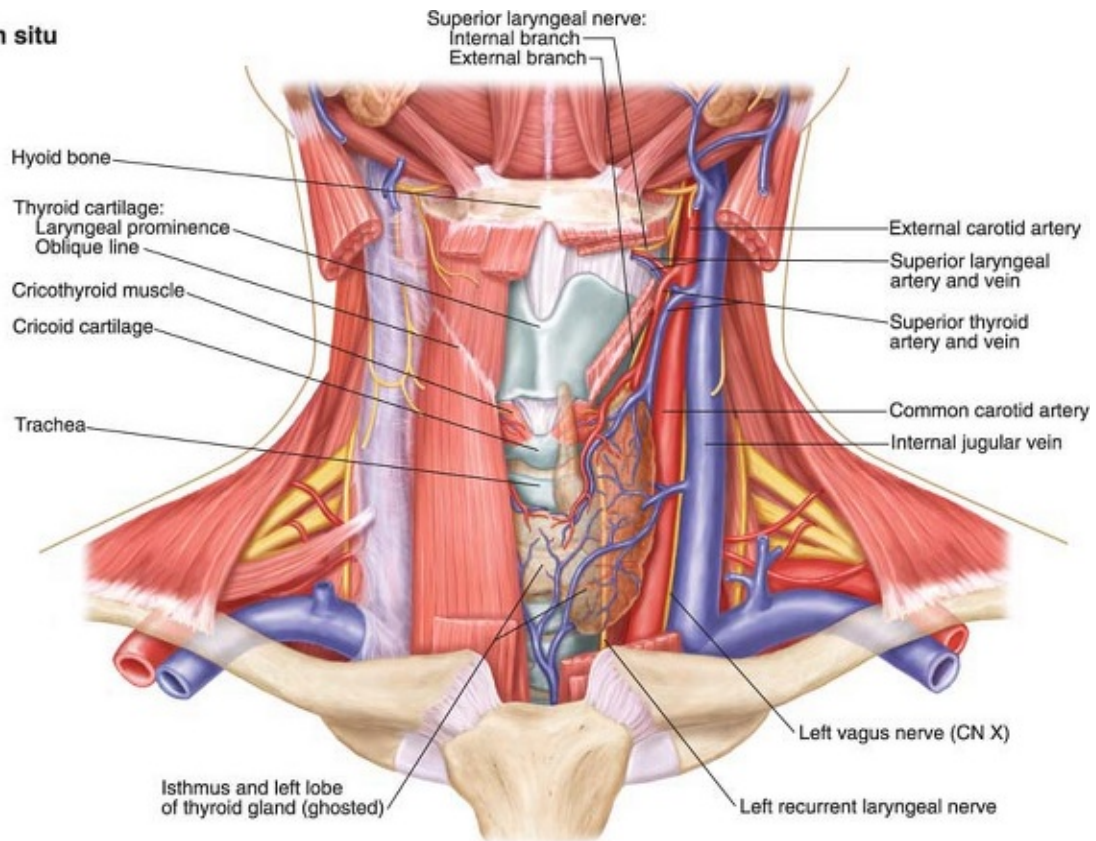


Plate 7-24 Interior of the Pharynx, Deep Dissection

A. In situ



B. Cartilages

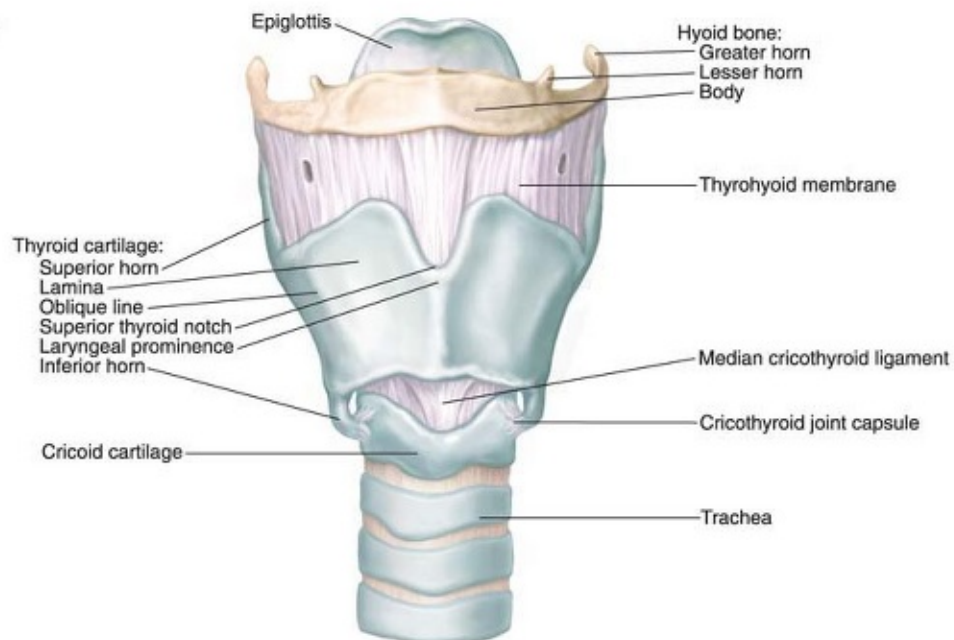
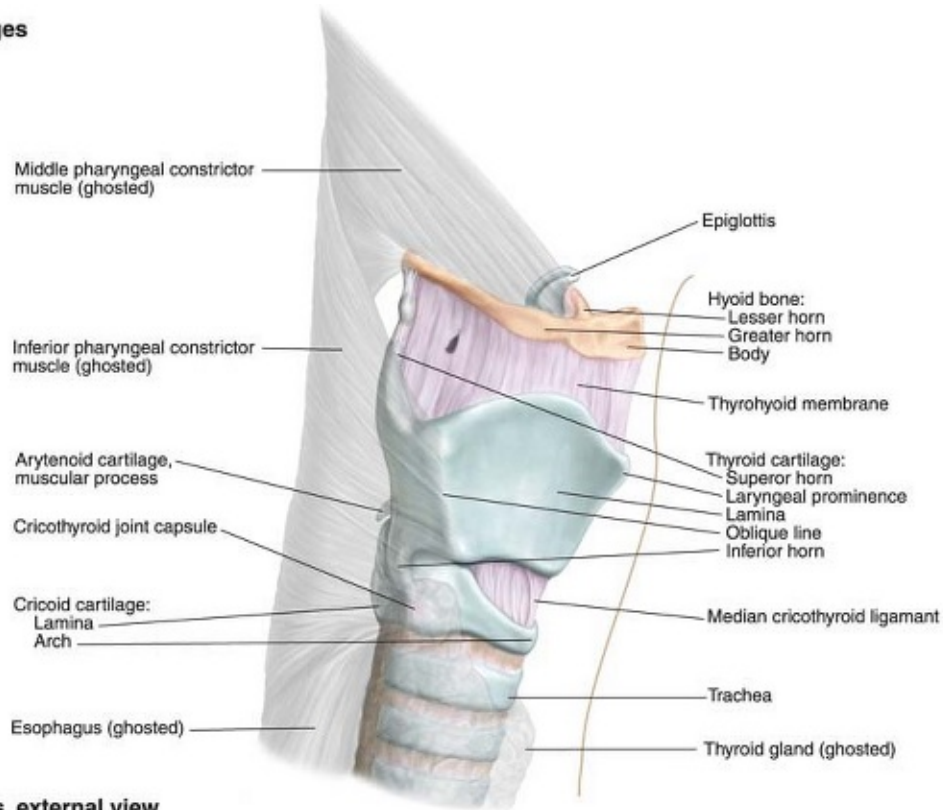
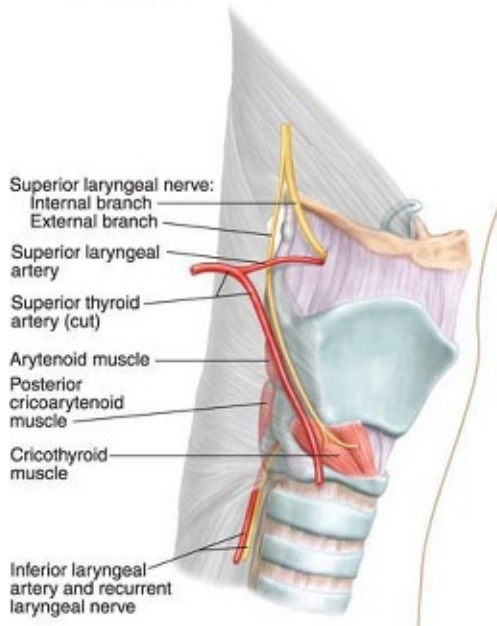


Plate 7-25 Larynx, Anterior View

A. Cartilages



B. Muscles, external view



C. Muscles, thyroid lamina removed

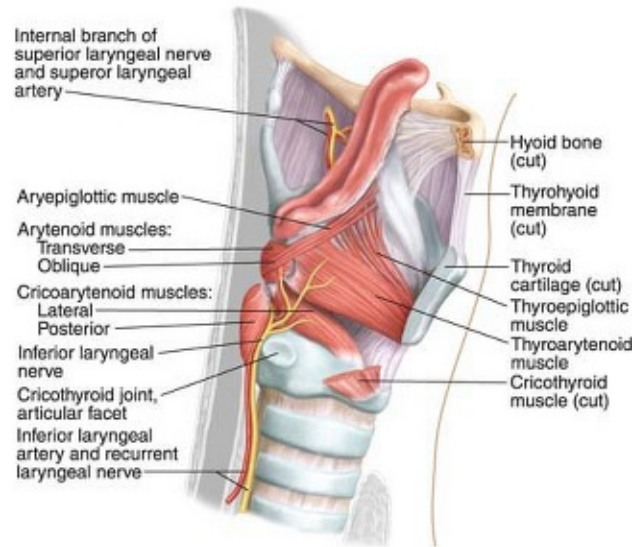
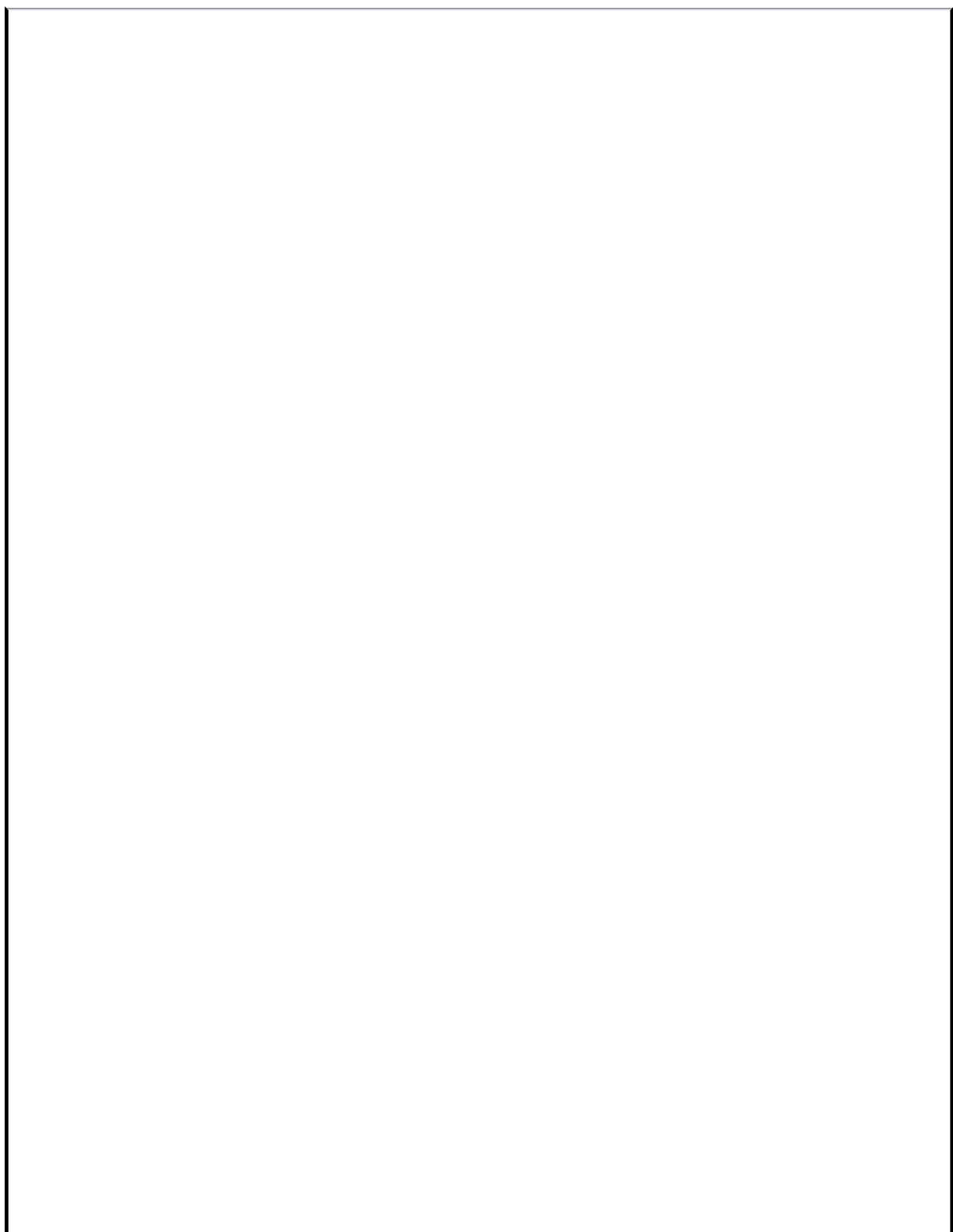
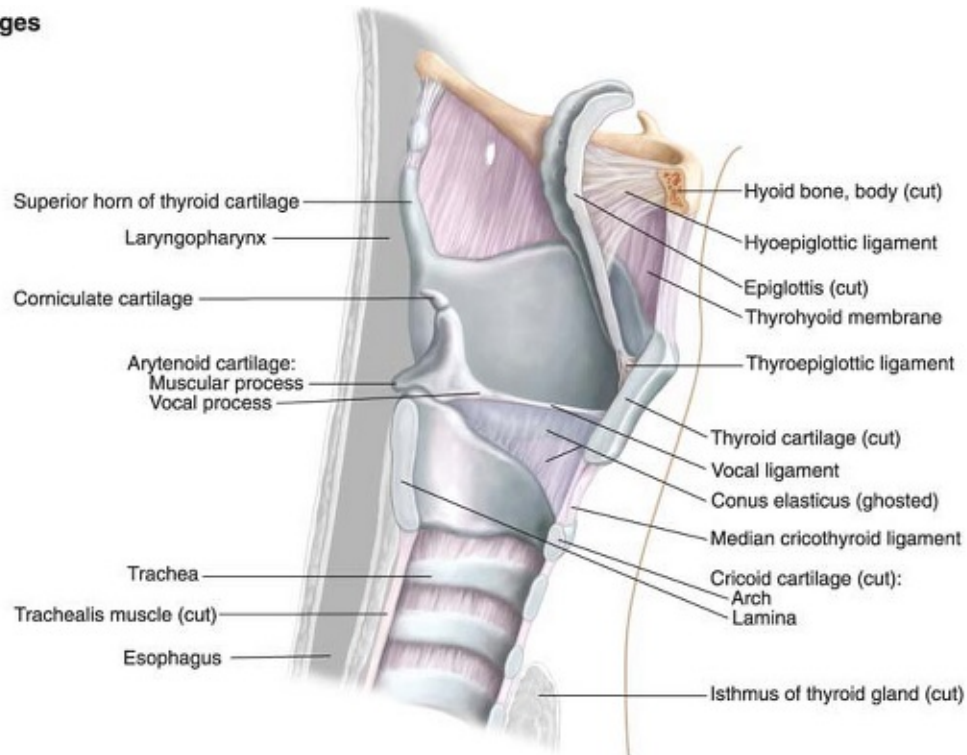


Plate 7-26 Larynx, Lateral View



A. Cartilages



B. Muscles, left side of larynx

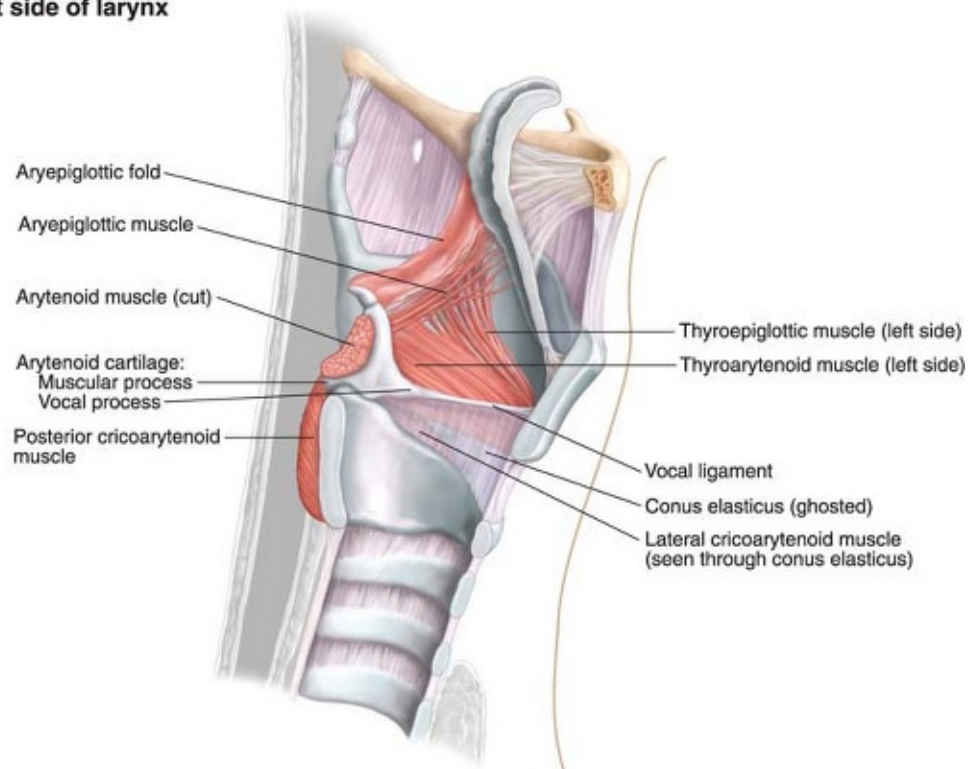
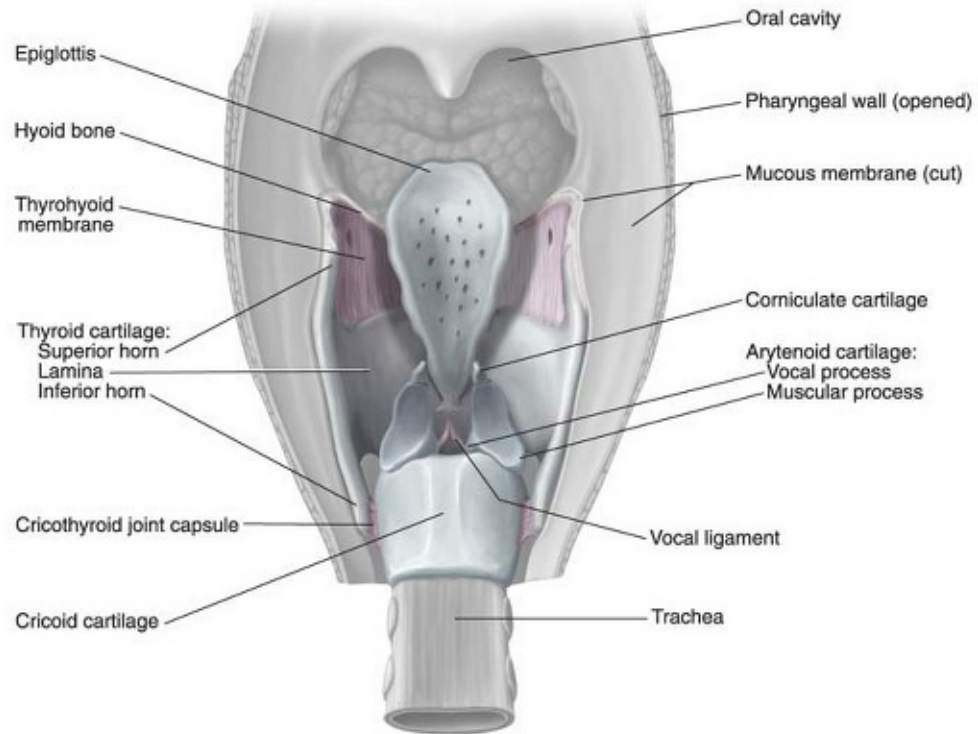


Plate 7-27 Larynx, Sagittal Section

A. Cartilages



B. Muscles

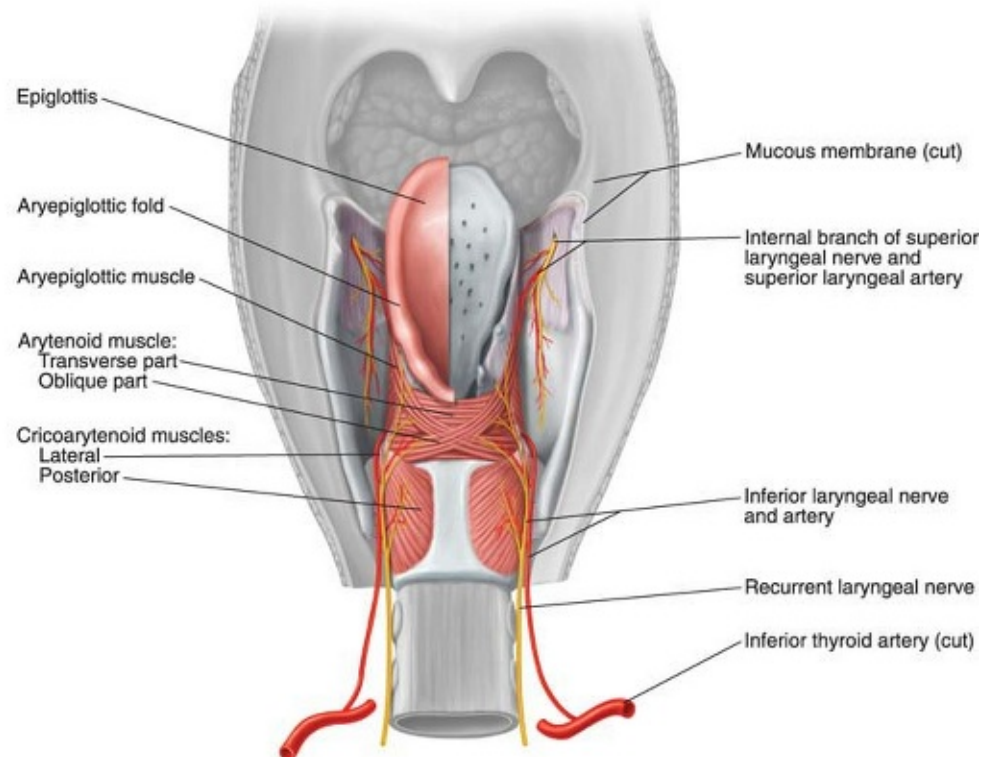


Plate 7-28 Larynx, Posterior View

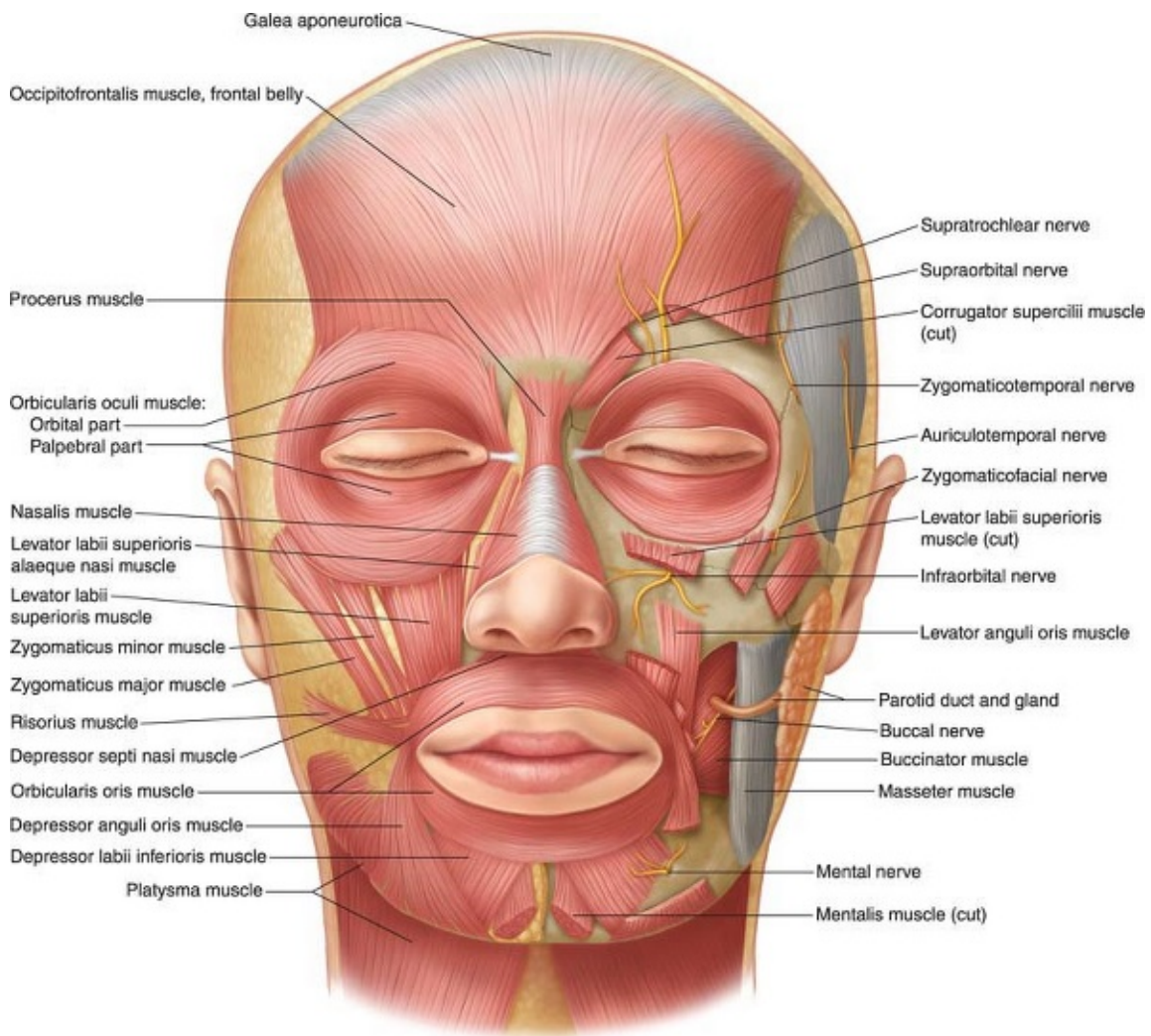
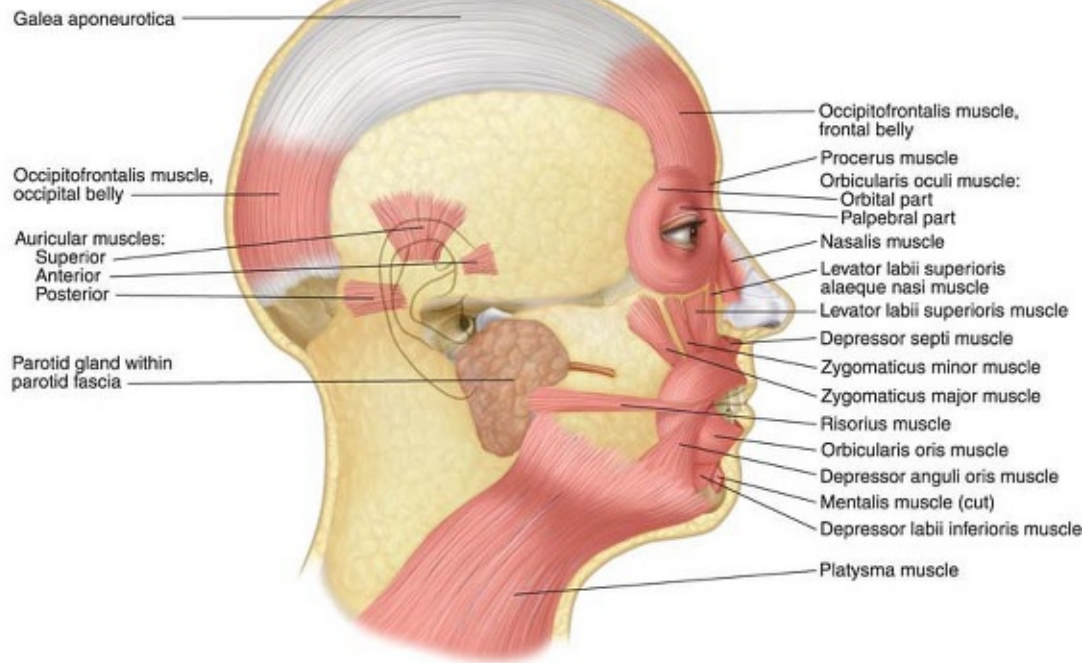


Plate 7-29 Face, Anterior View

A. Superficial dissection



B. Deep dissection

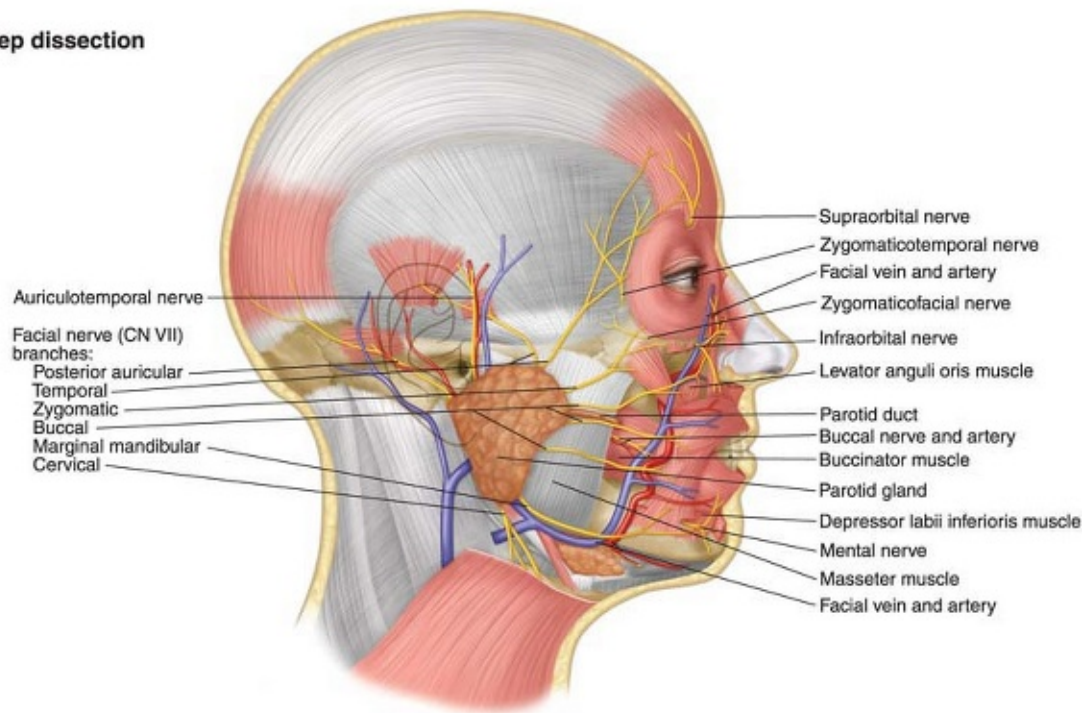
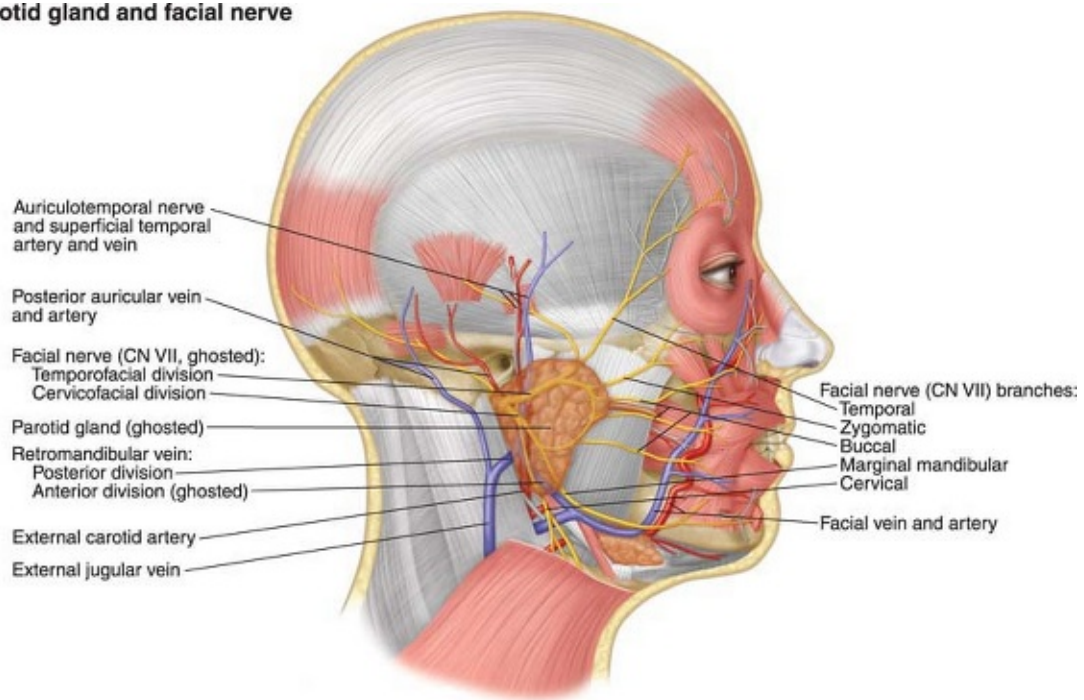


Plate 7-30 Face, Lateral View 1

A. Parotid gland and facial nerve



B. Muscles innervated by trigeminal nerve (CN V), superficial dissection

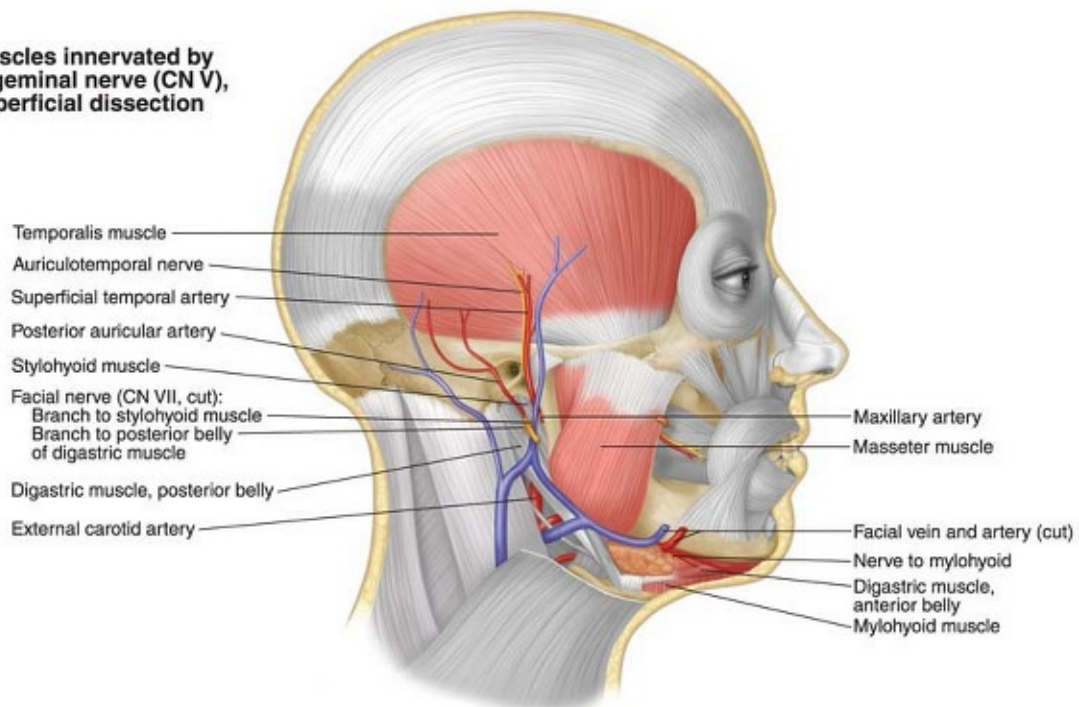
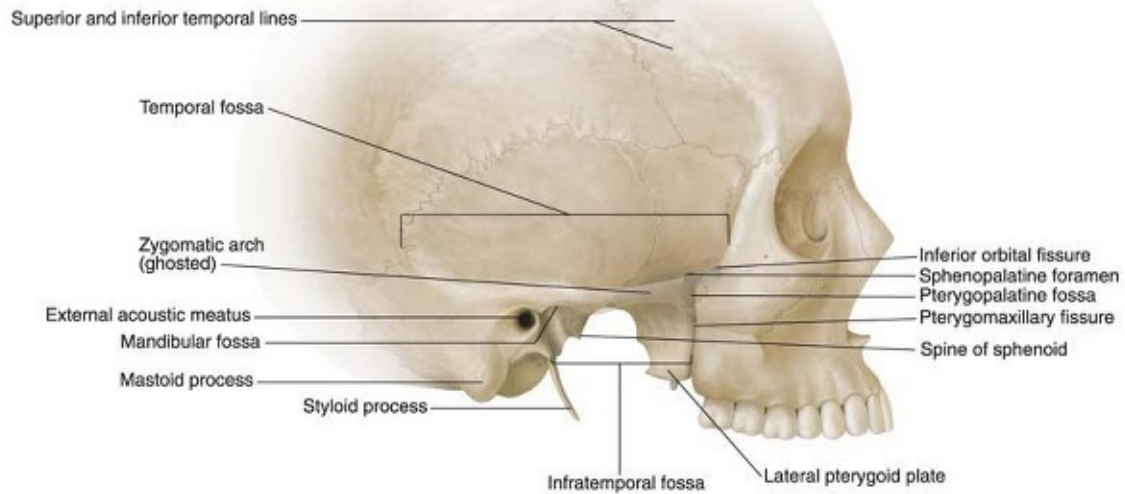
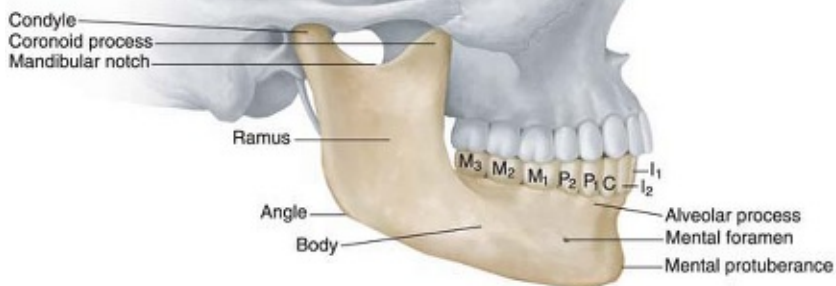


Plate 7-31 Face, Lateral View II

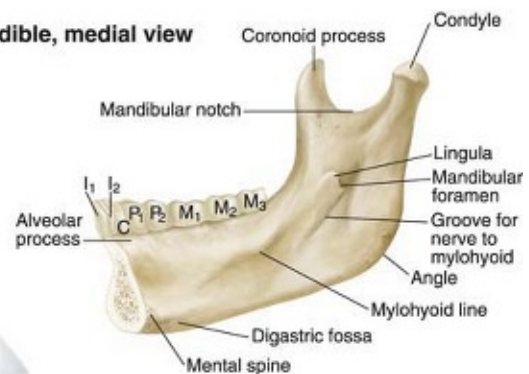
A. Temporal and infratemporal fossae



B. Mandible, lateral view



C. Mandible, medial view



Key to teeth:
 I = incisor
 C = canine
 P = premolar
 M = molar

Plate 7-32 Bones of the Temporal and Infratemporal Regions

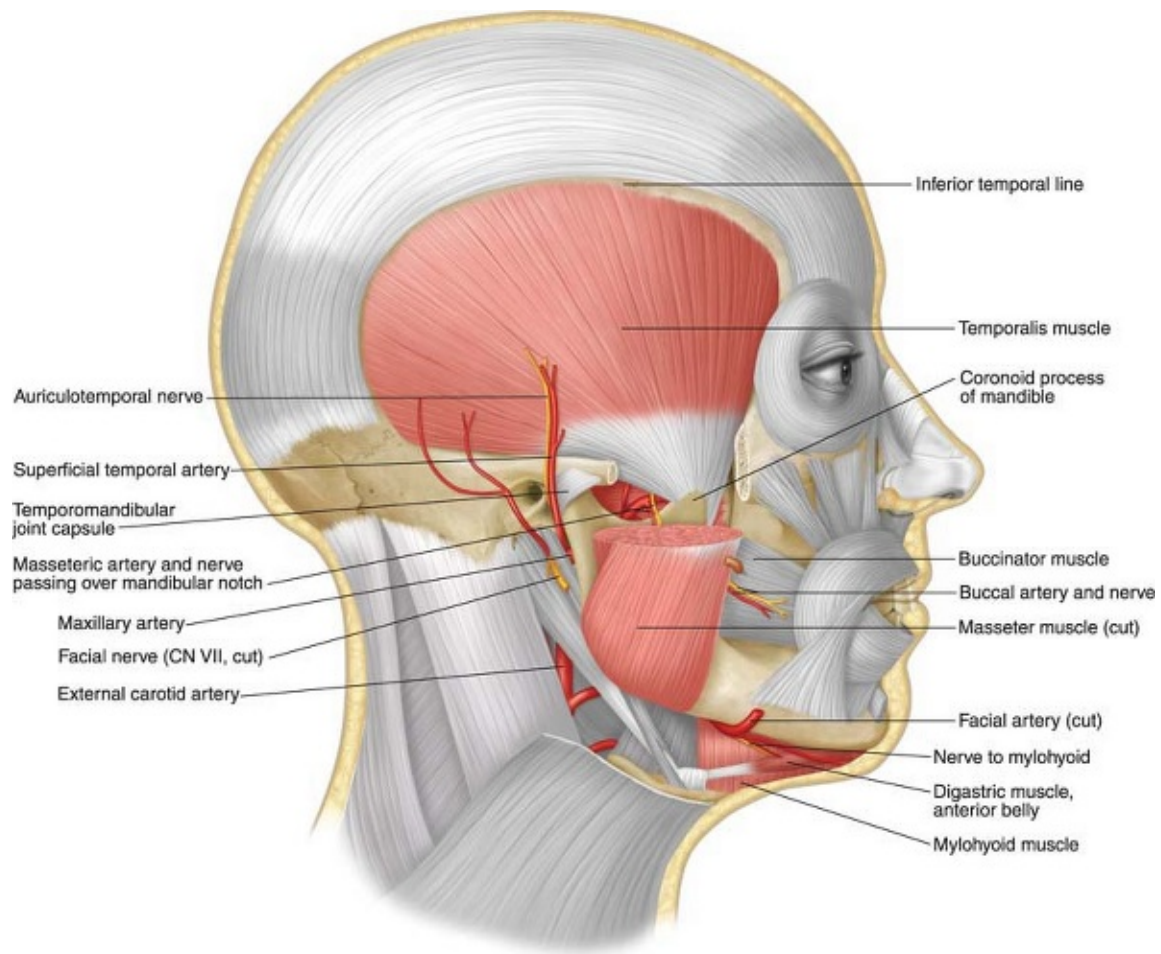


Plate 7-33 Temporal and Infratemporal Regions, Superficial Dissection

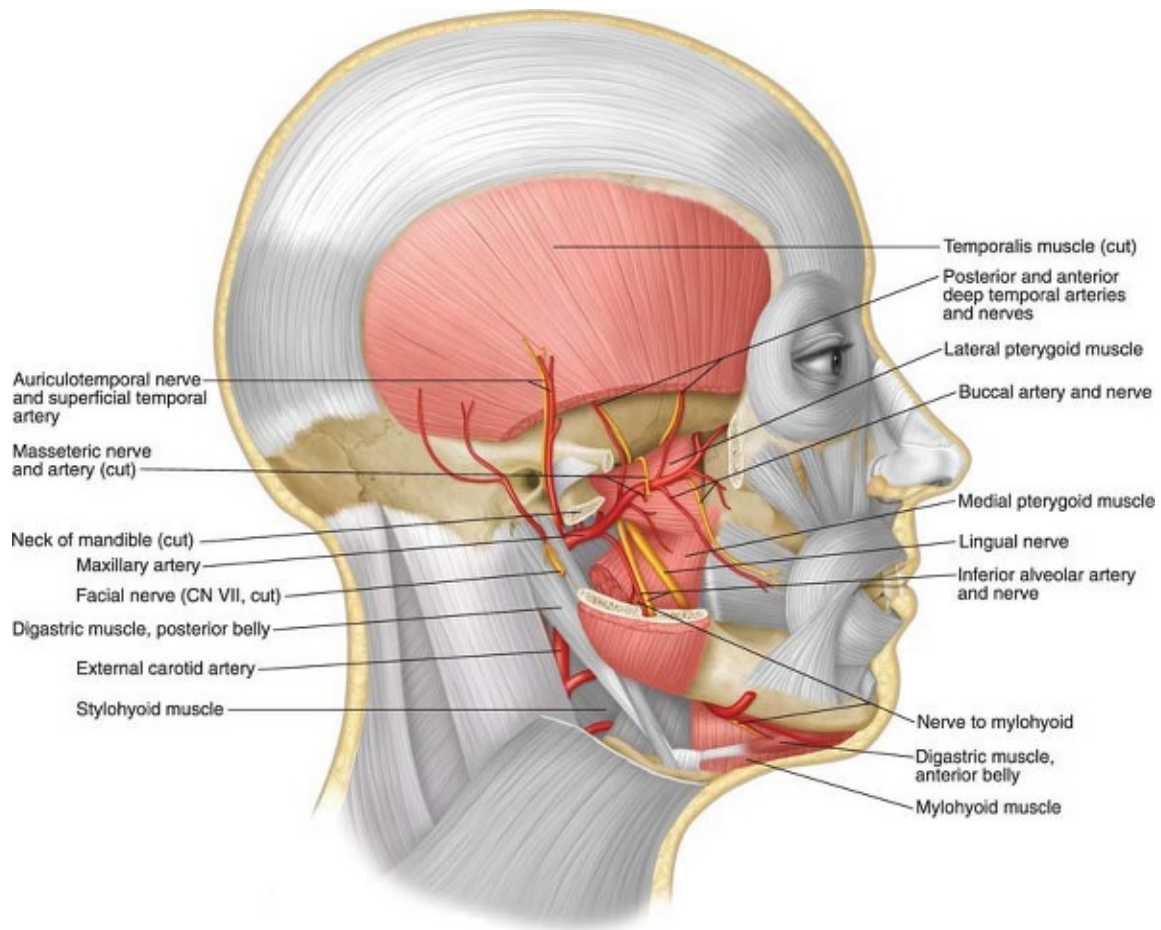
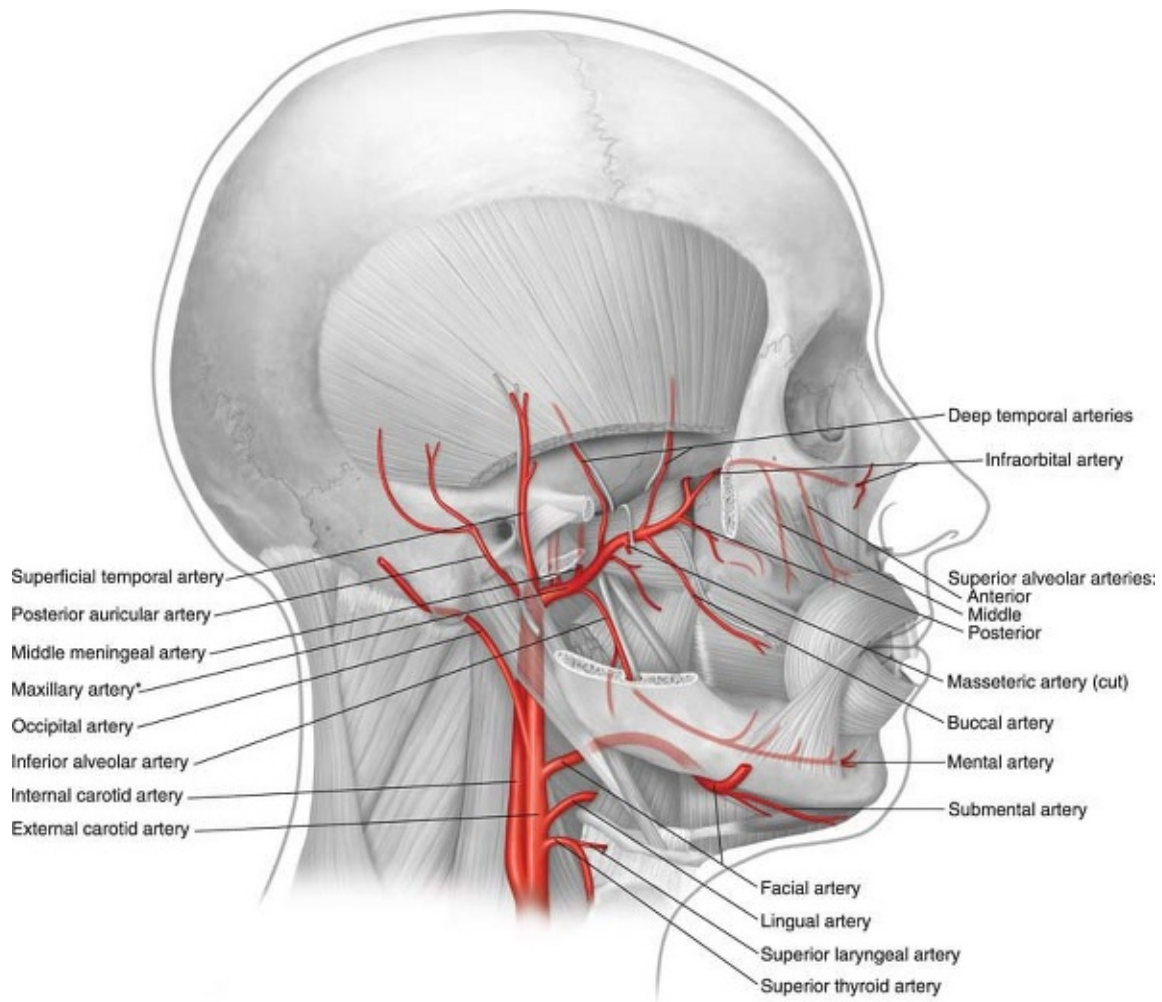


Plate 7-34 Temporal and Infratemporal Regions, Deep Dissection



* The maxillary artery may pass medial (42%) or lateral to lateral pterygoid muscle

Plate 7-35 Arteries of the Infratemporal Region

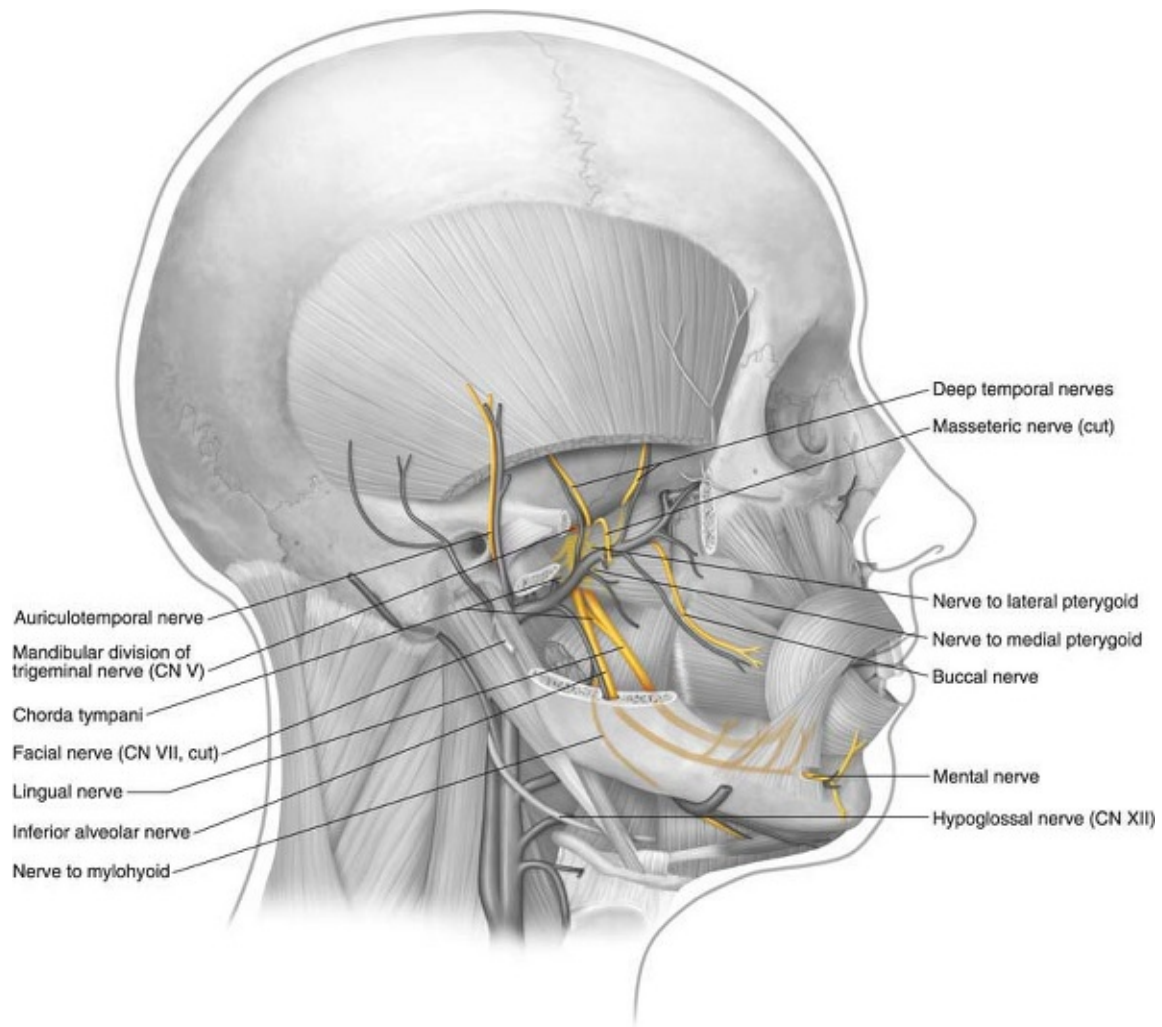
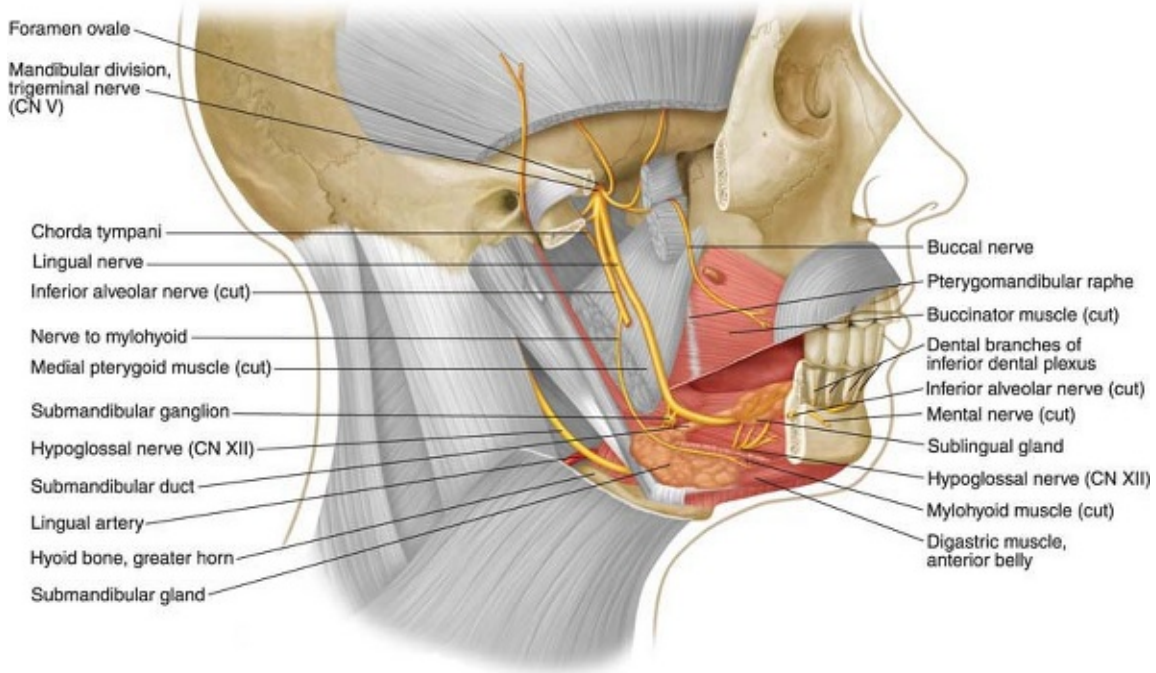


Plate 7-36 Nerves of the Infratemporal Region

A. Lateral view



B. Medial view

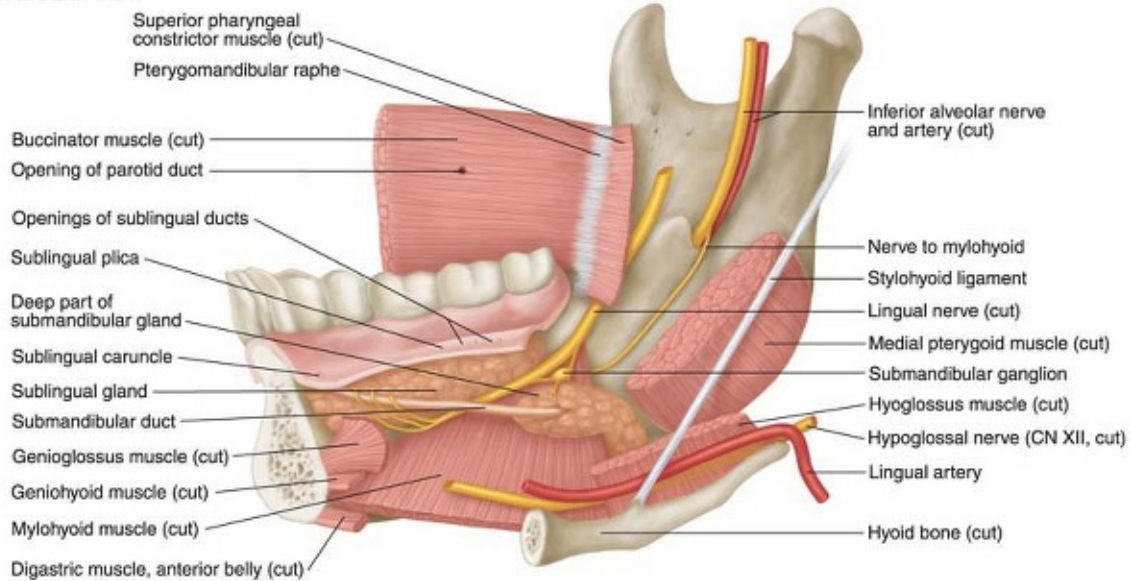
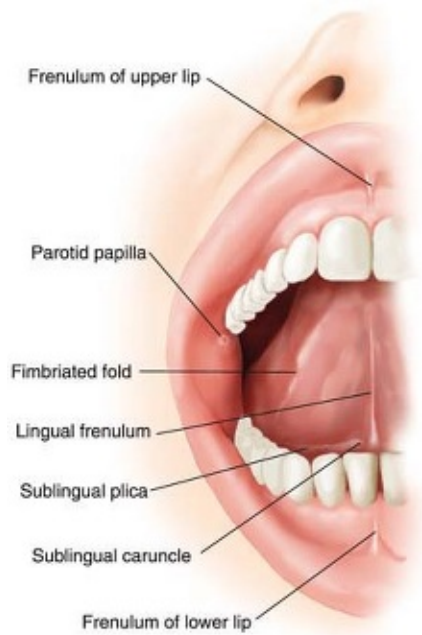
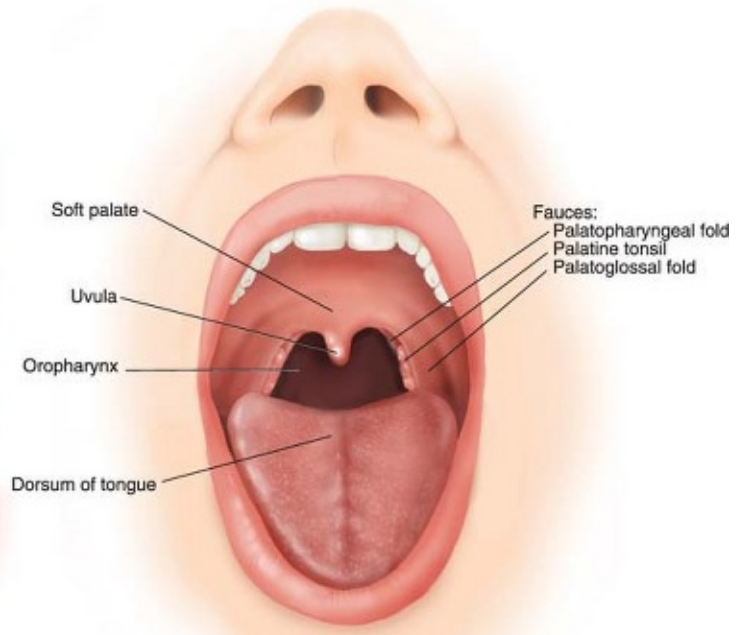


Plate 7-37 Submandibular and Sublingual Regions

A. Mucosal features



B. Palate and fauces



C. Coronal section

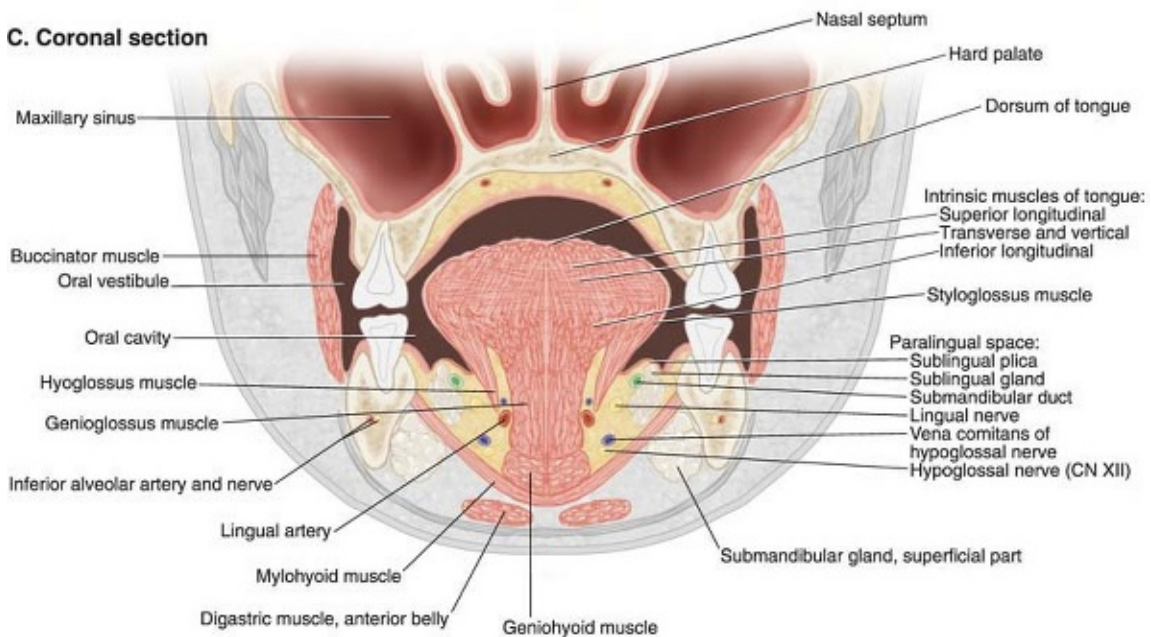
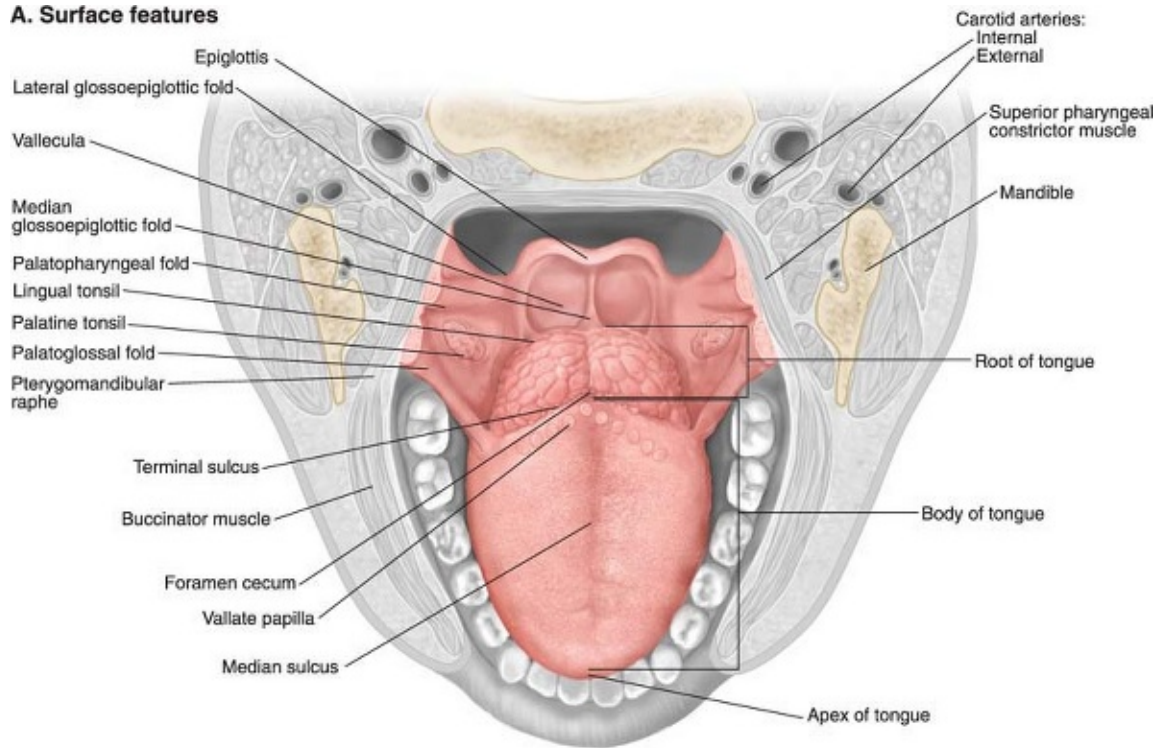


Plate 7-38 Oral Cavity

A. Surface features



B. Innervation

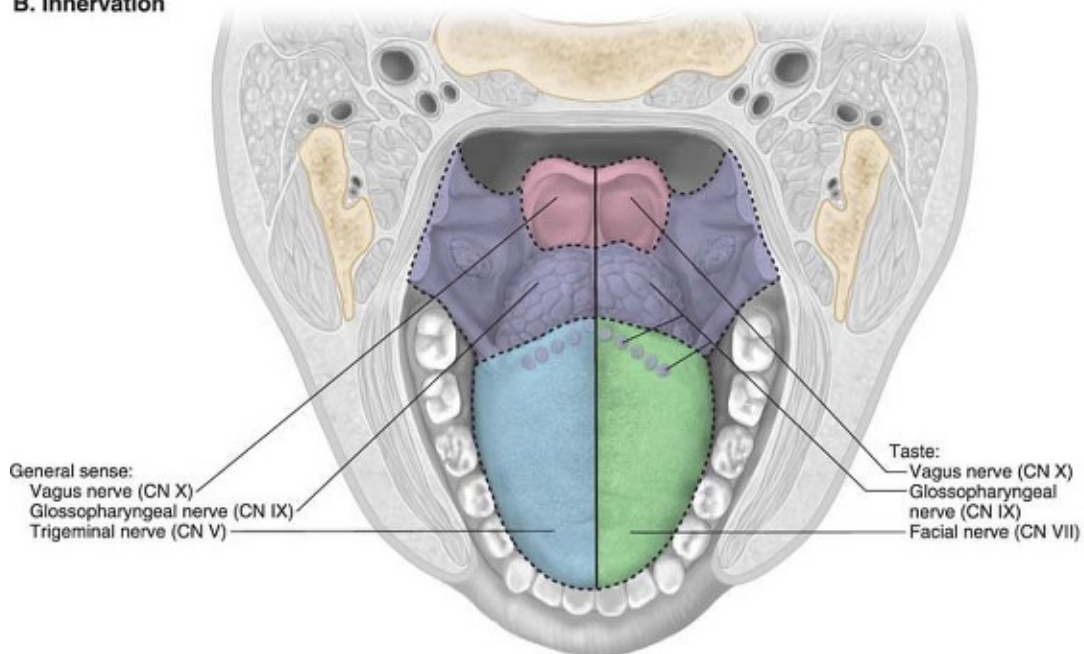
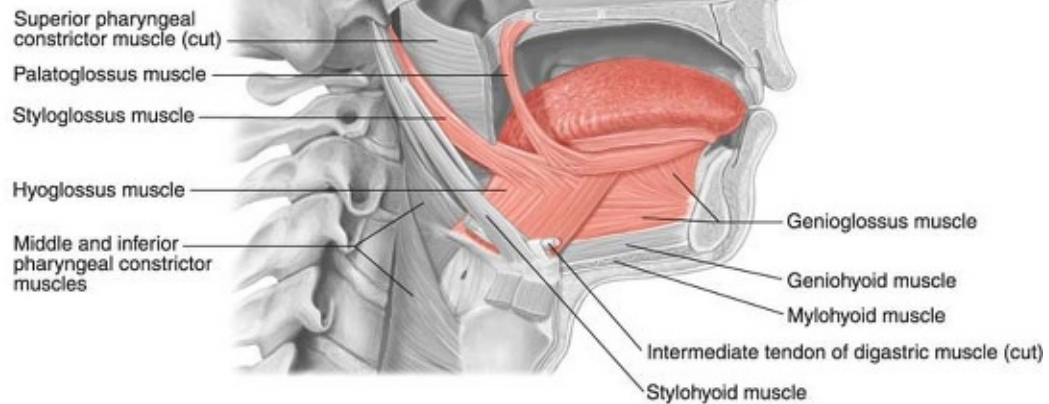
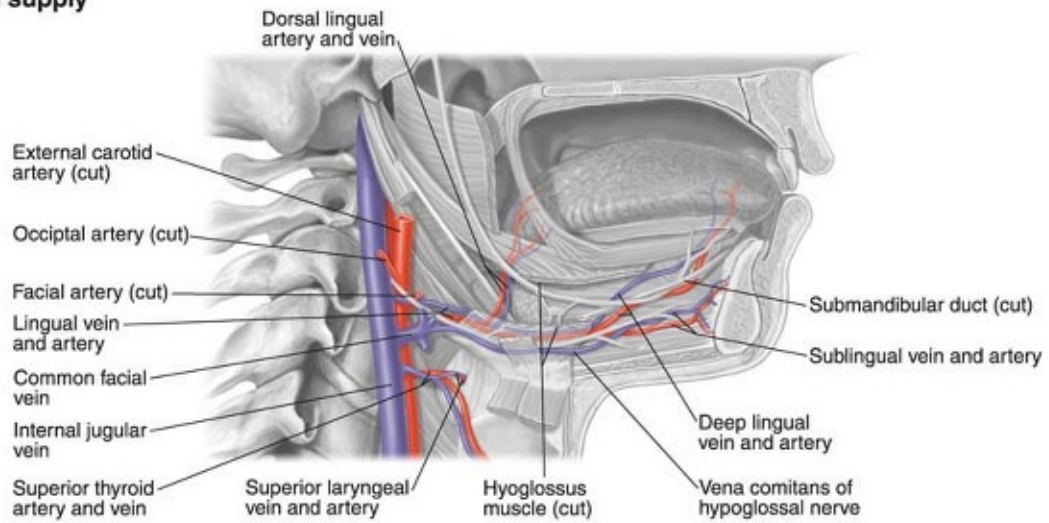


Plate 7-39 Dorsum of Tongue

A. Extrinsic muscles



B. Blood supply



C. Nerve supply

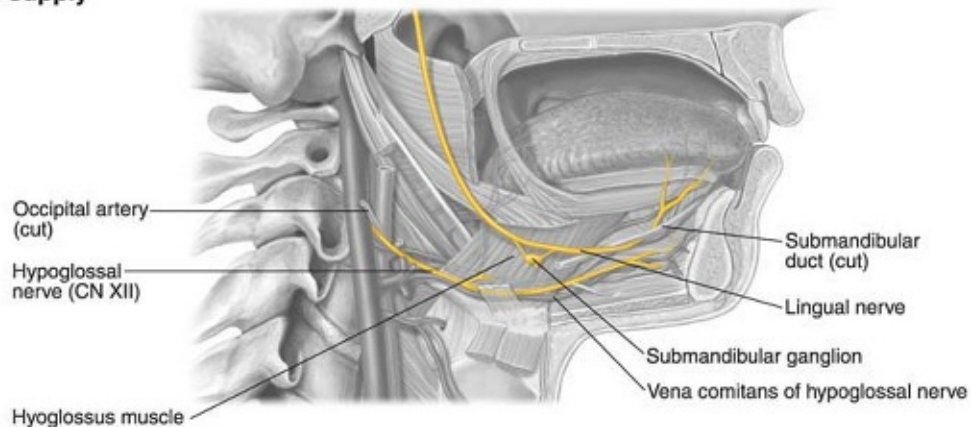
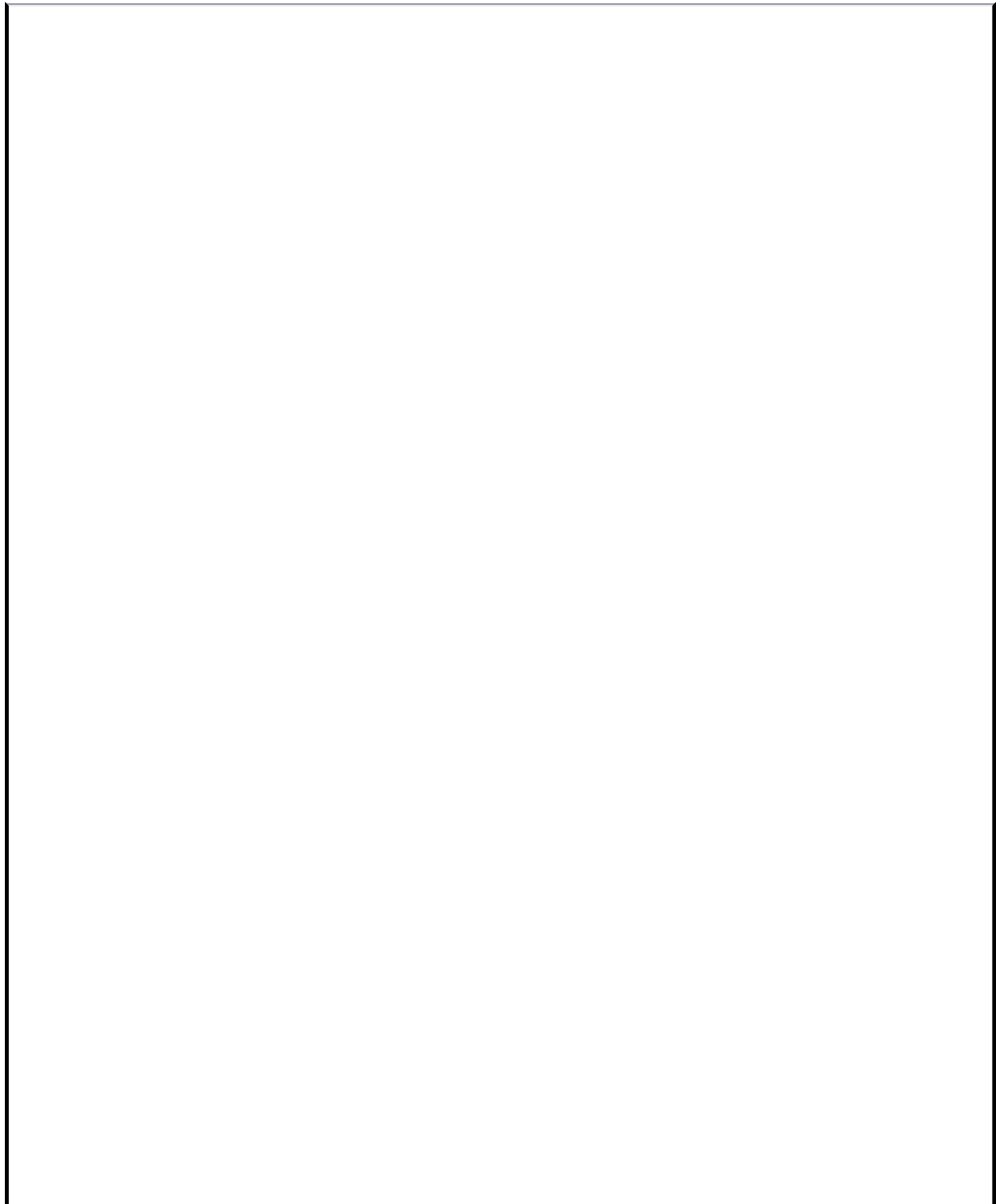
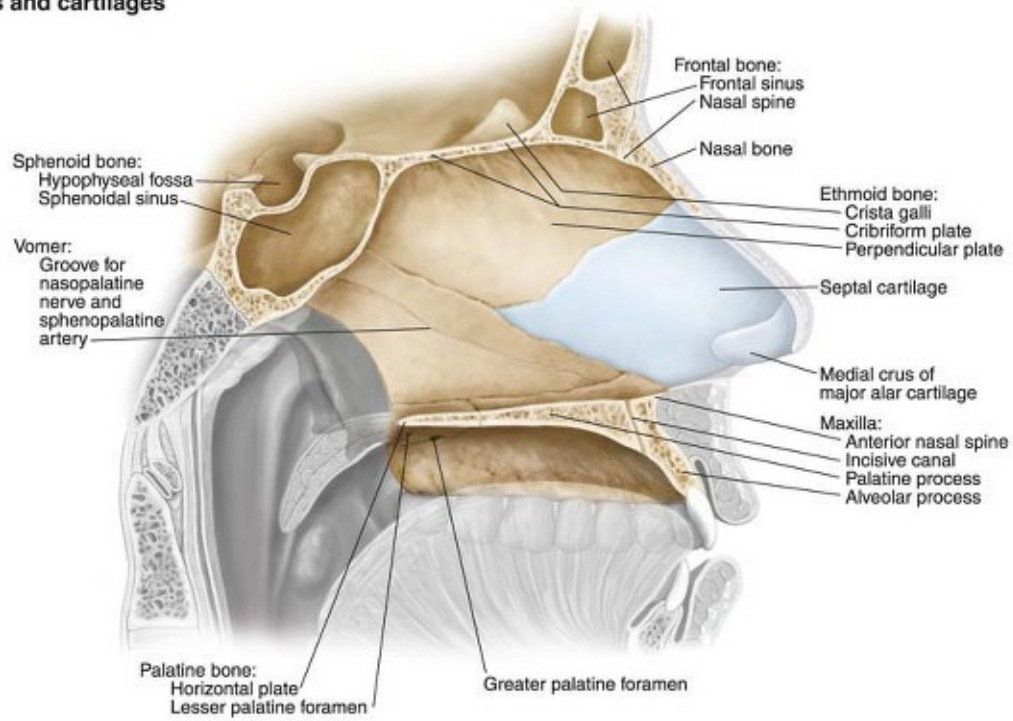


Plate 7-40 Tongue



A. Bones and cartilages



B. Mucosal features

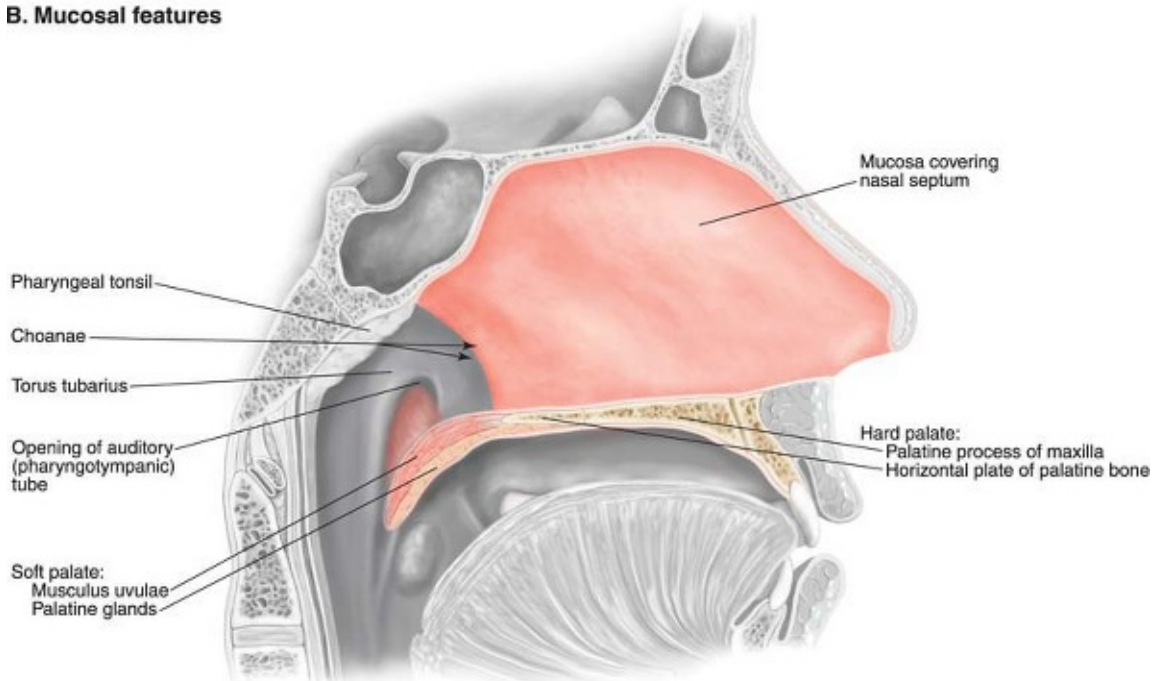
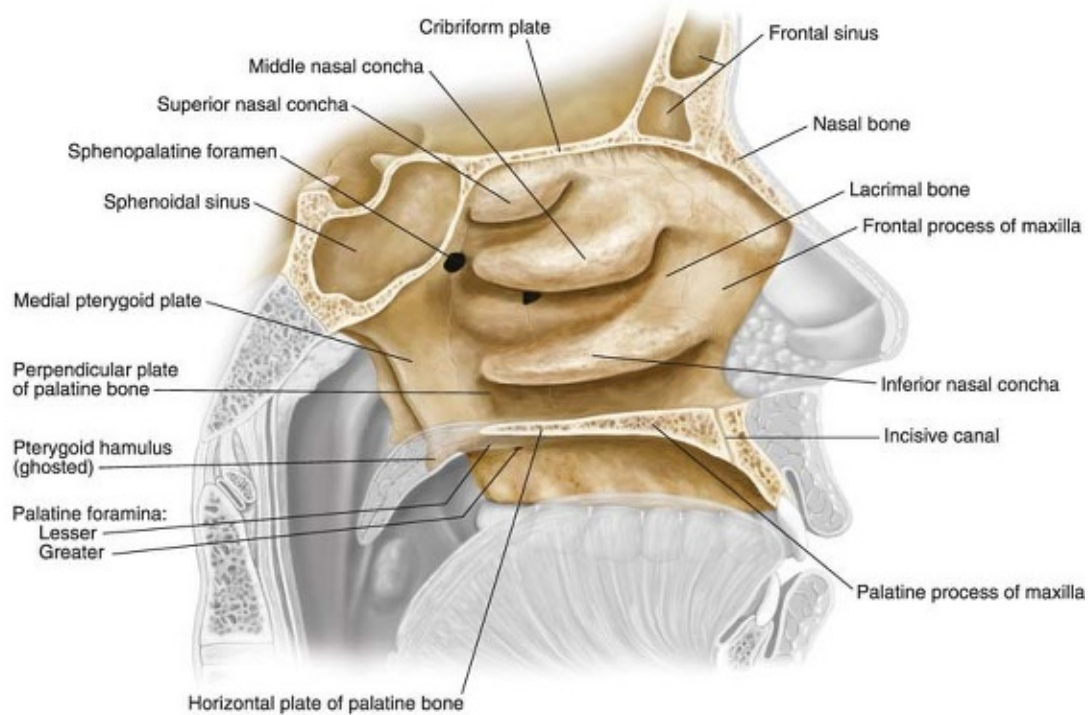


Plate 7-41 Nasal Septum and Palate

A. Bones



B. Bones of the middle meatus

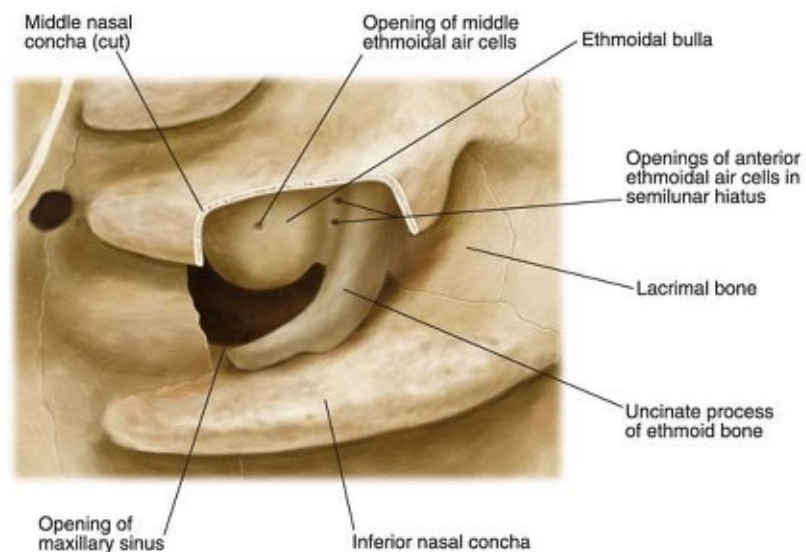
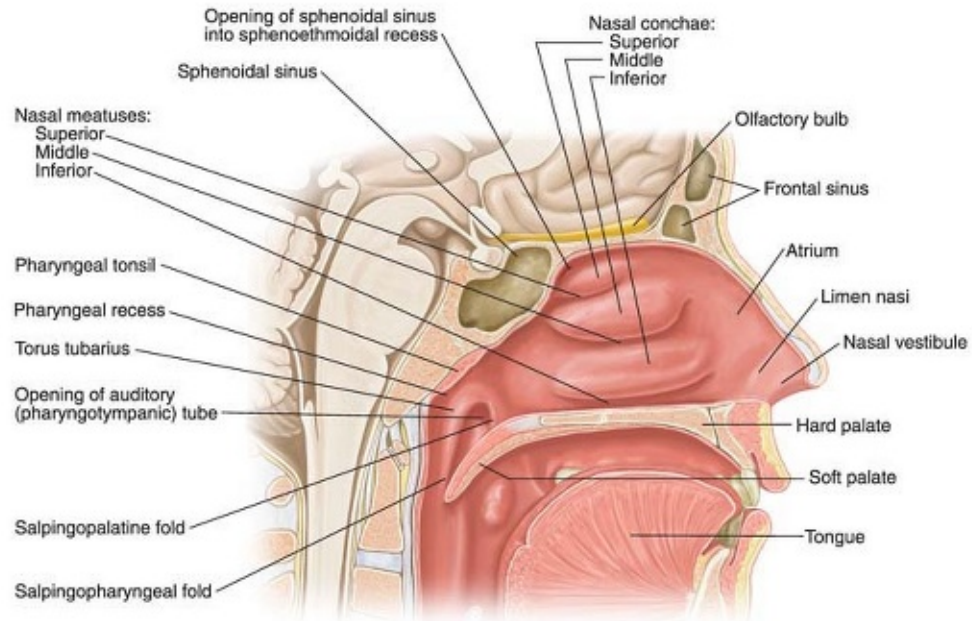


Plate 7-42 Lateral Wall of Nasal Cavity I

A. Nasal conchae and meatuses



B. Openings in the lateral wall of the nasal cavity

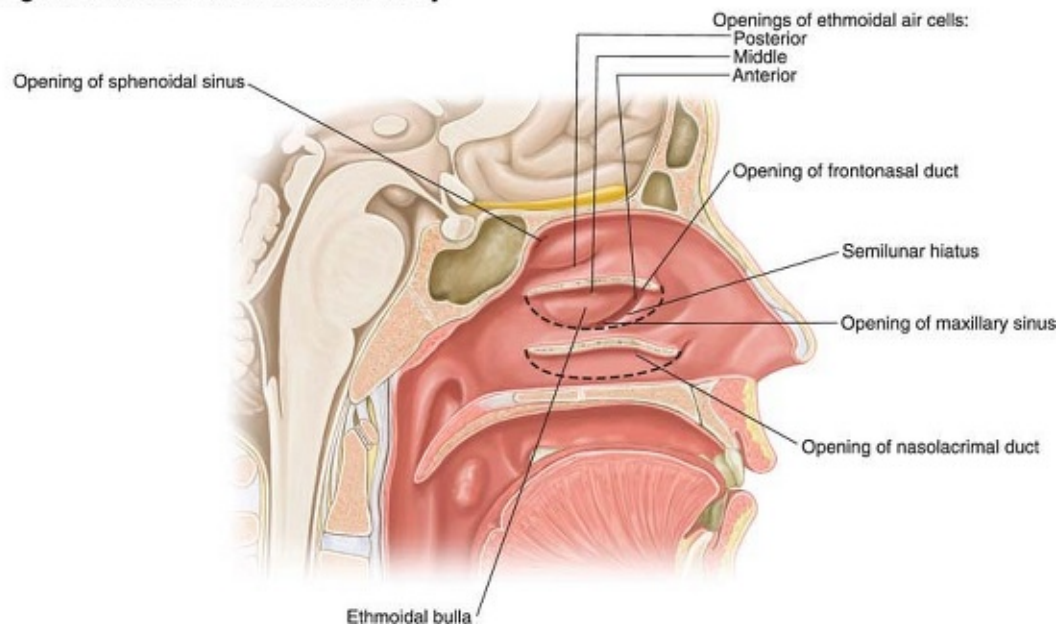
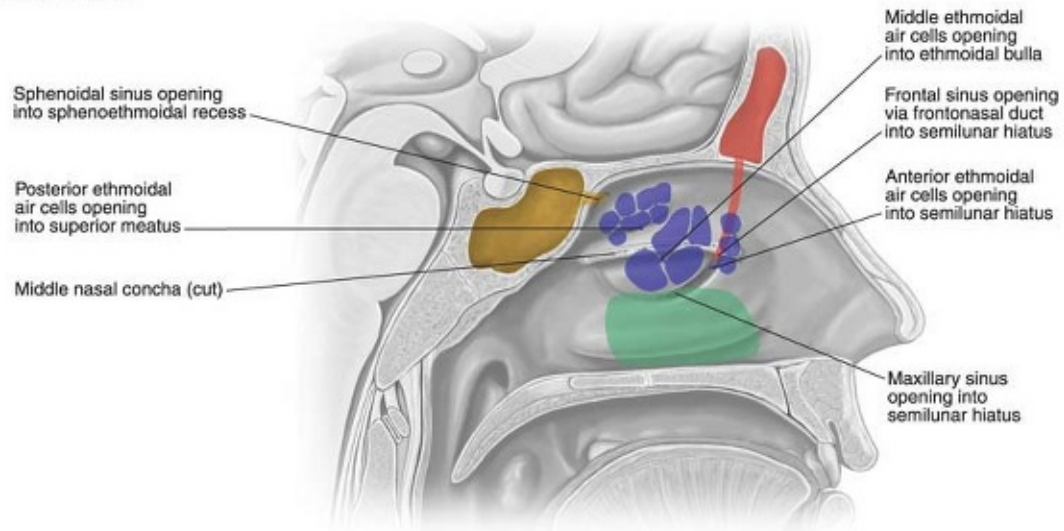
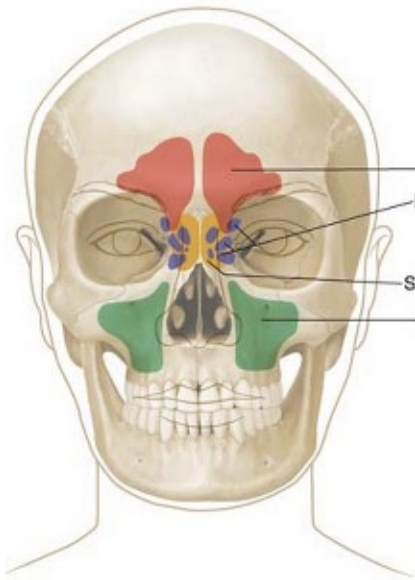


Plate 7-43 Lateral Wall of Nasal Cavity II

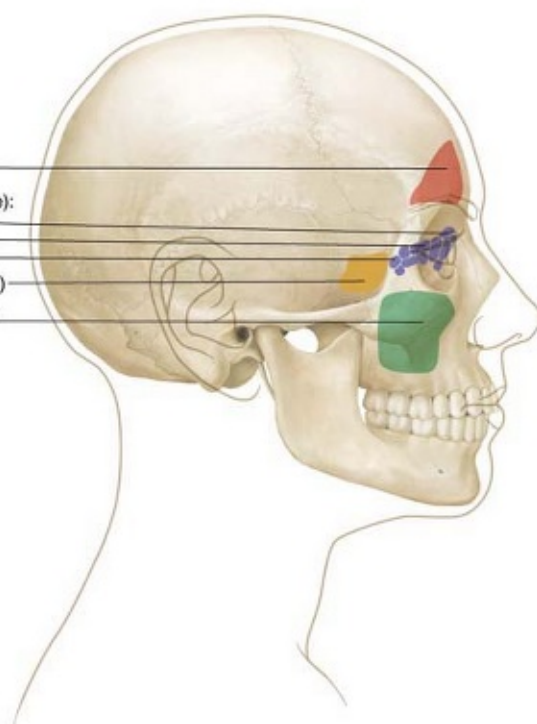
A. Medial view



B. Anterior view

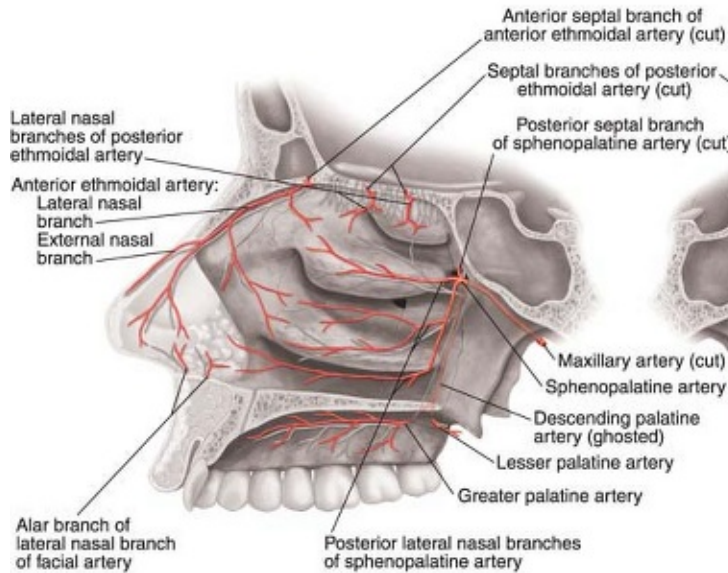


C. Lateral view

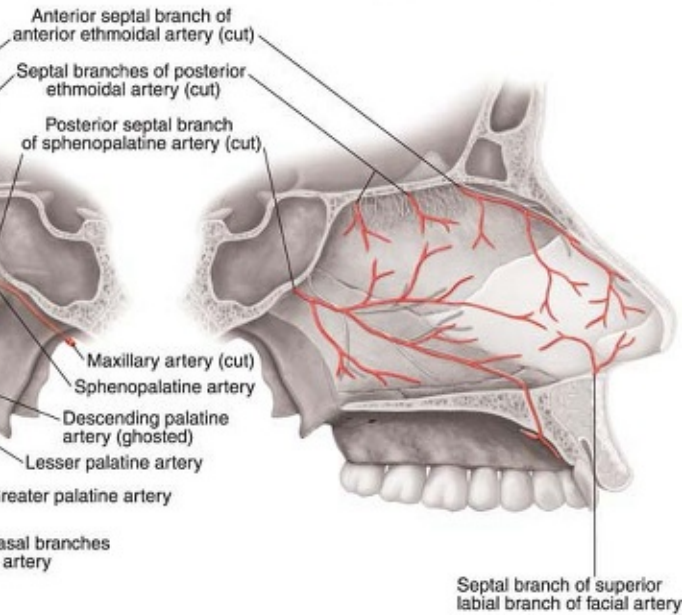


- Frontal sinus (red)
- Ethmoidal air cells (blue):
 - Anterior
 - Middle
 - Posterior
- Sphenoidal sinus (yellow)
- Maxillary sinus (green)

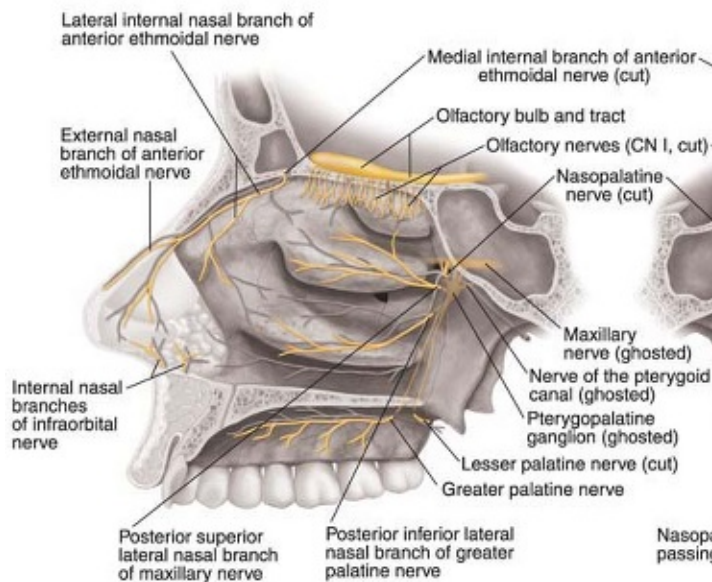
A. Blood supply of lateral wall



B. Blood supply of nasal septum



C. Nerves of lateral wall



D. Nerves of nasal septum

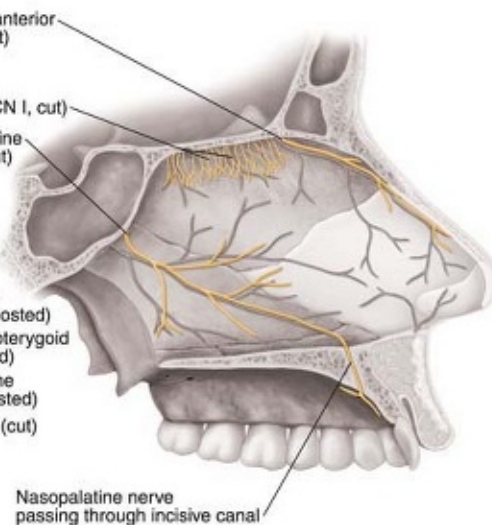


Plate 7-45 Blood Supply and Innervation of the Nasal Cavity

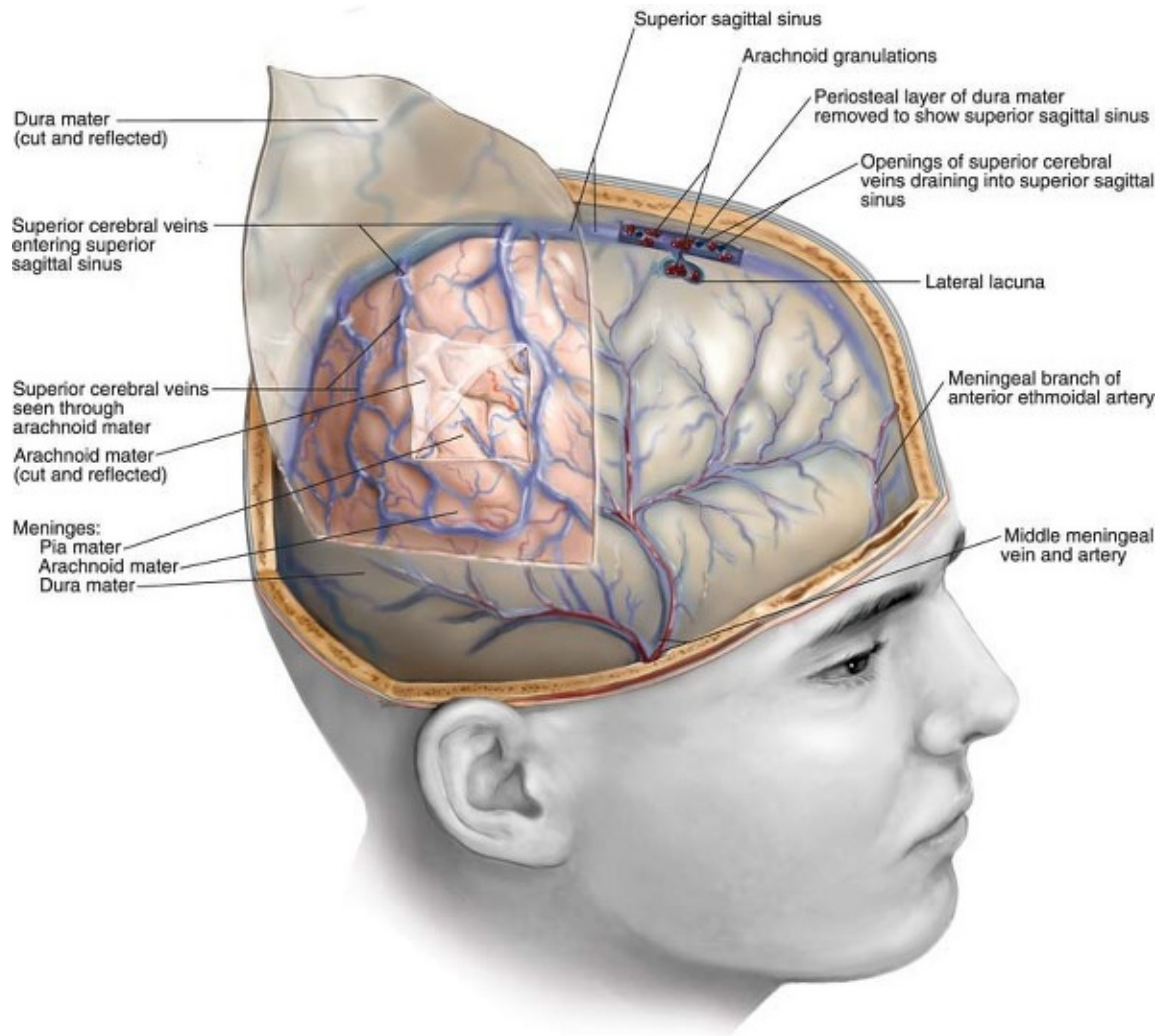


Plate 7-46 Cranial Meninges

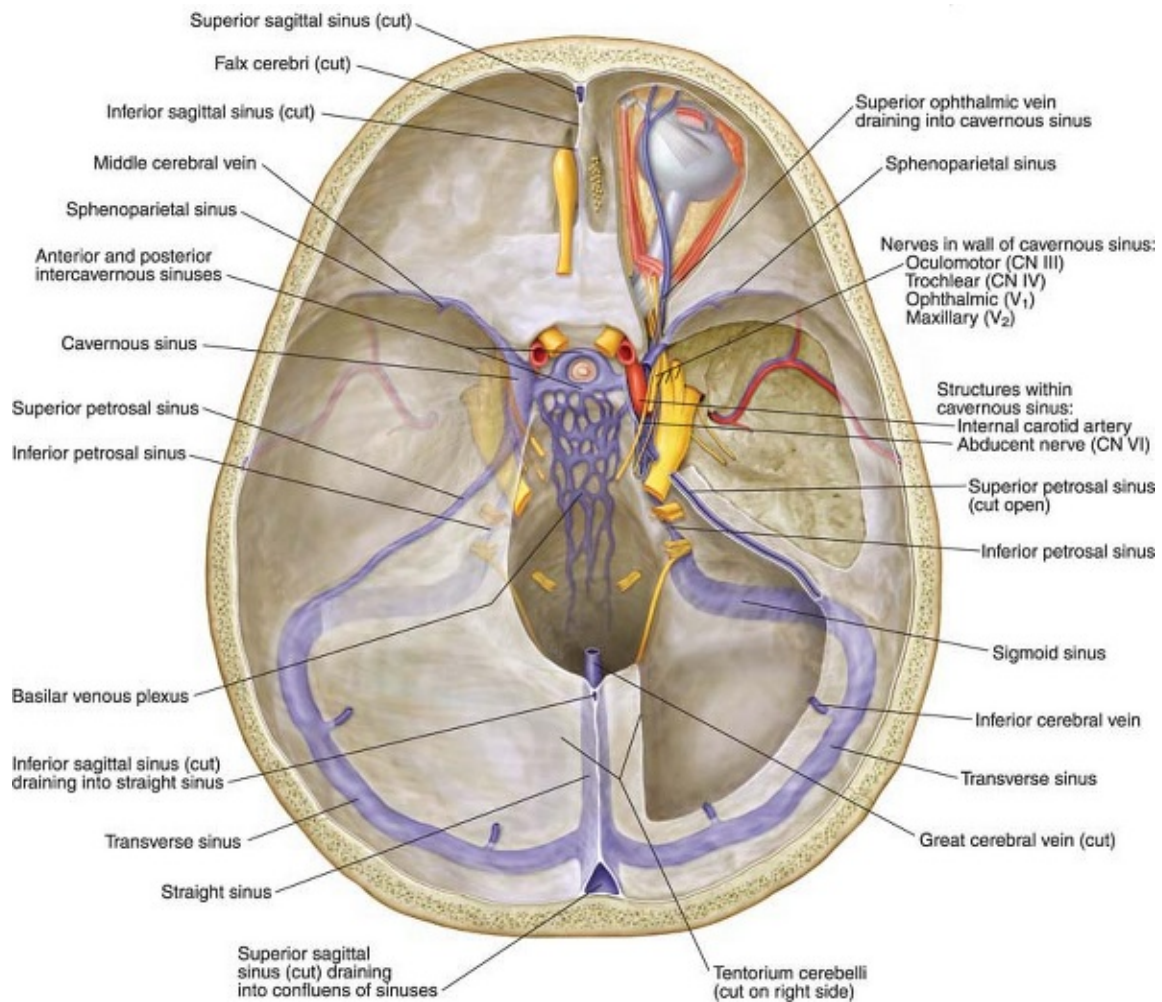


Plate 7-47 Dural Venous Sinuses, Superior View

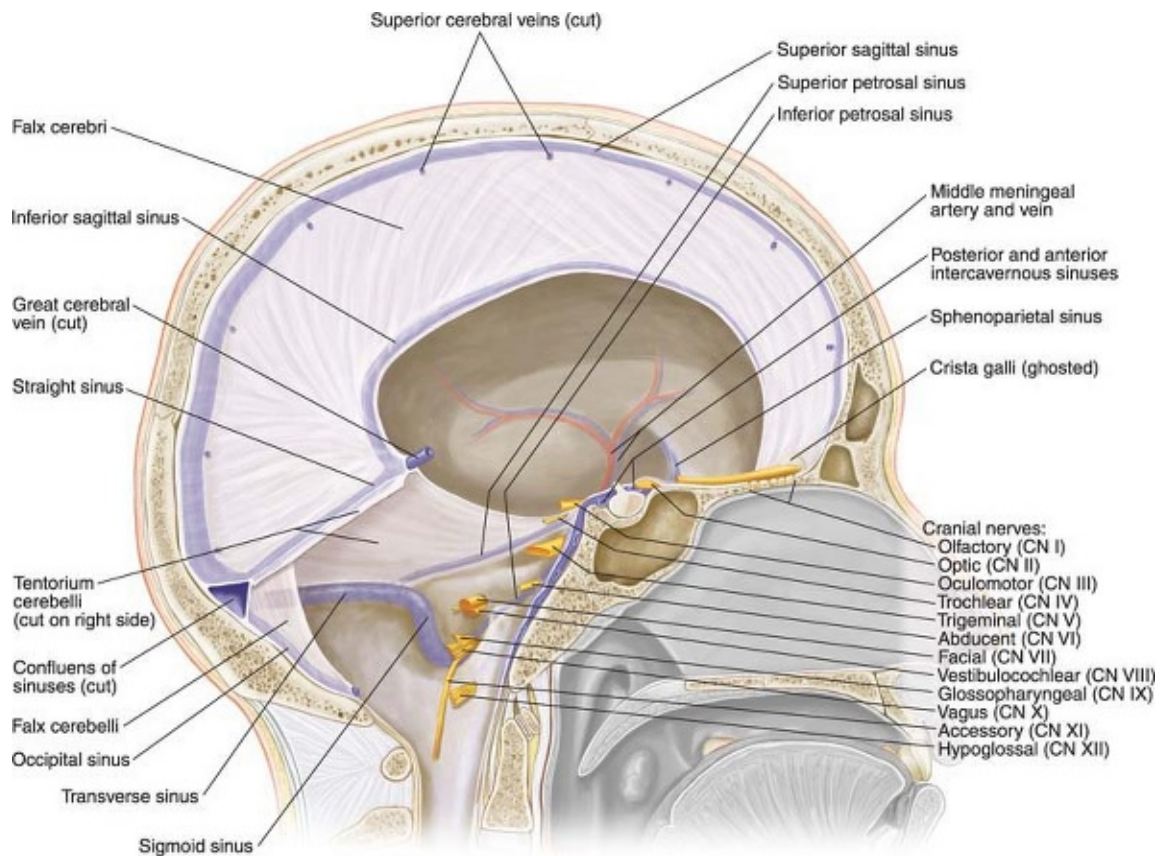
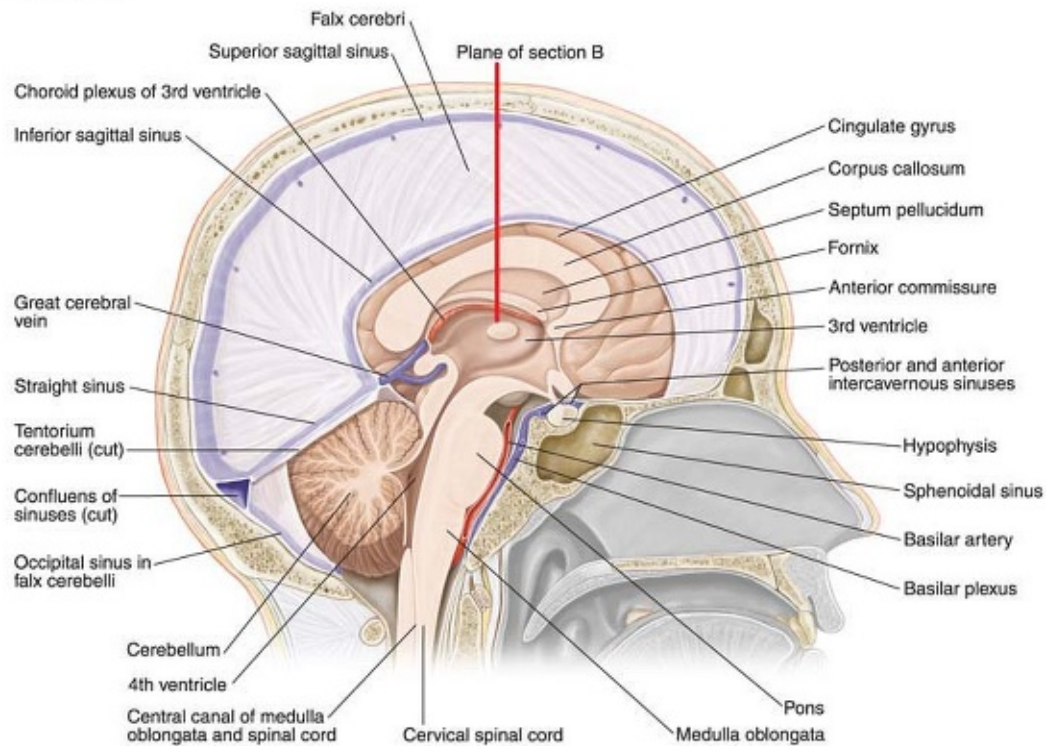


Plate 7-48 Dural Venous Sinuses and Cranial Nerves, Lateral View

A. Sagittal section



B. Coronal section

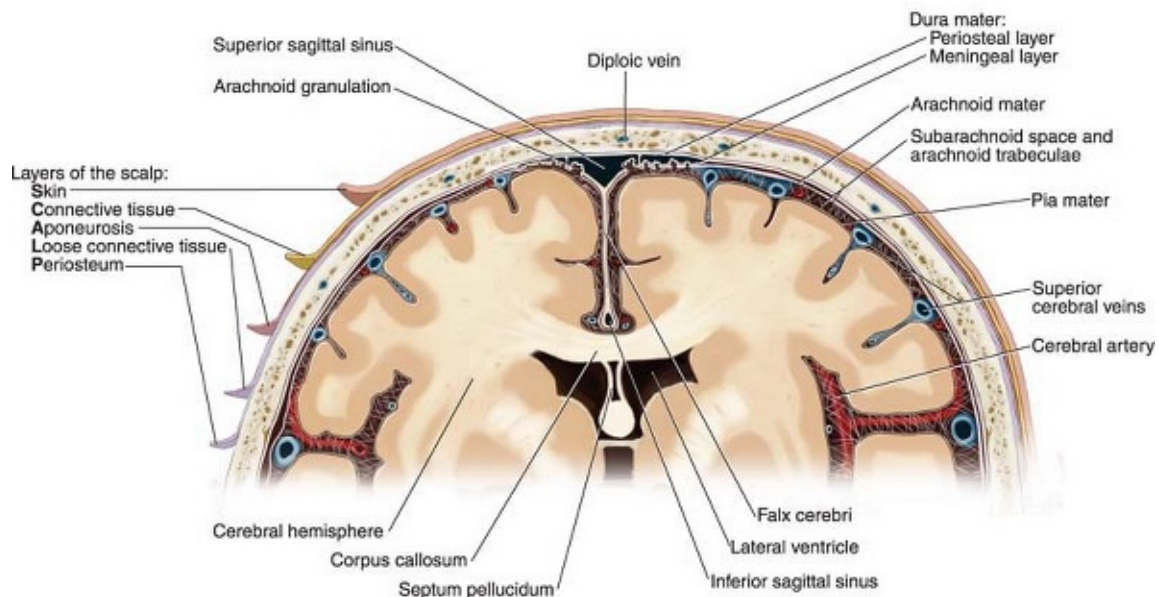
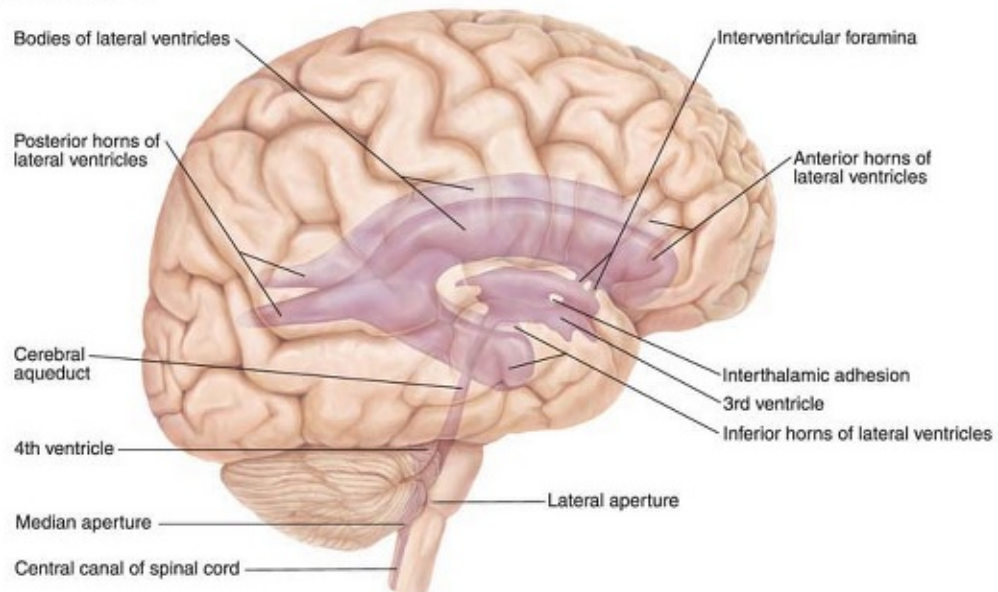


Plate 7-49 Dural Venous Sinuses, Sectioned

A. Location of ventricles



B. Circulation of cerebrospinal fluid

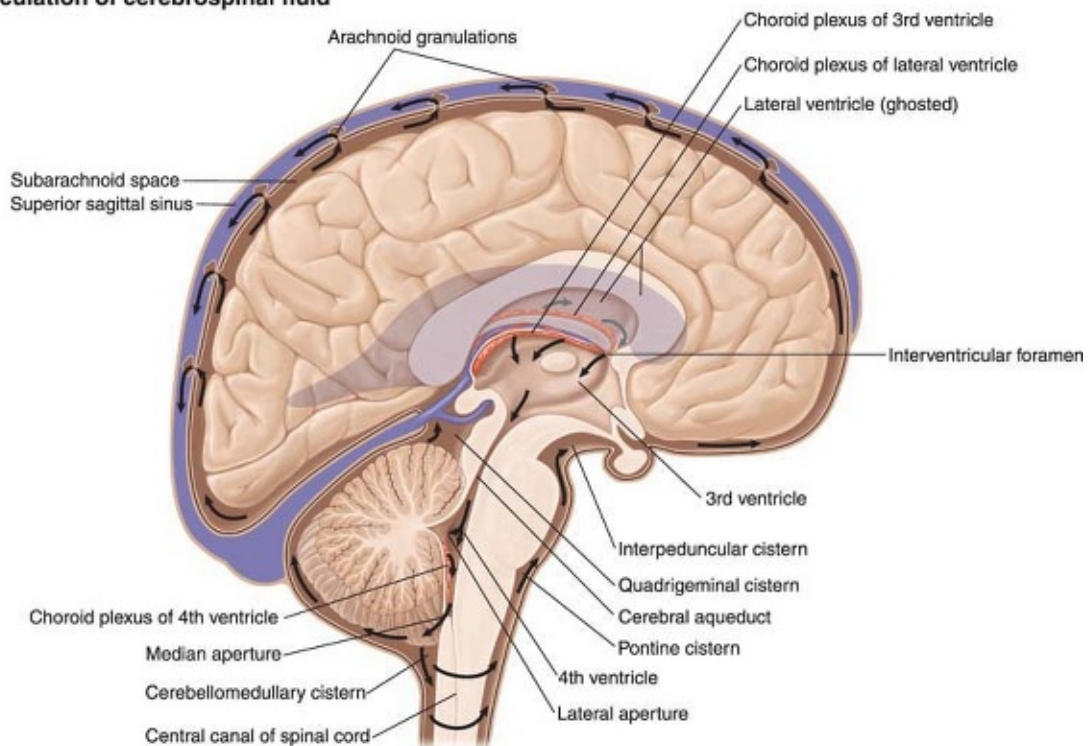


Plate 7-50 Ventricles of the Brain

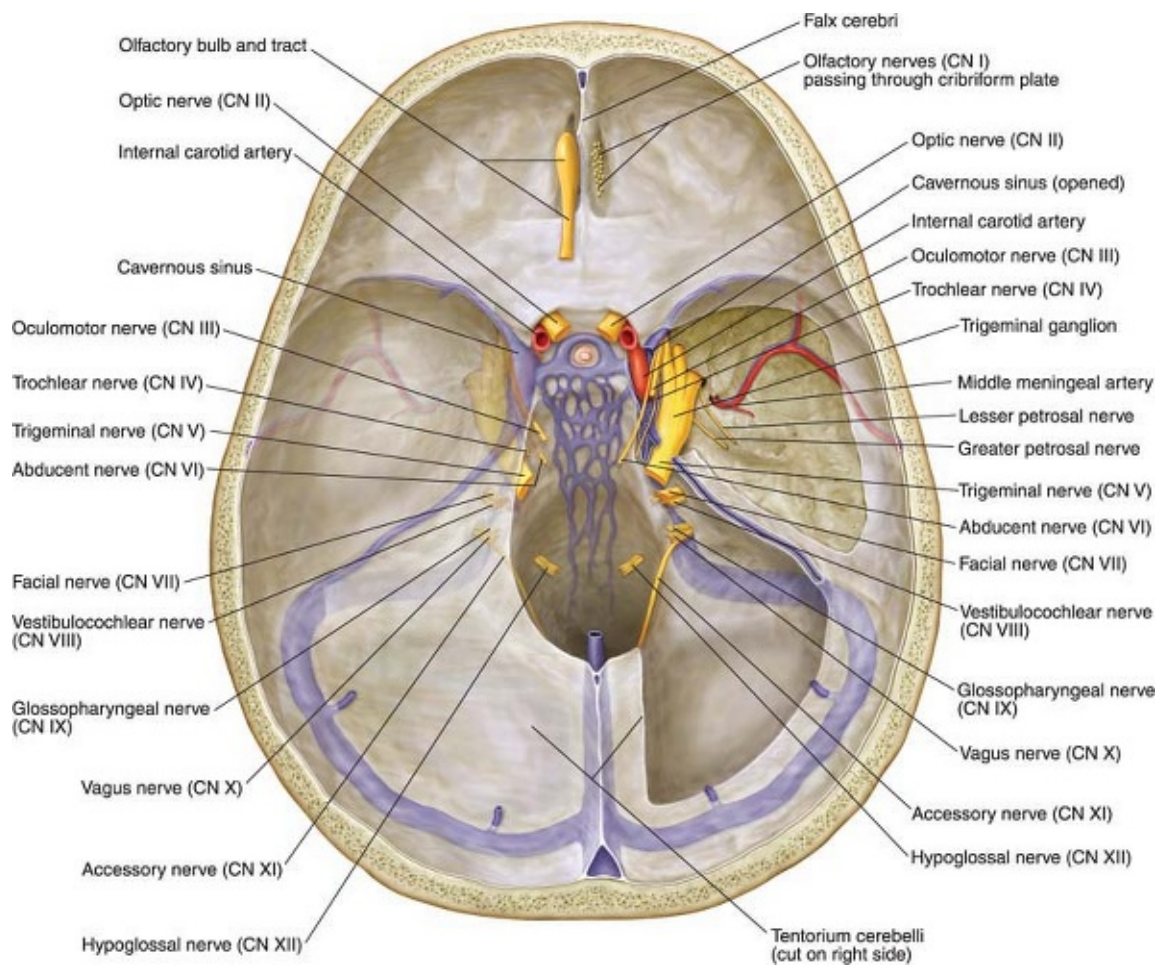


Plate 7-51 Cranial Nerves in the Cranial Cavity

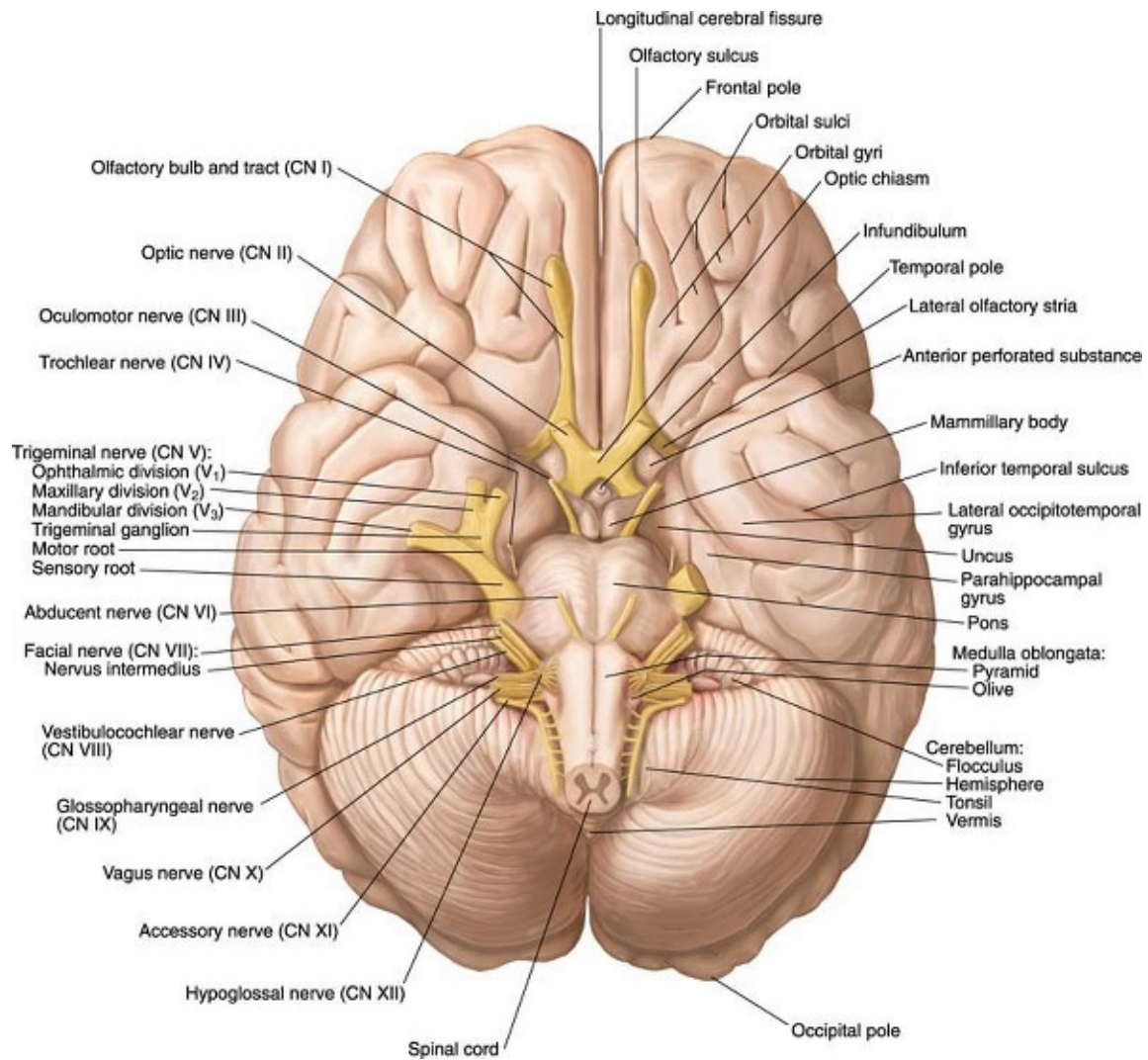
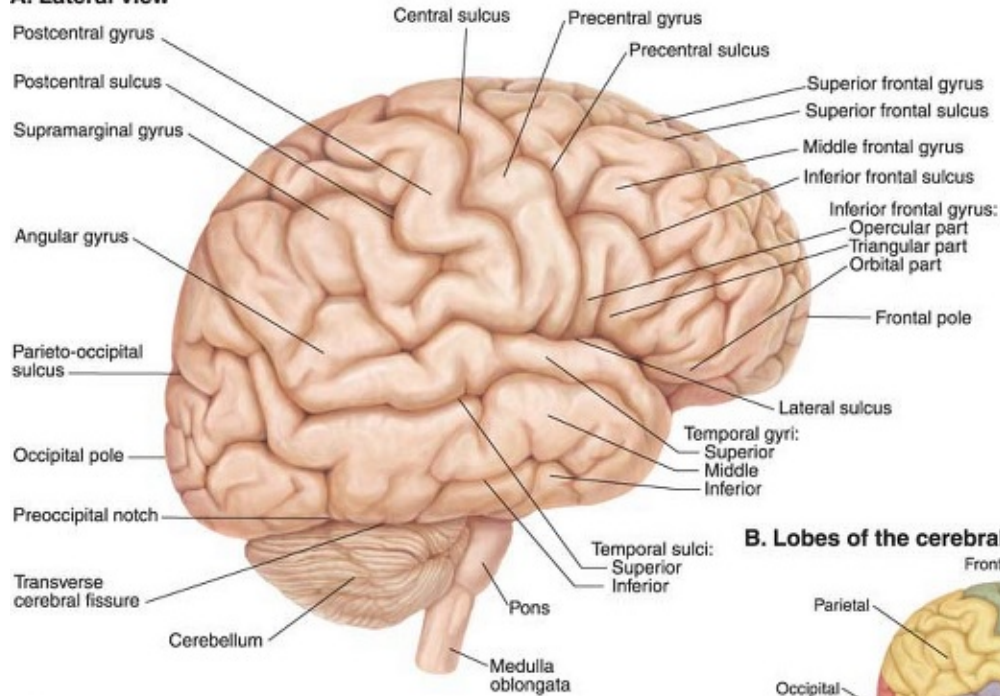
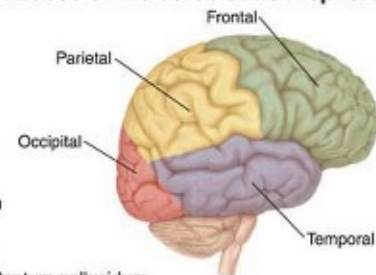


Plate 7-52 Cranial Nerves on the Base of Brain and Brainstem

A. Lateral view



B. Lobes of the cerebral hemispheres



C. Sagittal section

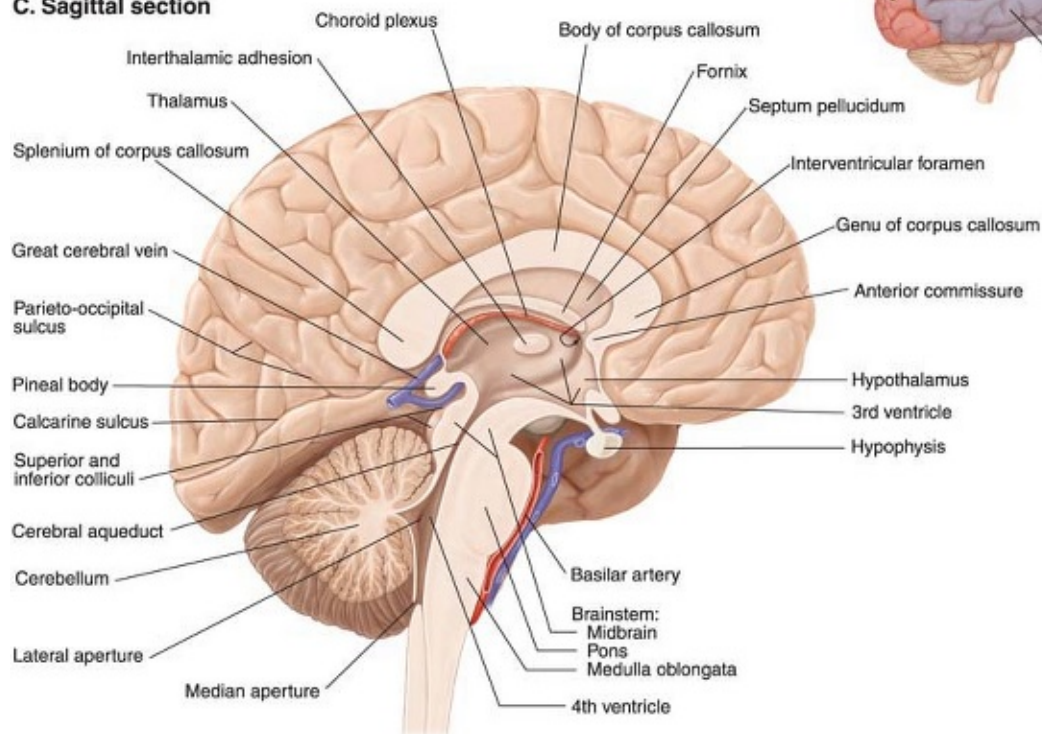


Plate 7-53 Brain, Brainstem, and Cerebellum

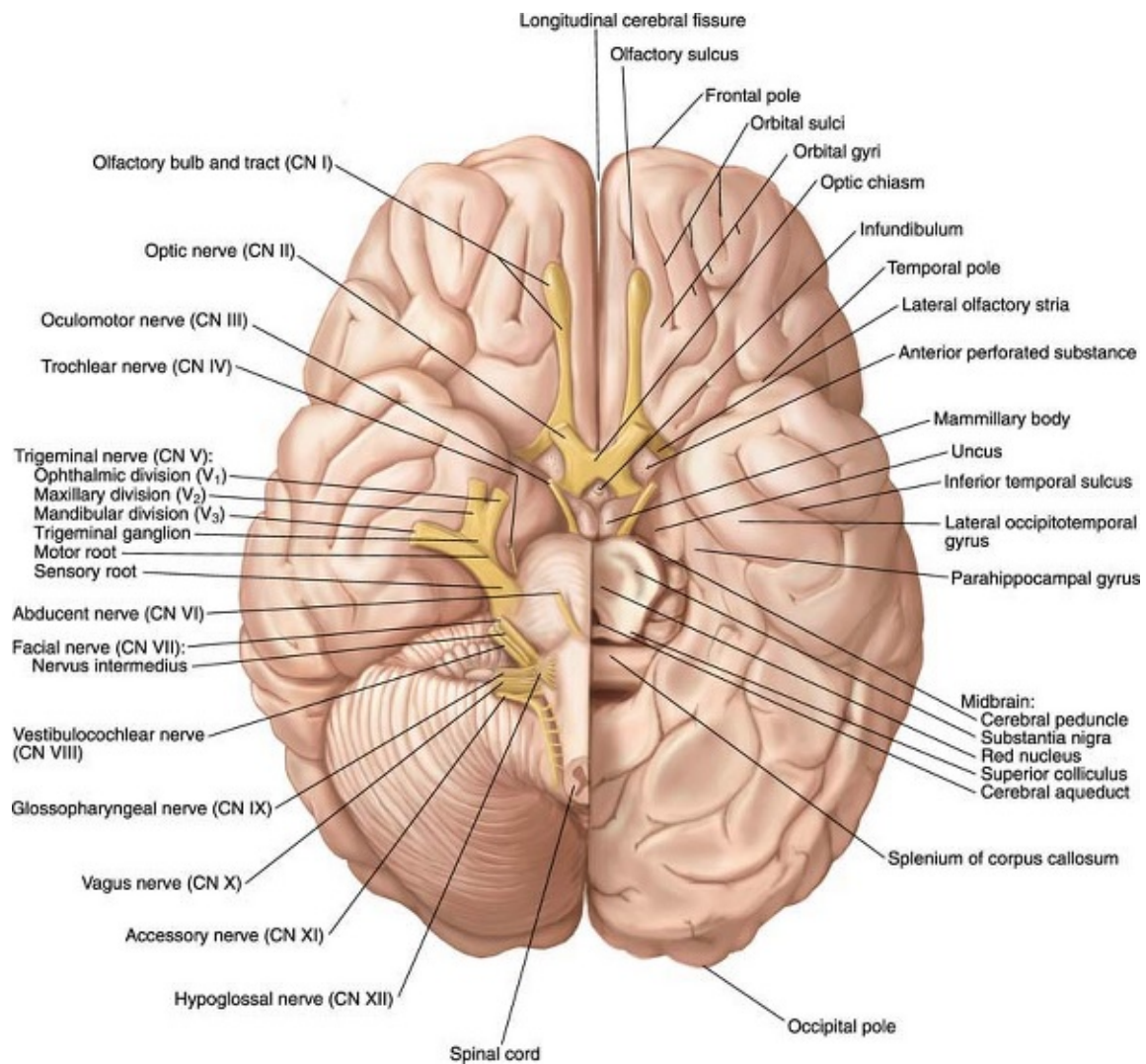
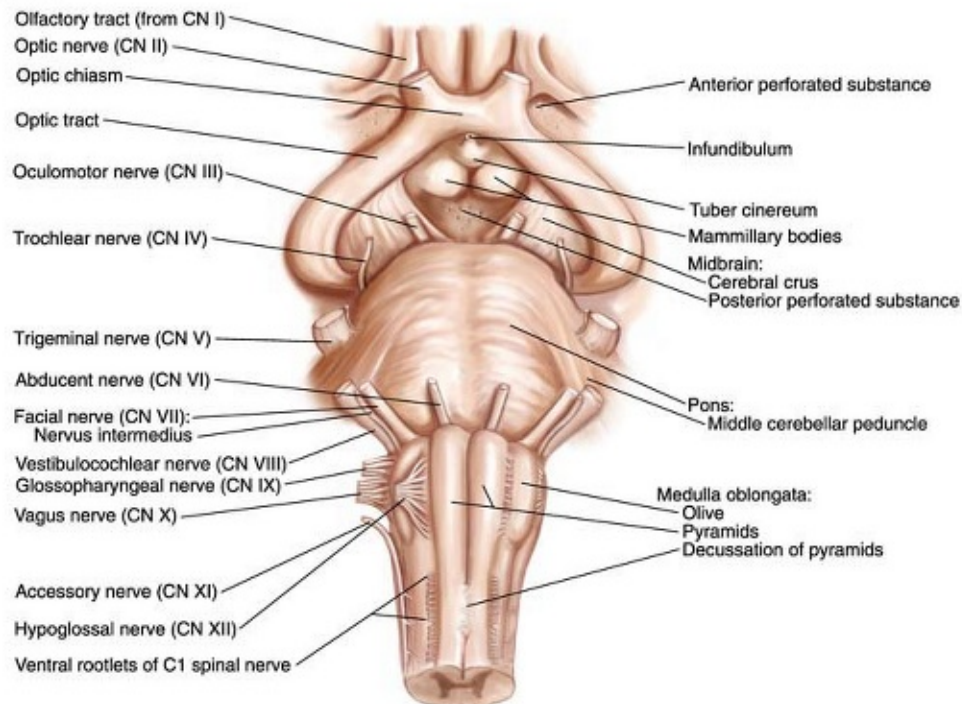


Plate 7-54 Base of Brain and Sectioned Brainstem

A. Anterior view



B. Posterior view

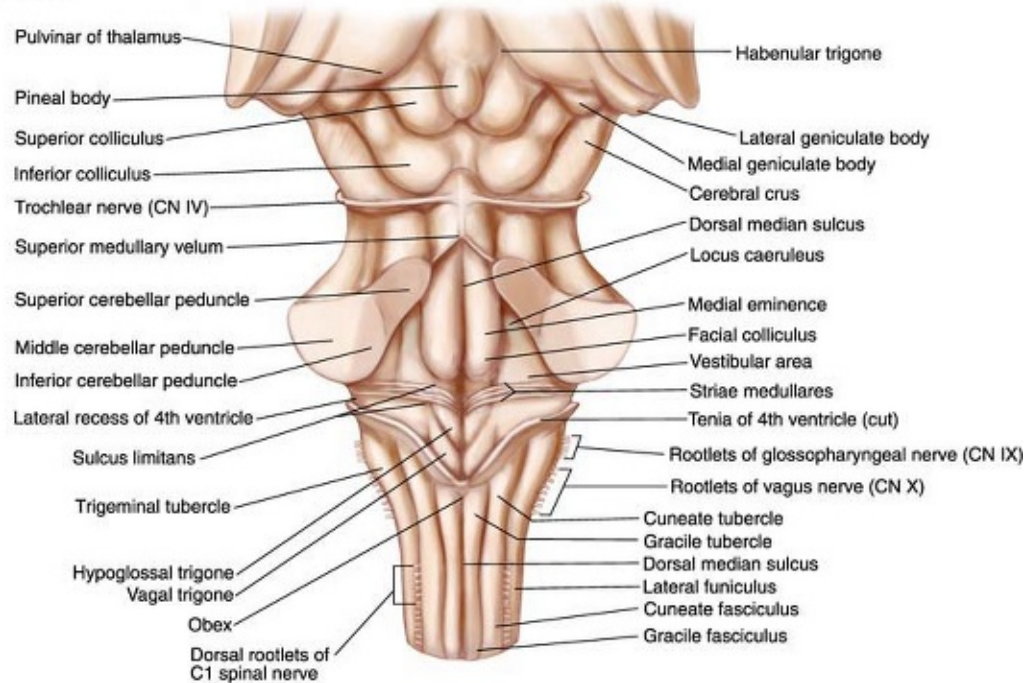
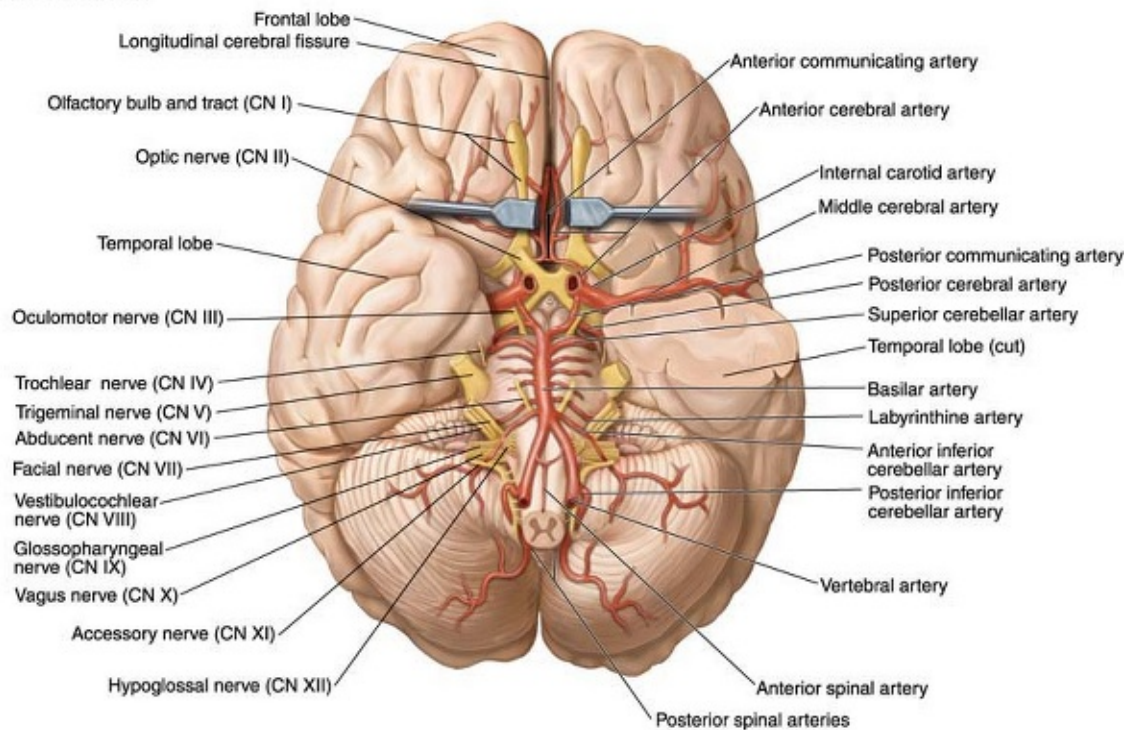


Plate 7-55 Cranial Nerves and Brainstem

A. Inferior view



B. Schematic, inferior view

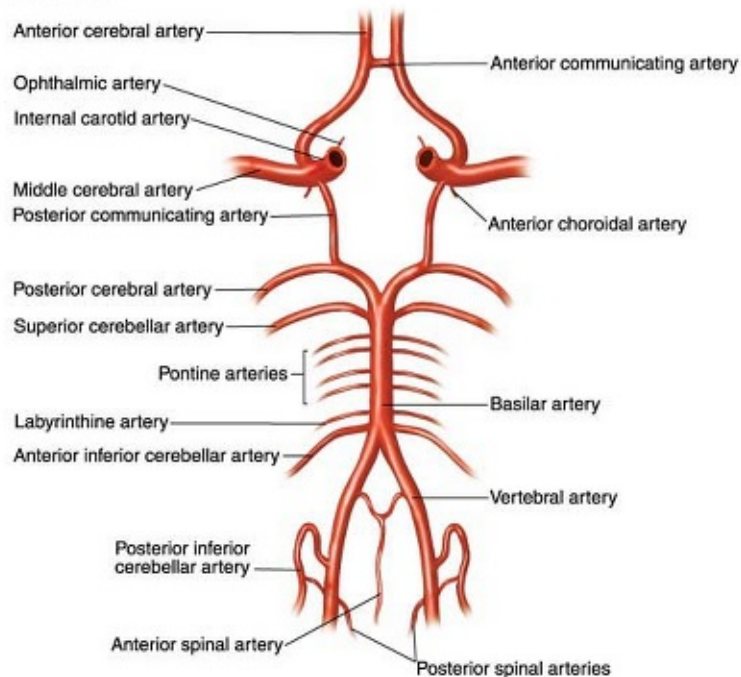
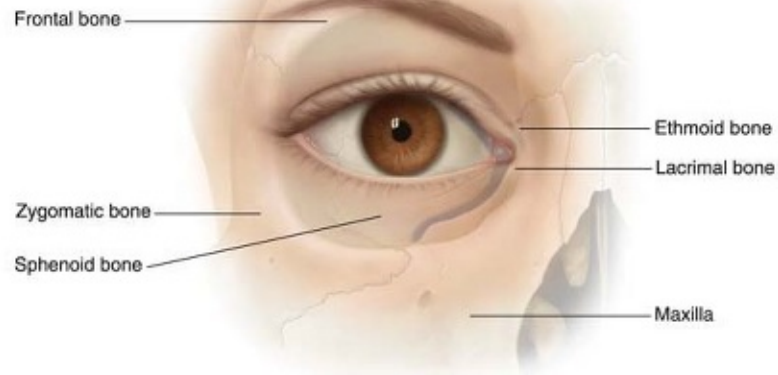
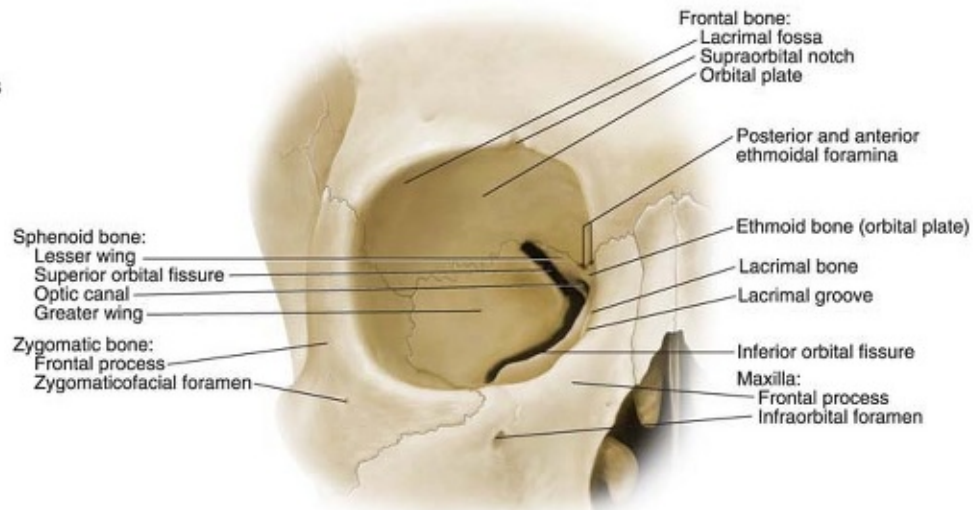


Plate 7-56 Arteries of the Brain

A. Surface projection



B. Bones



C. Muscles and orbital septum

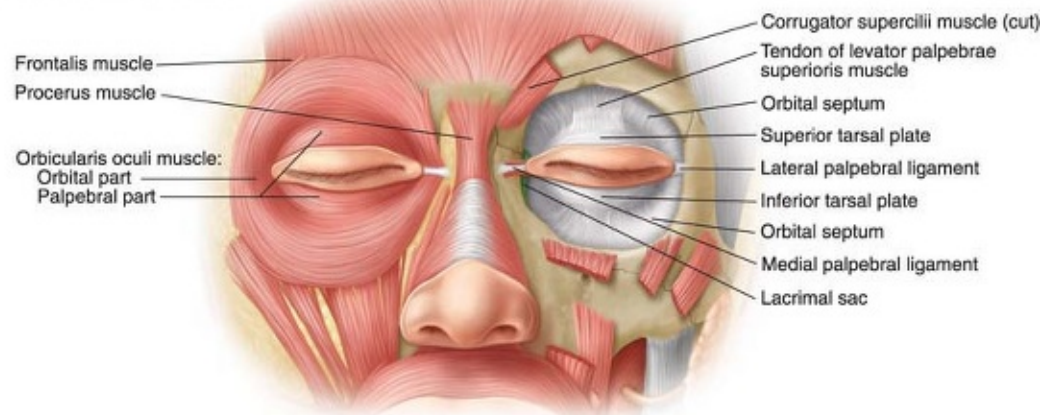
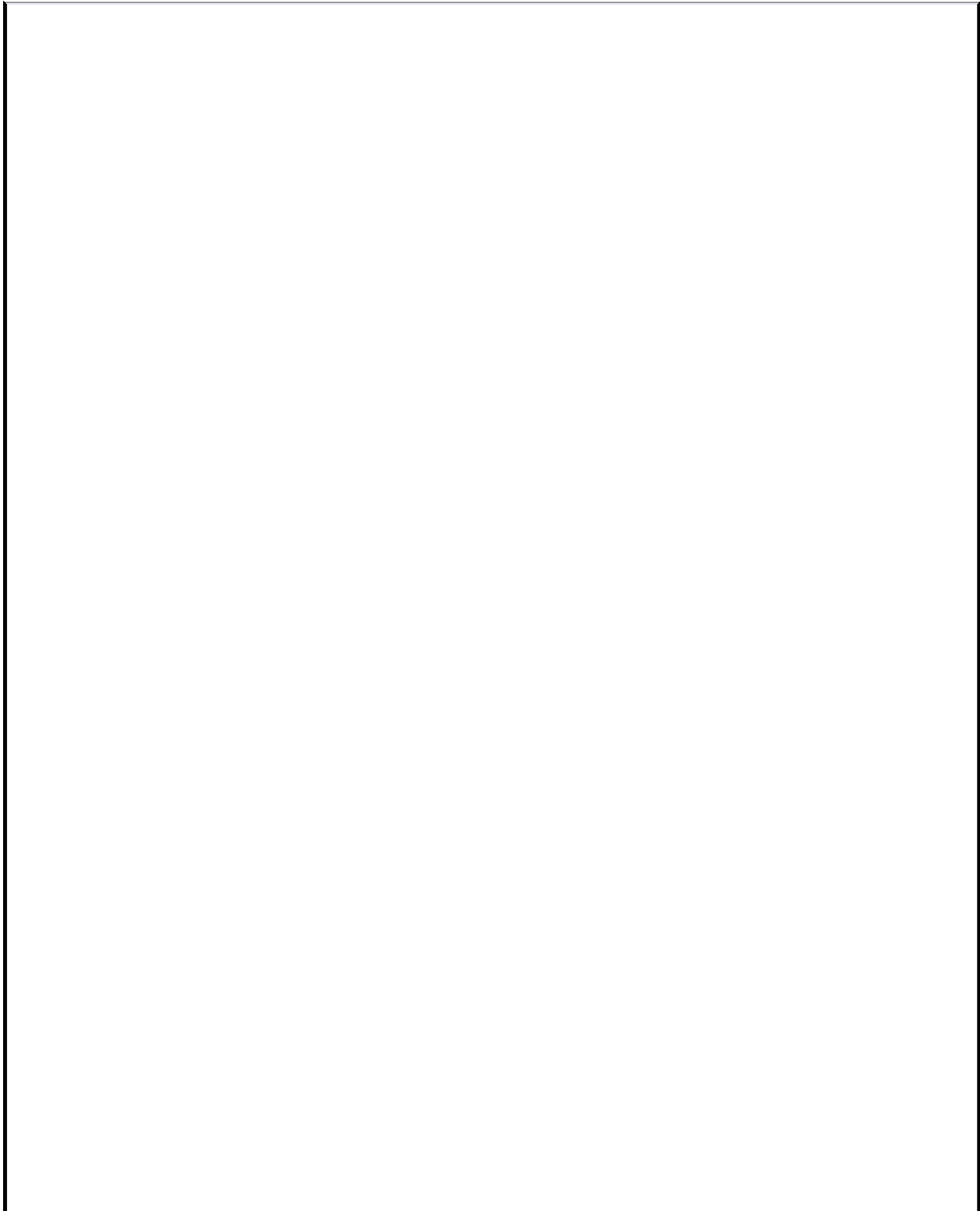
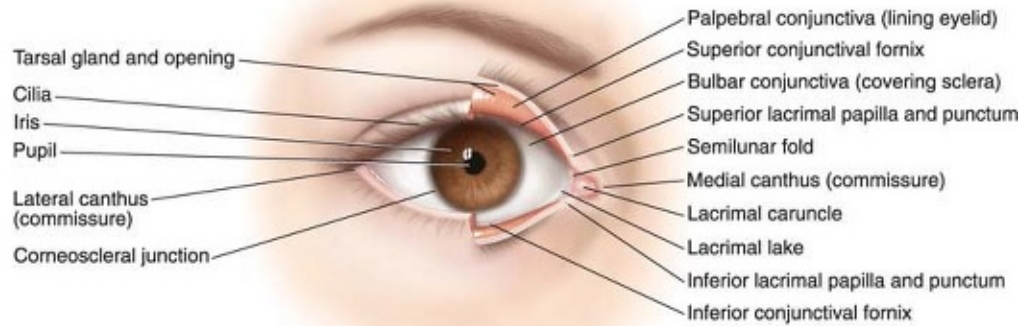


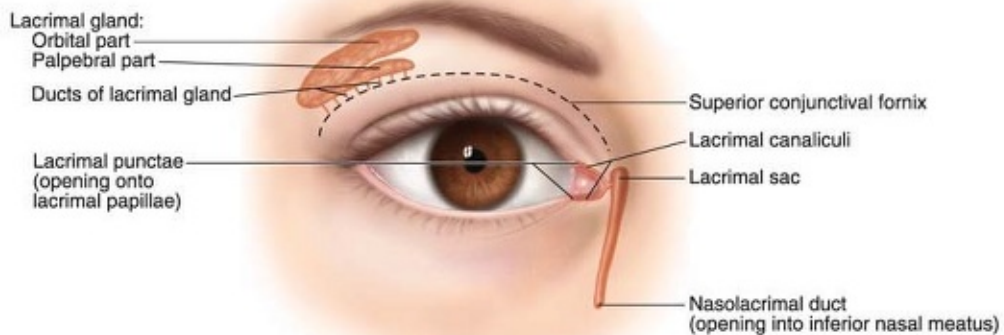
Plate 7-57 Orbit, Anterior View I



A. Surface anatomy of the eye



B. Lacrimal apparatus



C. Sagittal section of eye

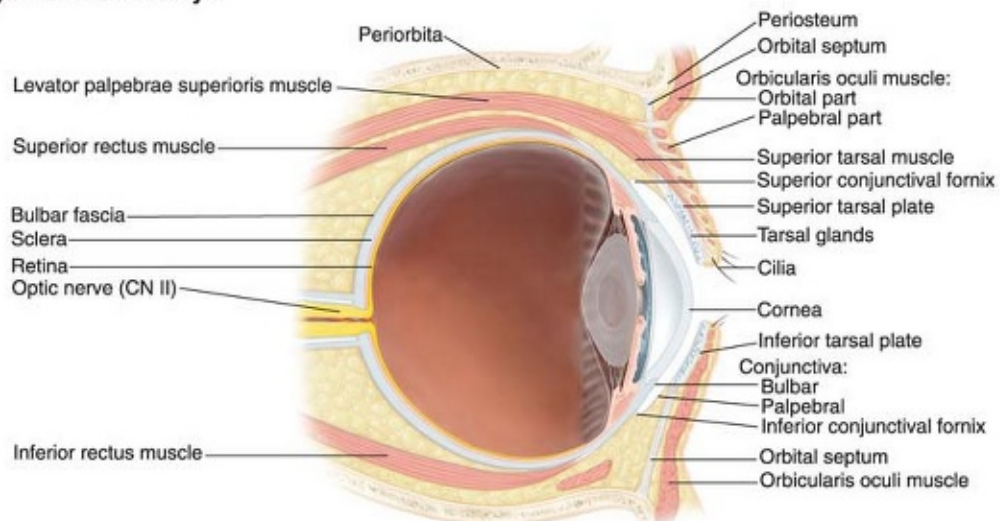
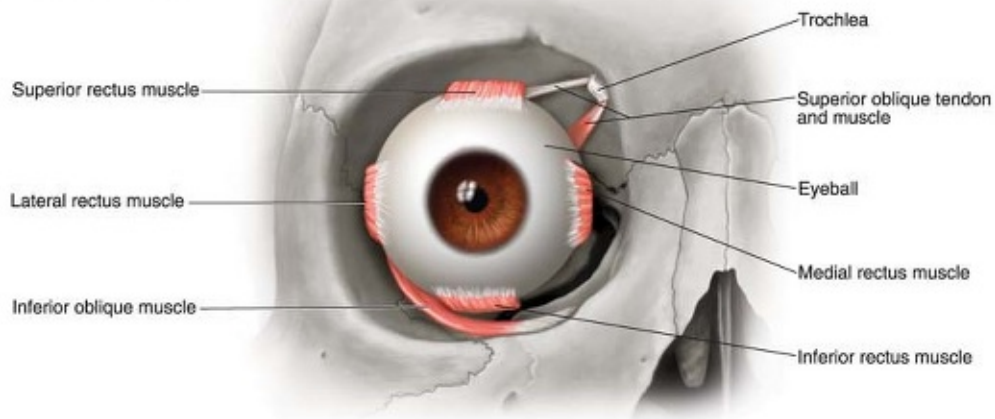
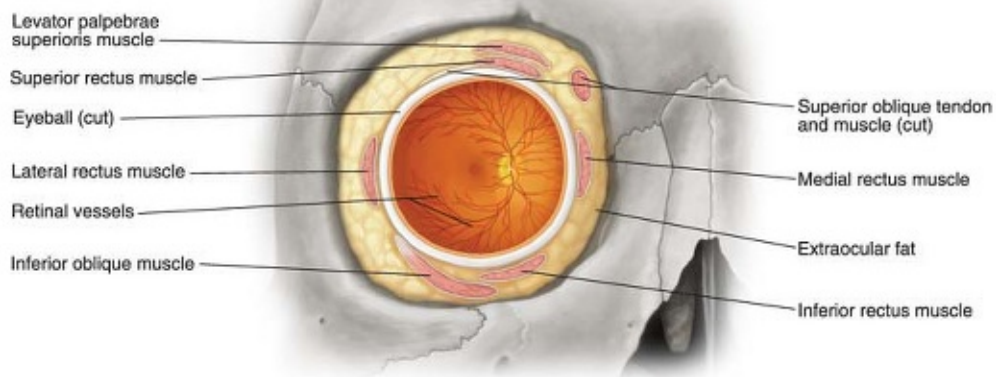


Plate 7-58 Eyelid and Lacrimal Apparatus

A. Extraocular muscles



B. Coronal section



C. Apex

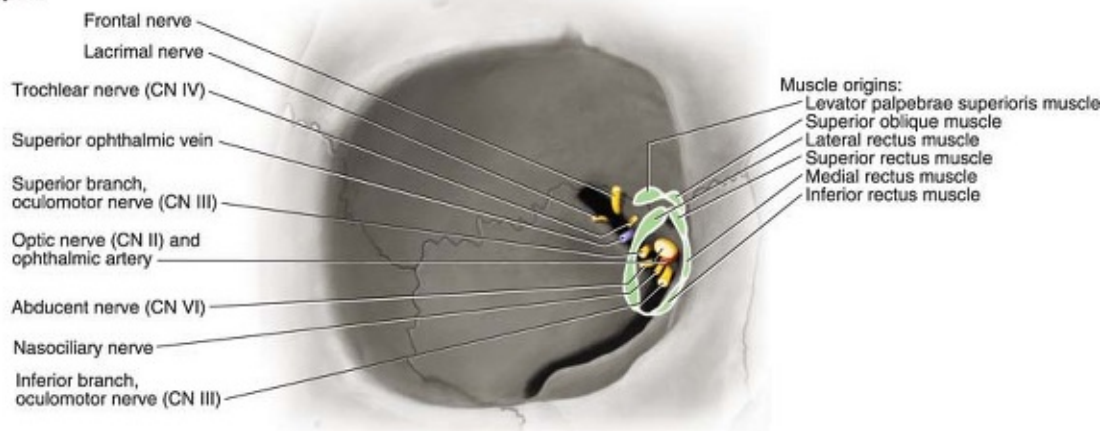
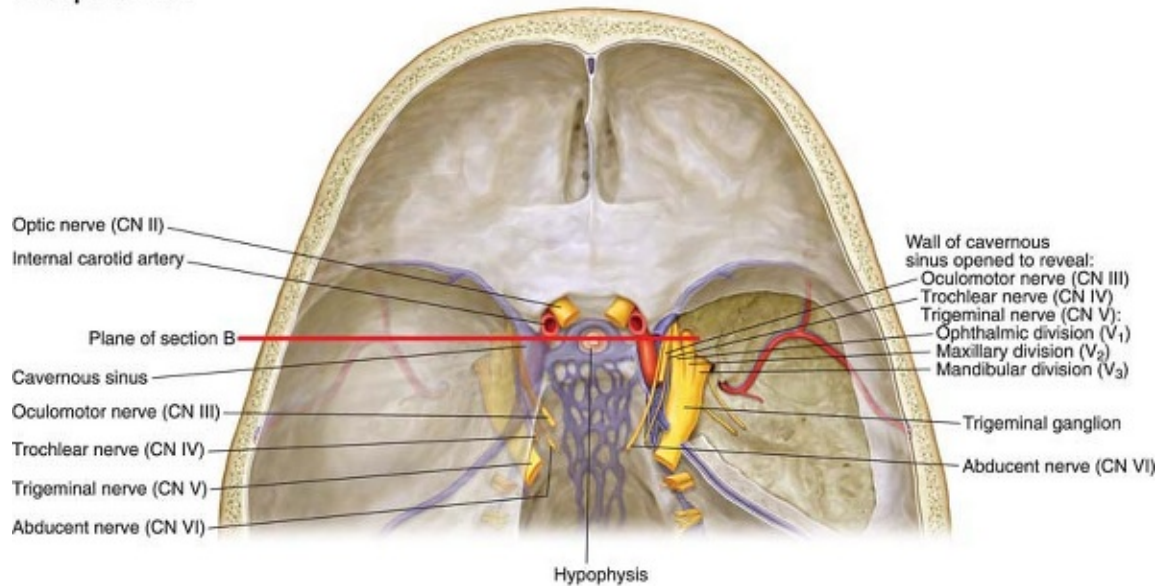


Plate 7-59 Orbit, Anterior View II

A. Superior view



B. Coronal section

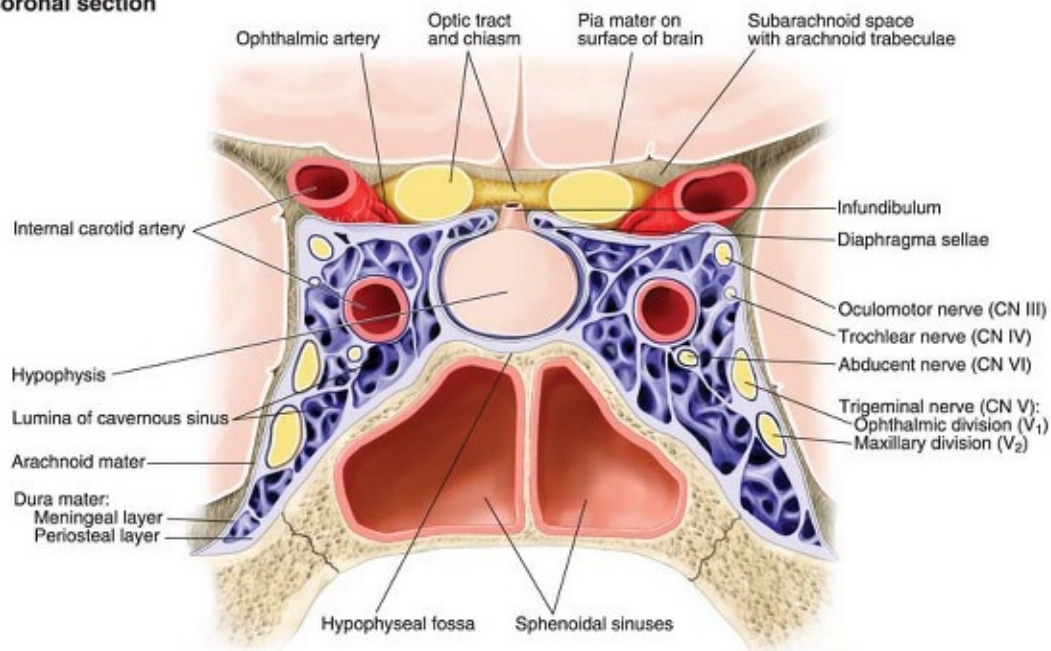
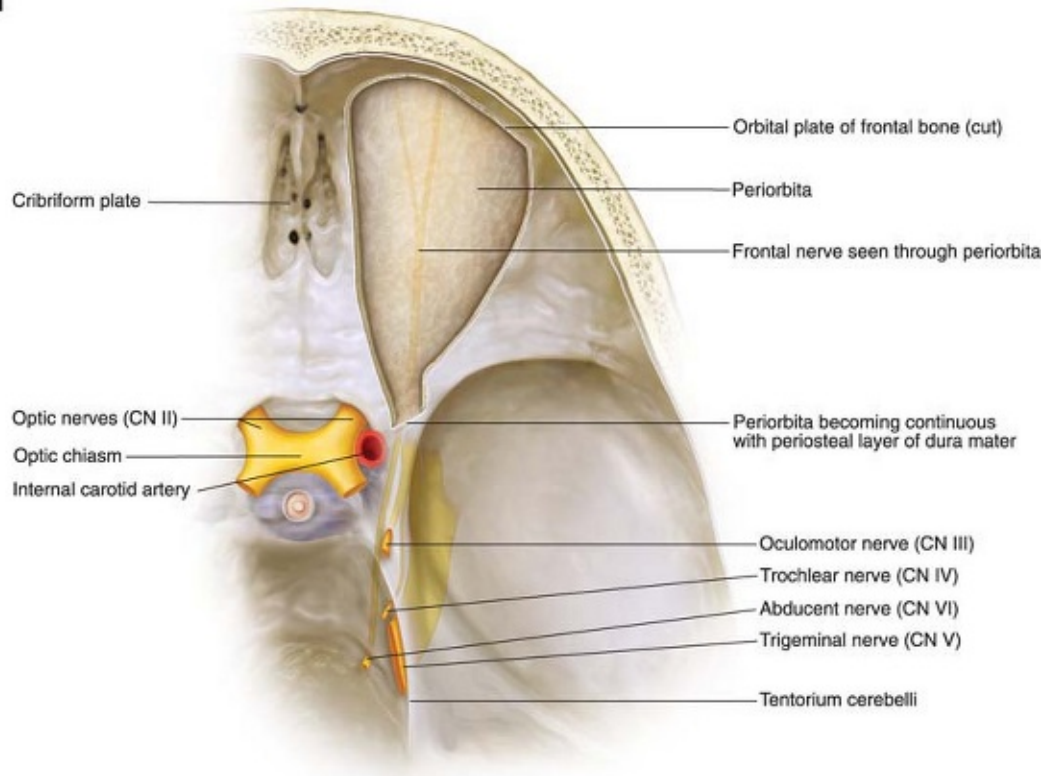


Plate 7-60 Cavernous Sinus

A. Layer I



B. Layer II

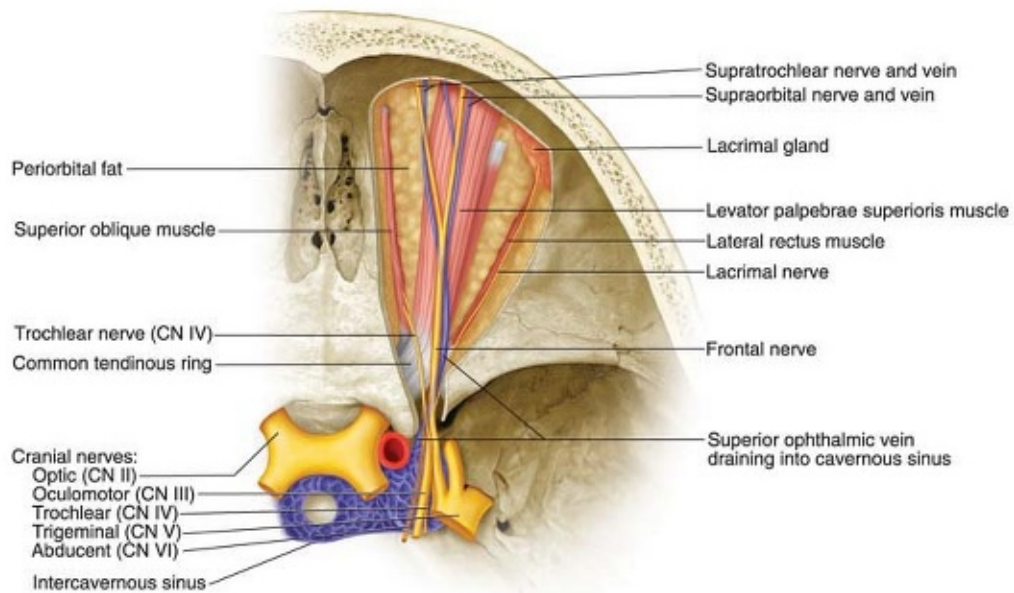
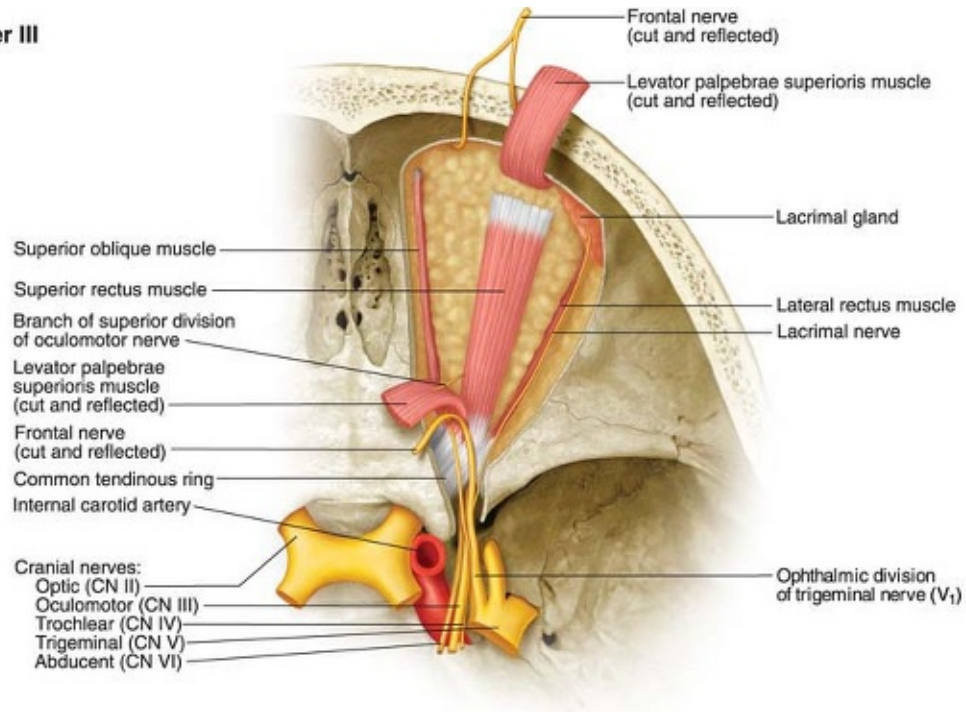


Plate 7-61 Orbit, Superior View I

A. Layer III



B. Layer IV

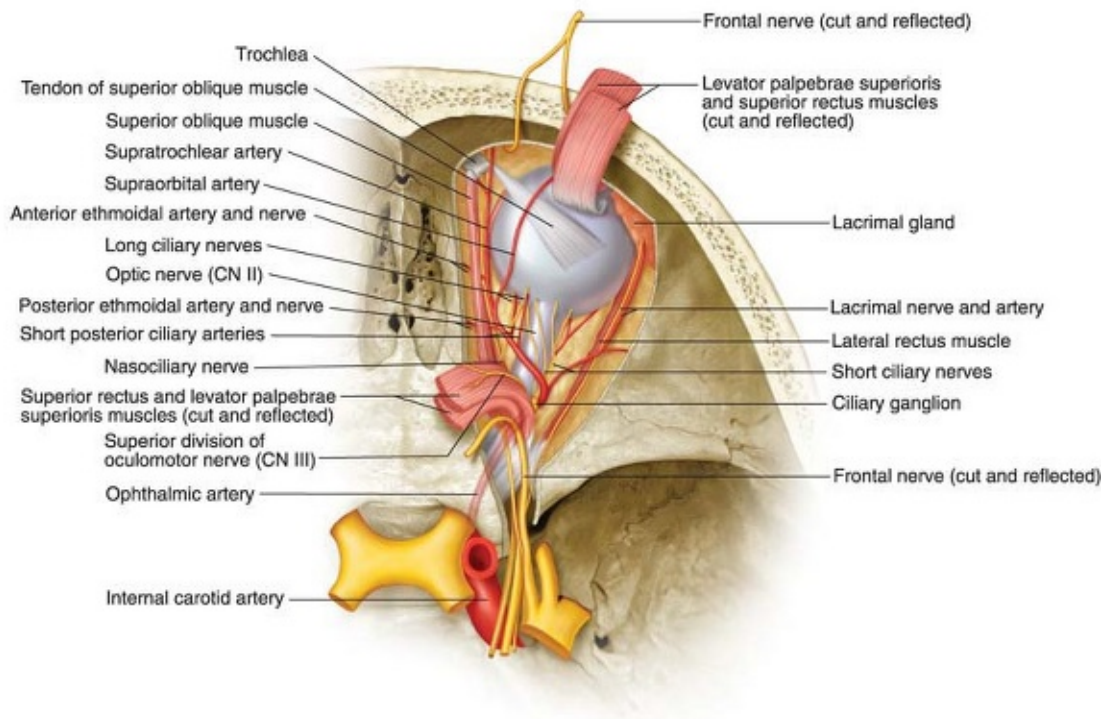
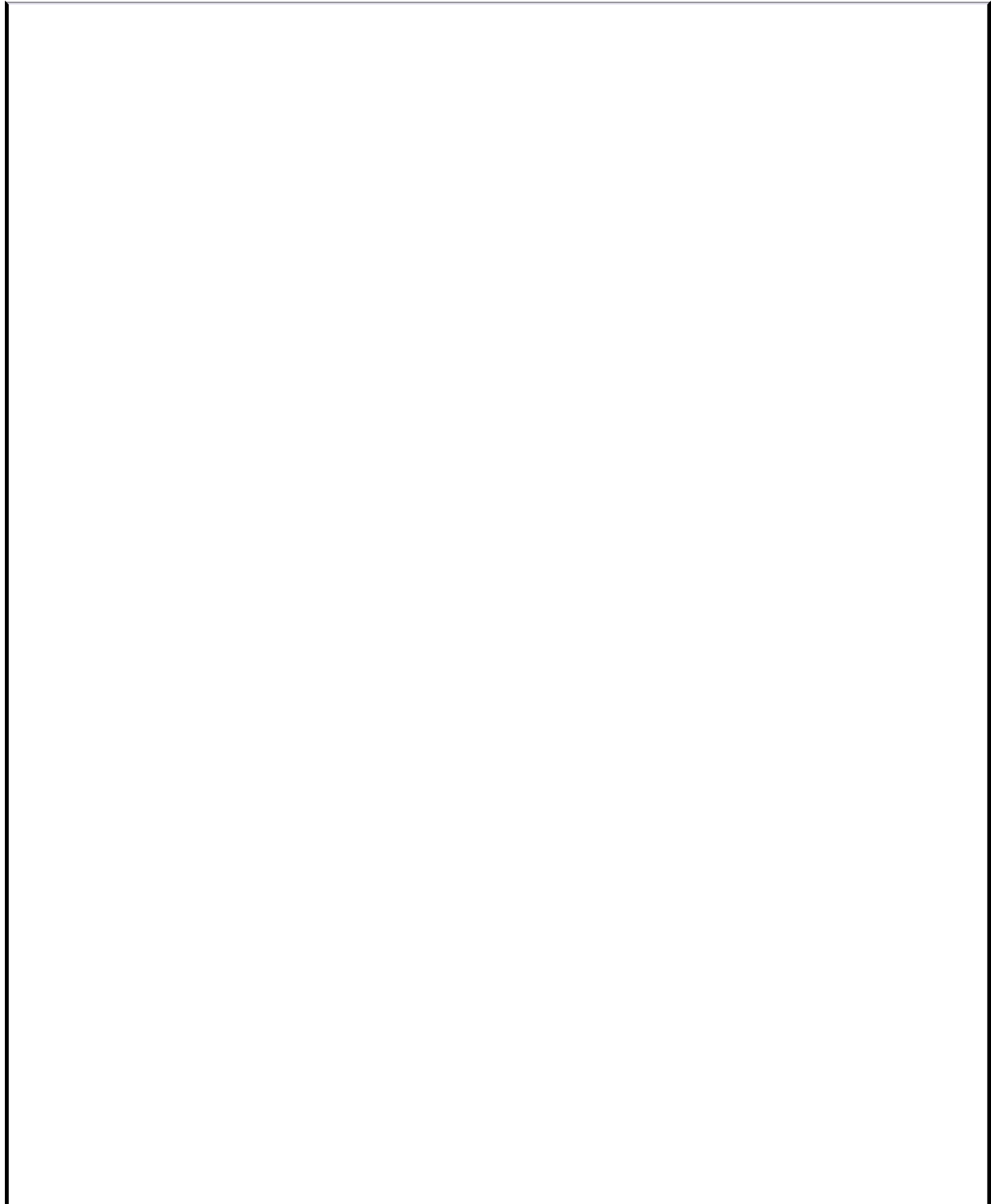
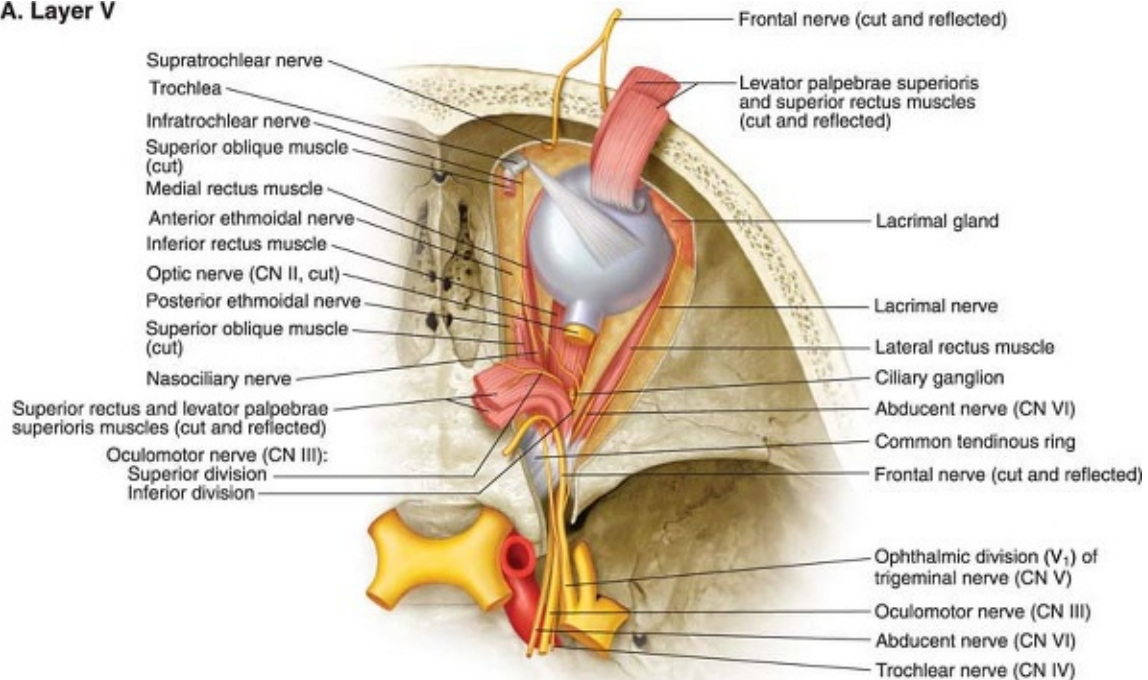


Plate 7-62 Orbit, Superior View II



A. Layer V



B. Layer VI

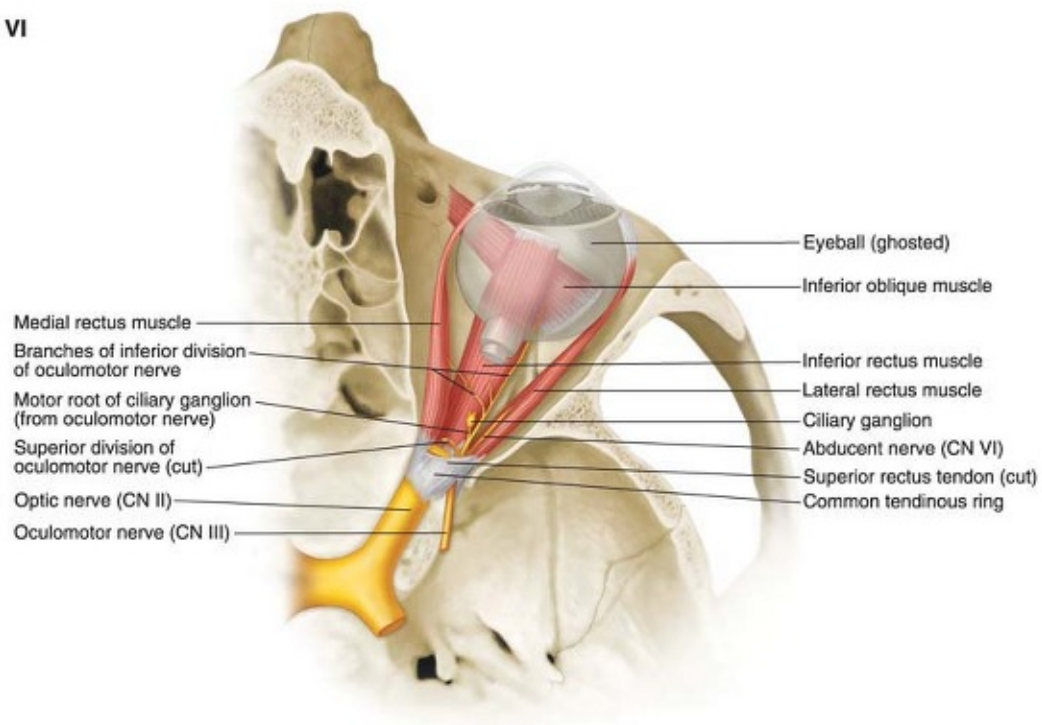
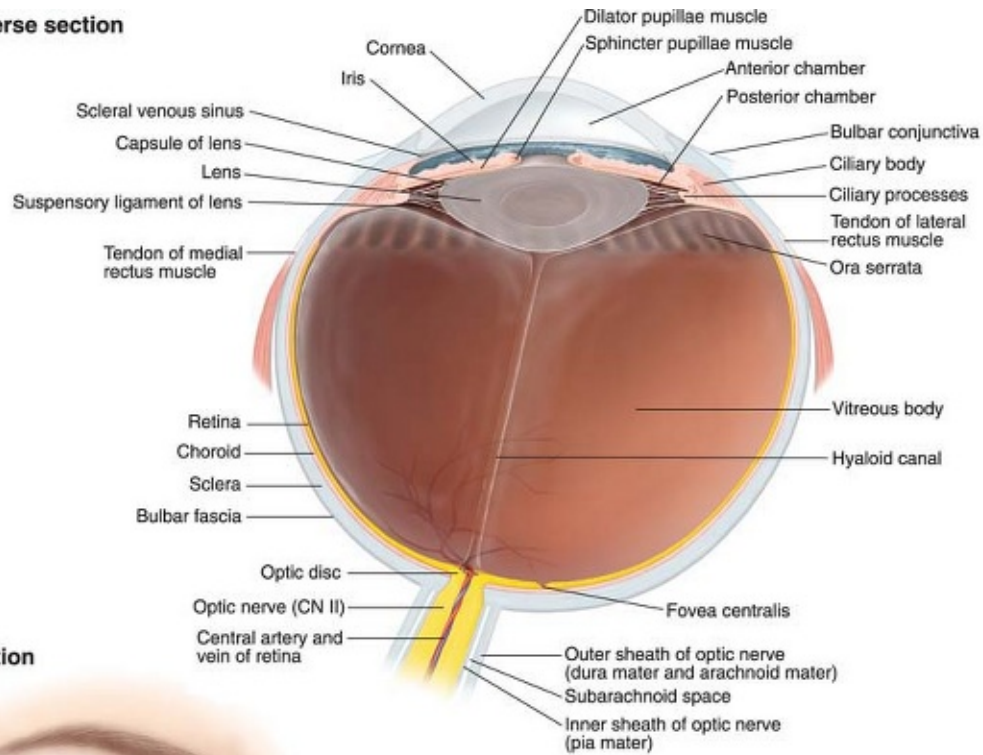


Plate 7-63 Orbit, Superior View III

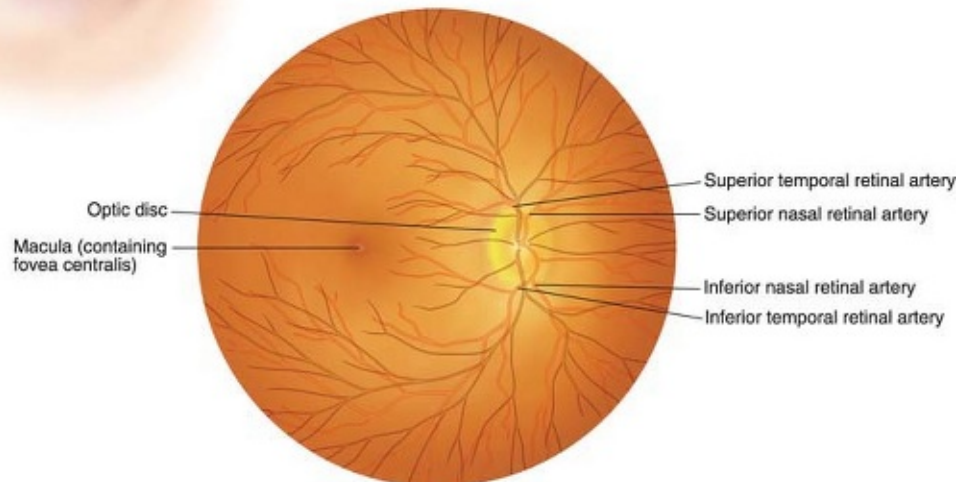
A. Transverse section



B. Orientation



C. Vessels of the retina



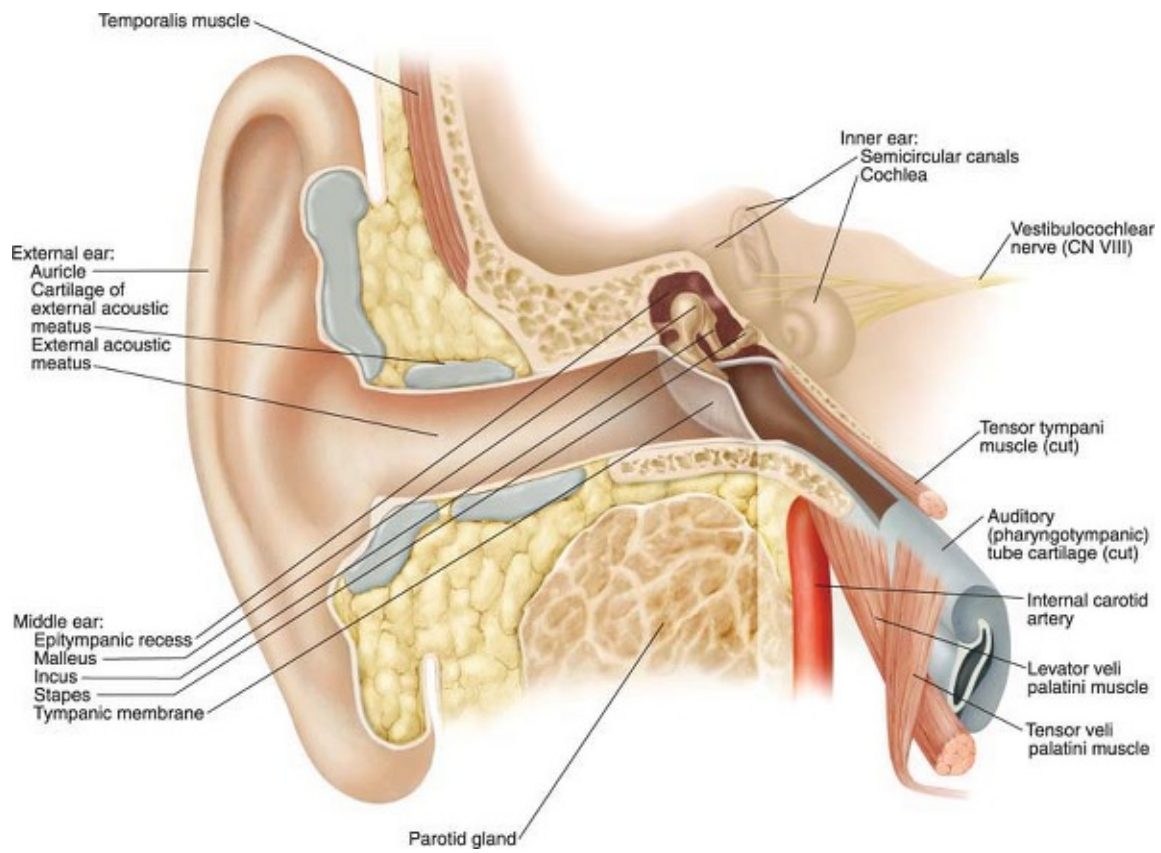
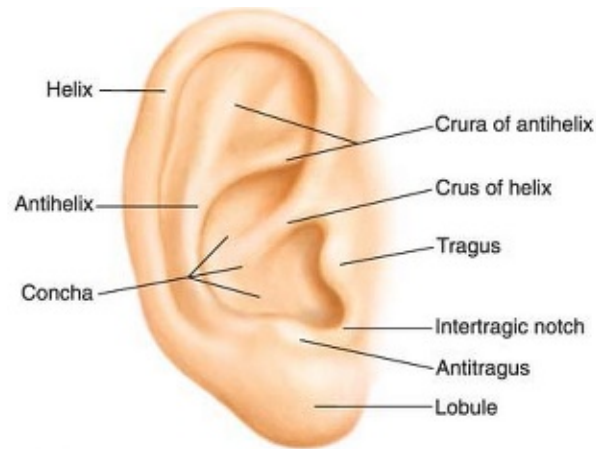
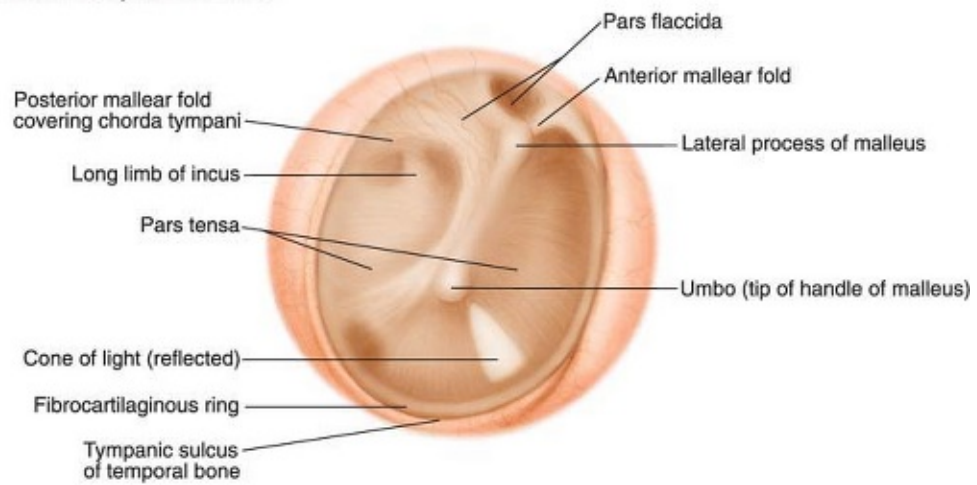


Plate 7-65 Ear I

A. Auricle



B. Tympanic membrane, lateral view



C. Ossicles of ear seen through tympanic membrane

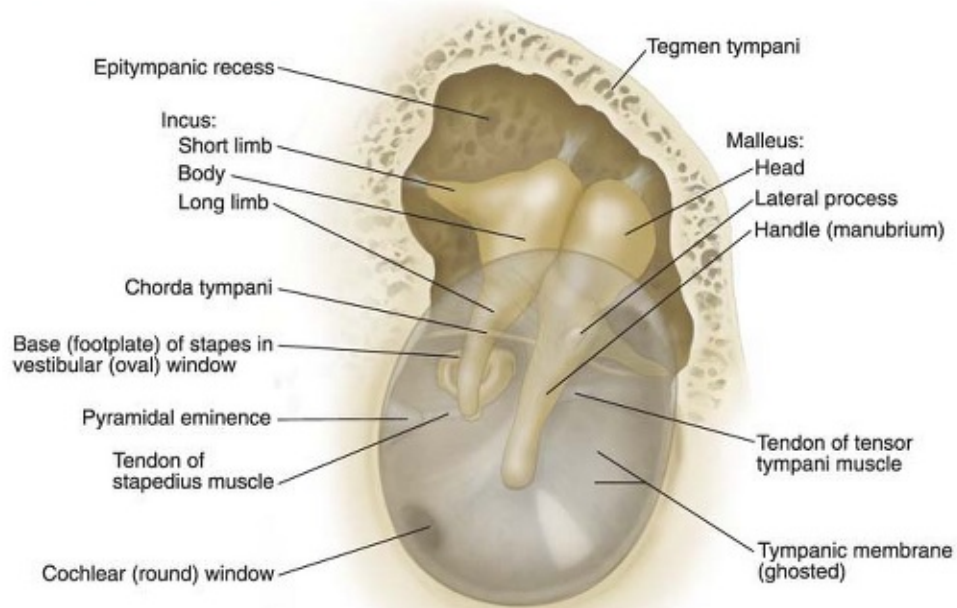
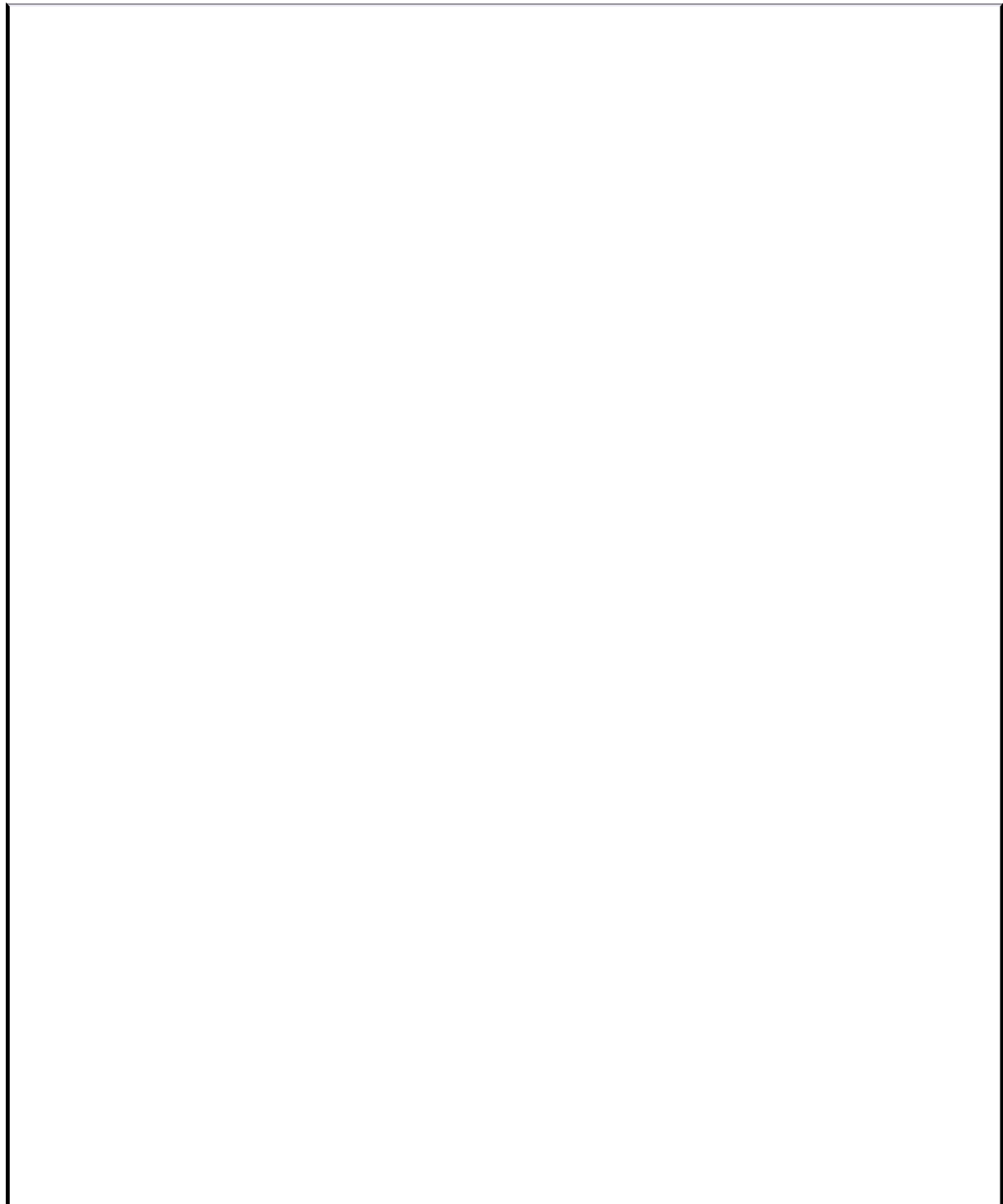
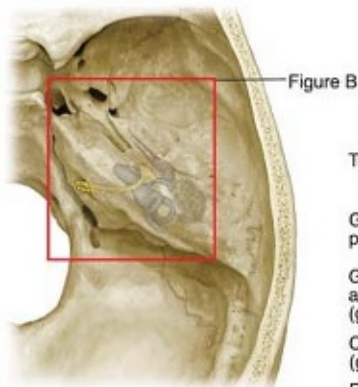


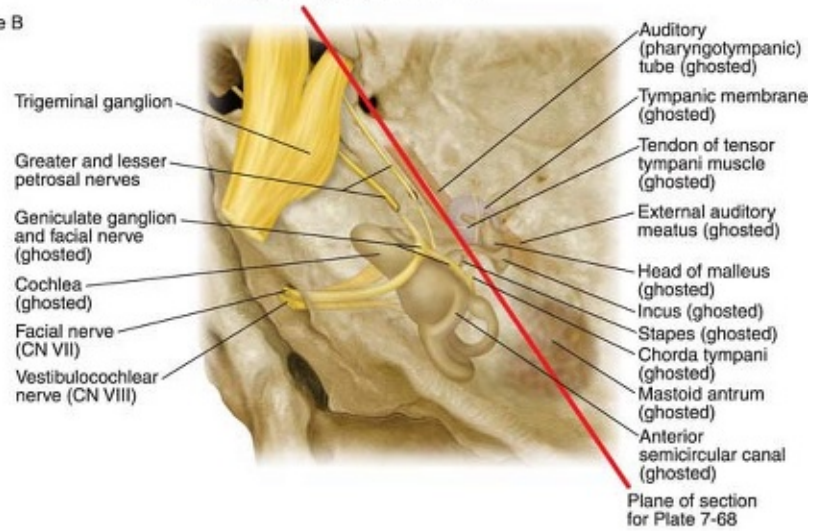
Plate 7-66 Ear II



A. Orientation



B. Right ear, superior view



C. Right ear, inferior view

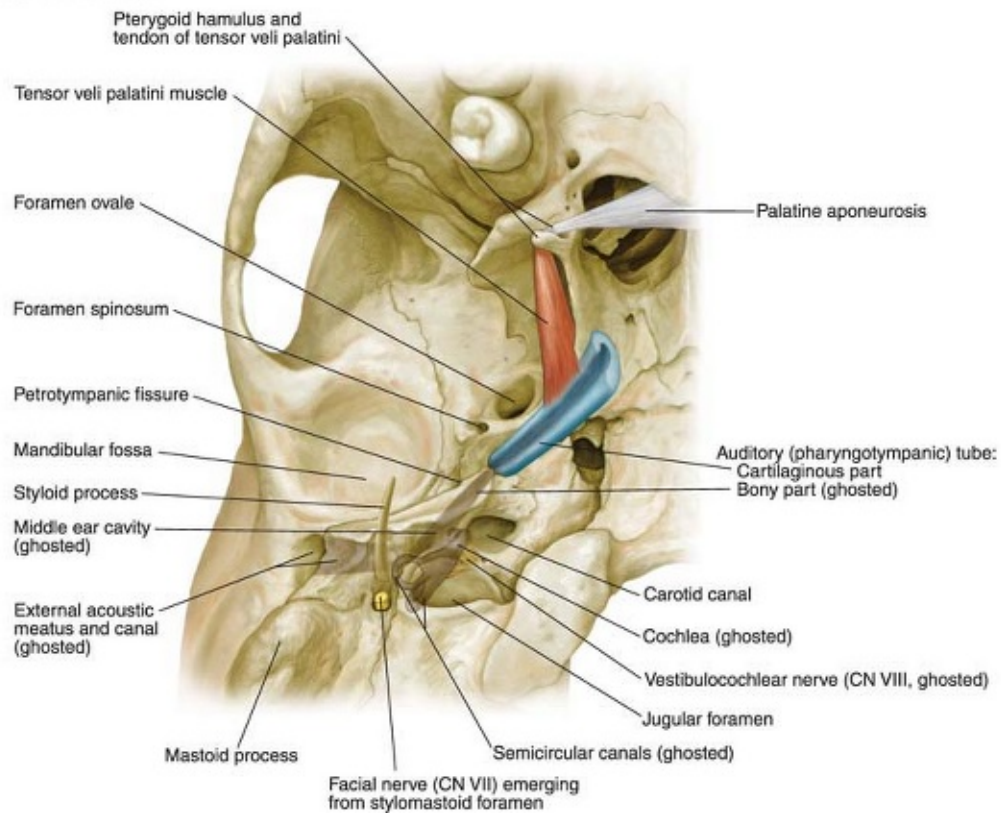
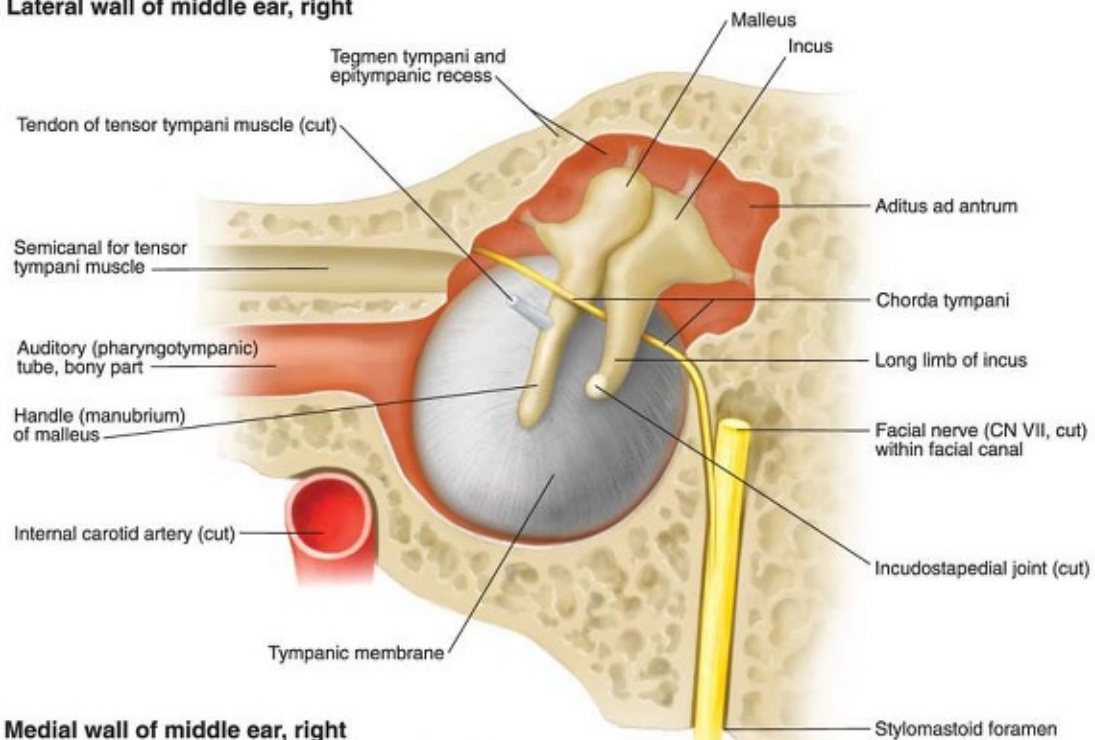
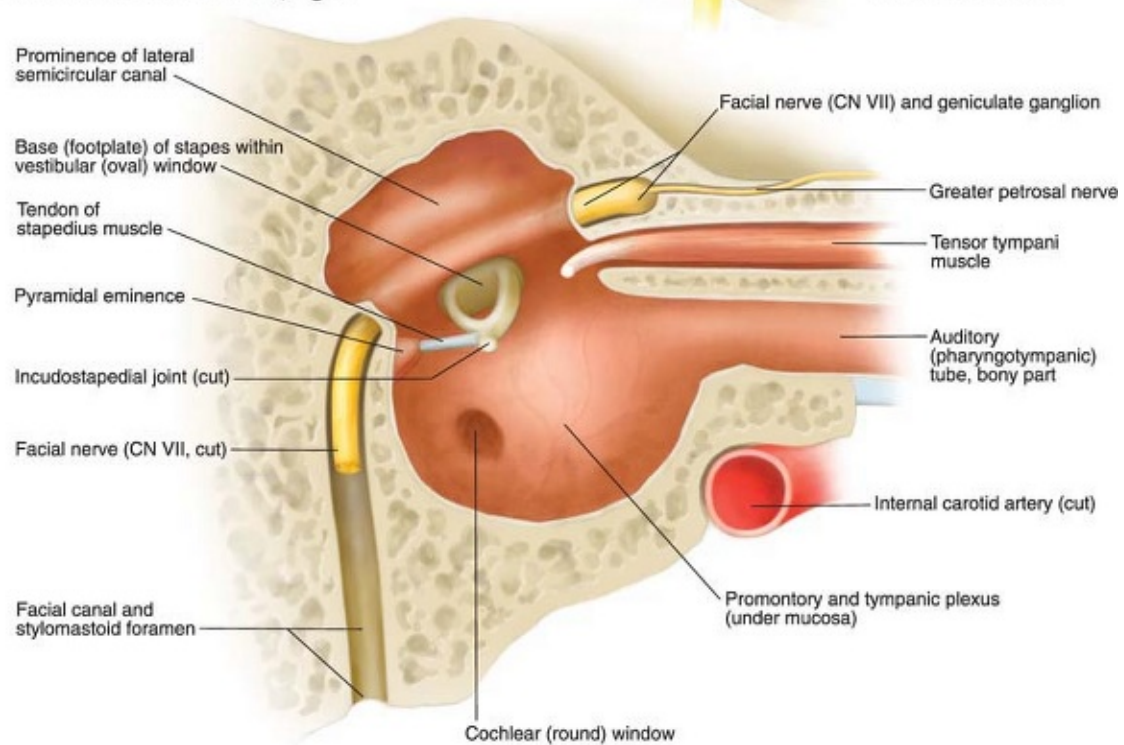


Plate 7-67 Ear III

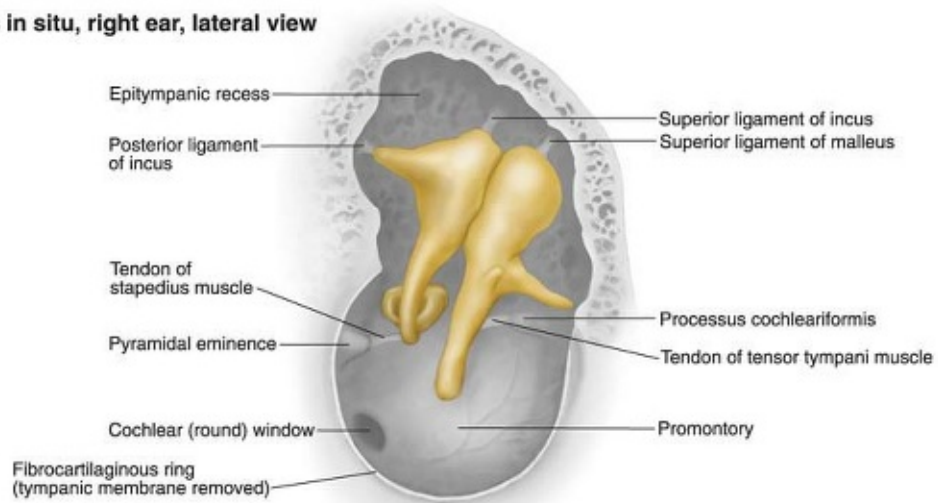
A. Lateral wall of middle ear, right



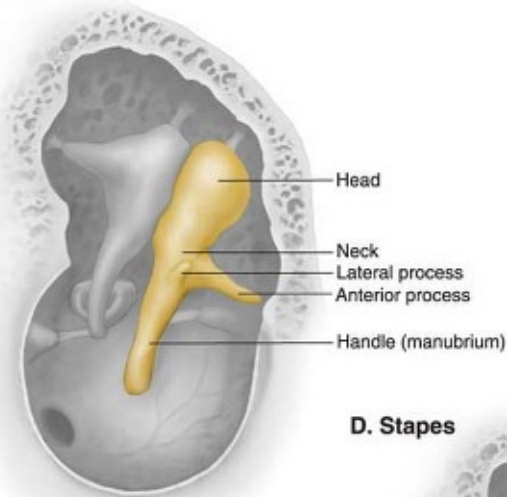
B. Medial wall of middle ear, right



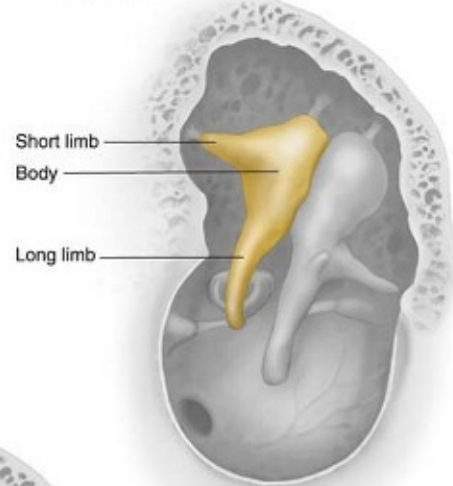
A. Ossicles in situ, right ear, lateral view



B. Malleus



C. Incus



D. Stapes

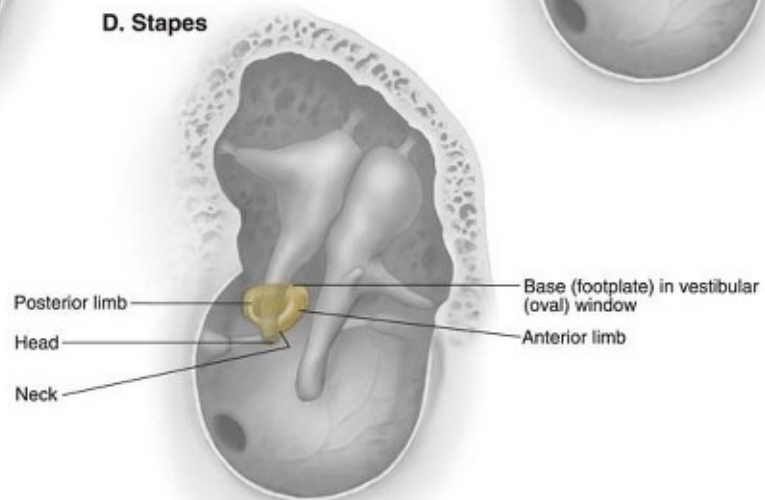
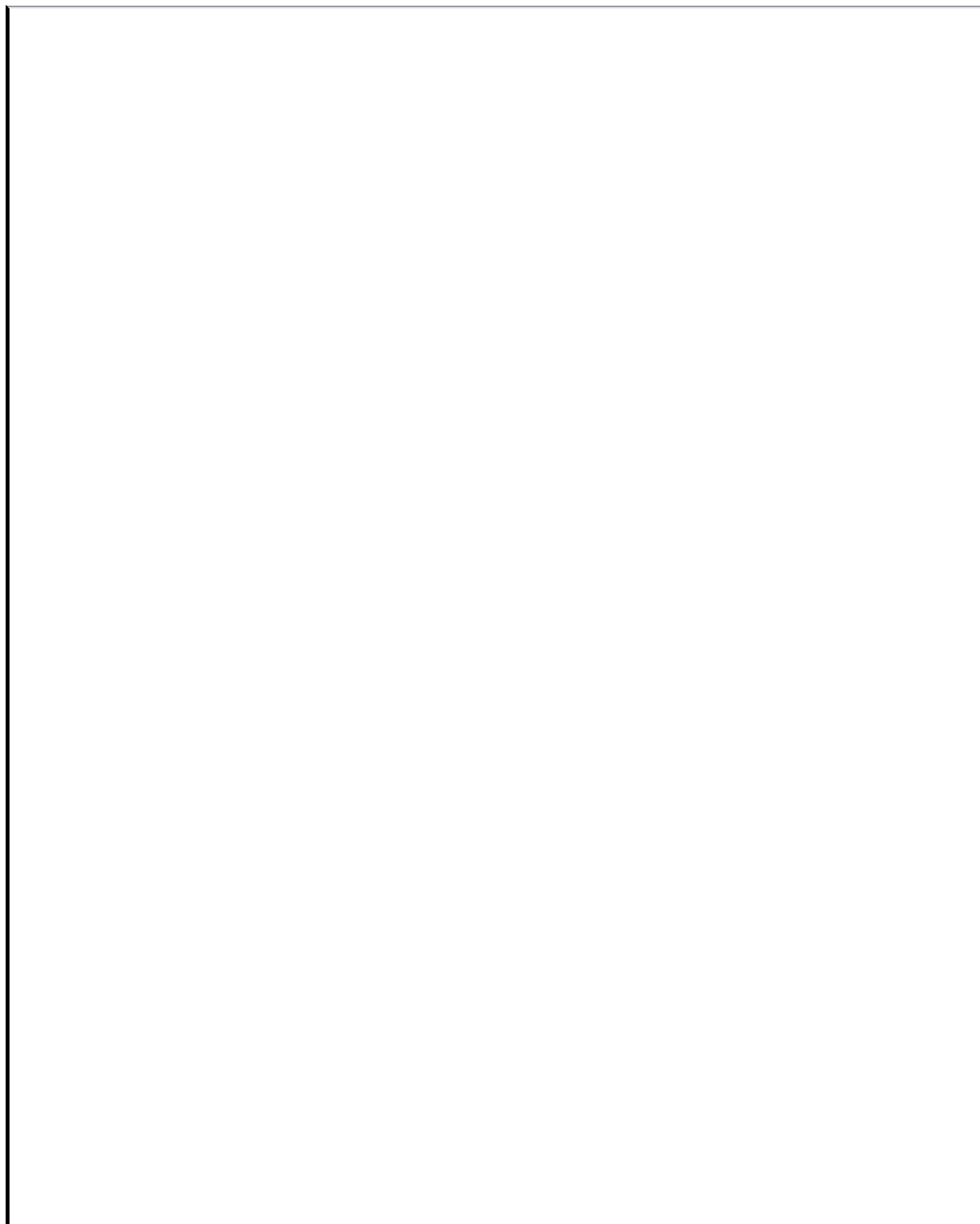
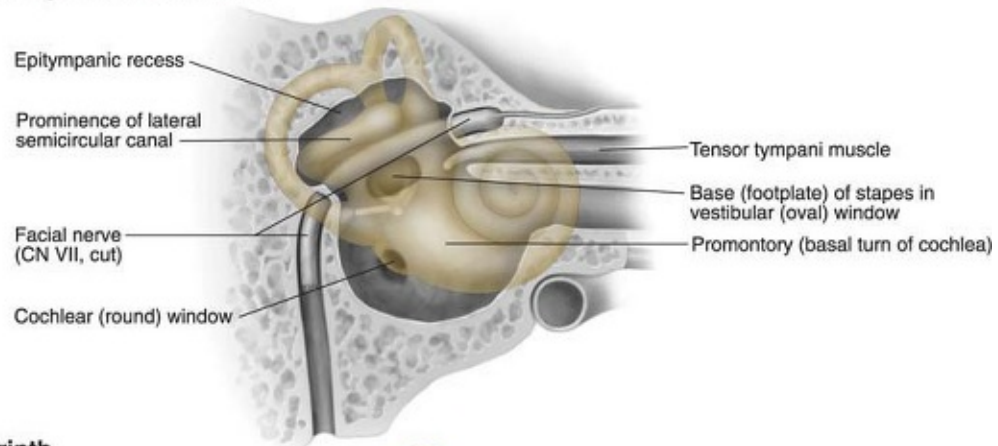


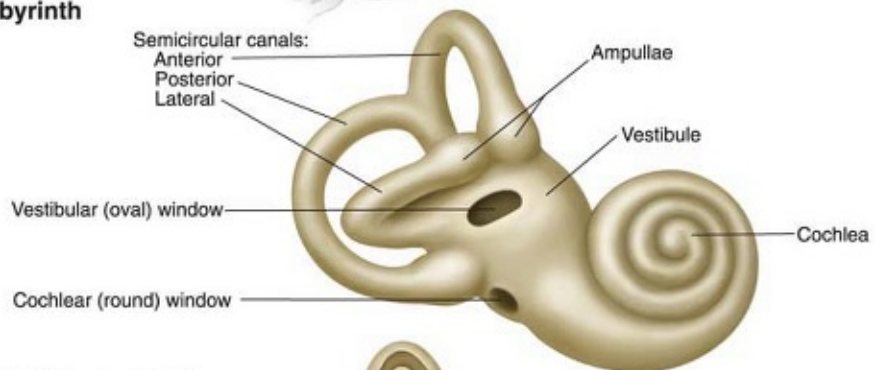
Plate 7-69 Ear V



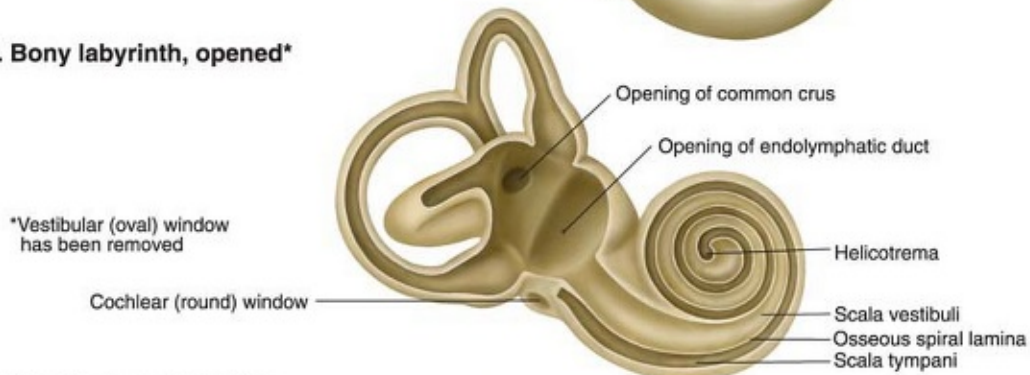
A. Orientation, right ear, lateral view



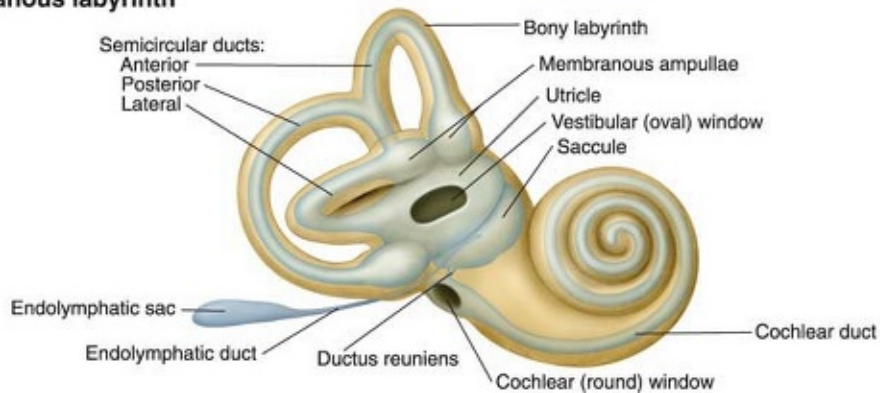
B. Bony labyrinth



C. Bony labyrinth, opened*



D. Membranous labyrinth



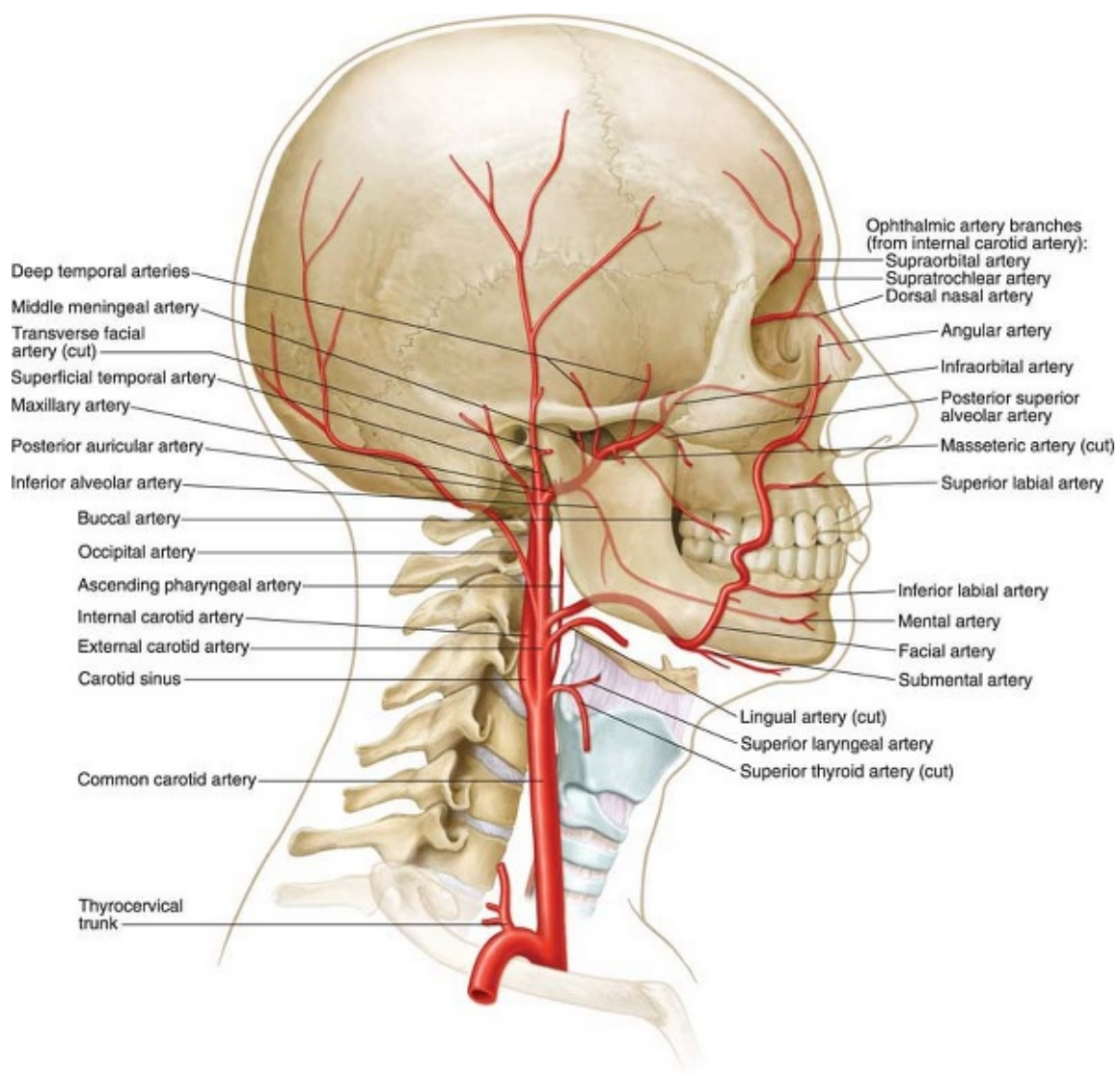


Plate 7-71 External Carotid Artery, Overview

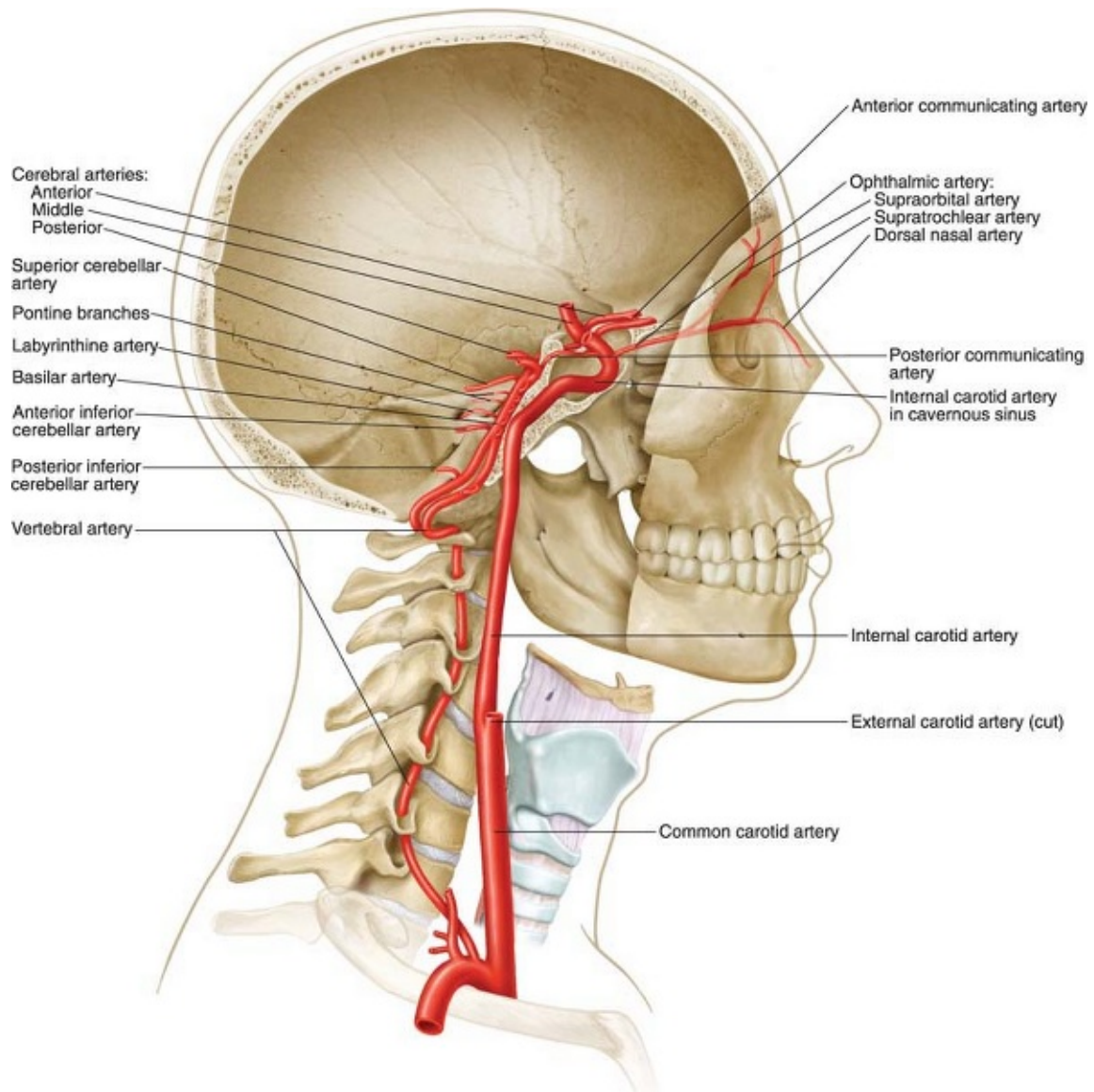


Plate 7-72 Internal Carotid and Vertebral Arteries, Overview

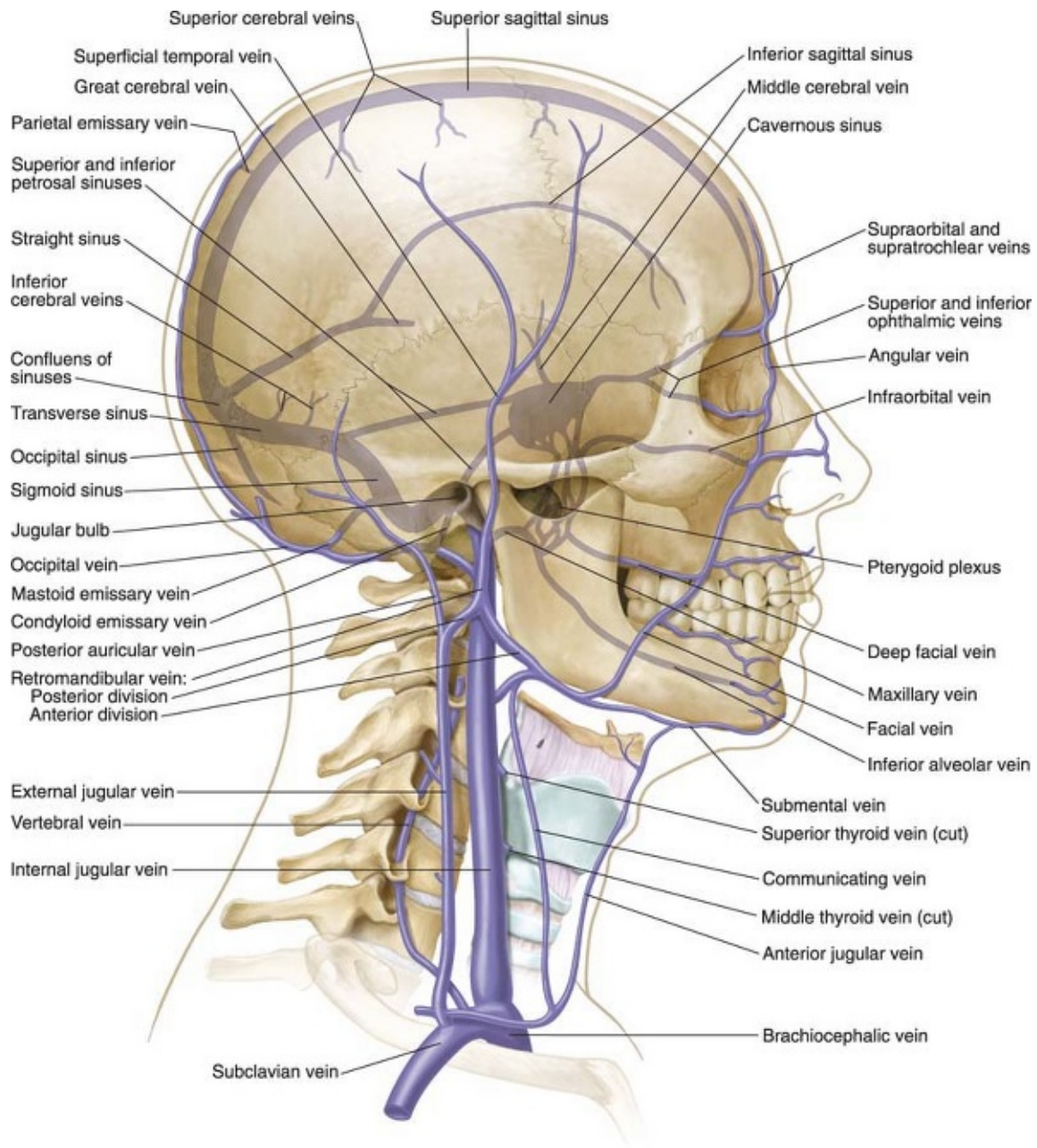


Plate 7-73 Veins of the Head and Neck

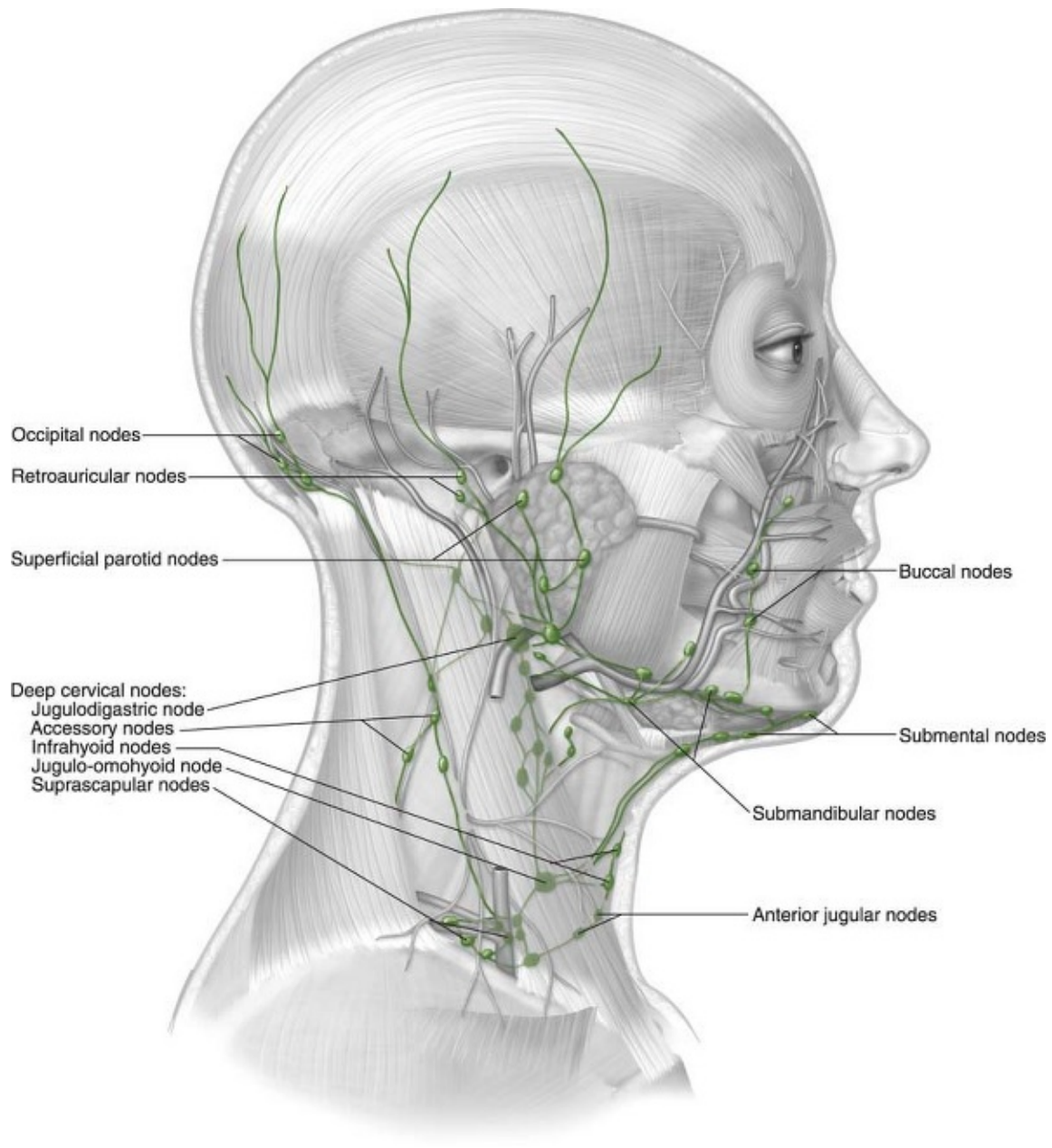


Plate 7-74 Lymphatics of the Head and Neck

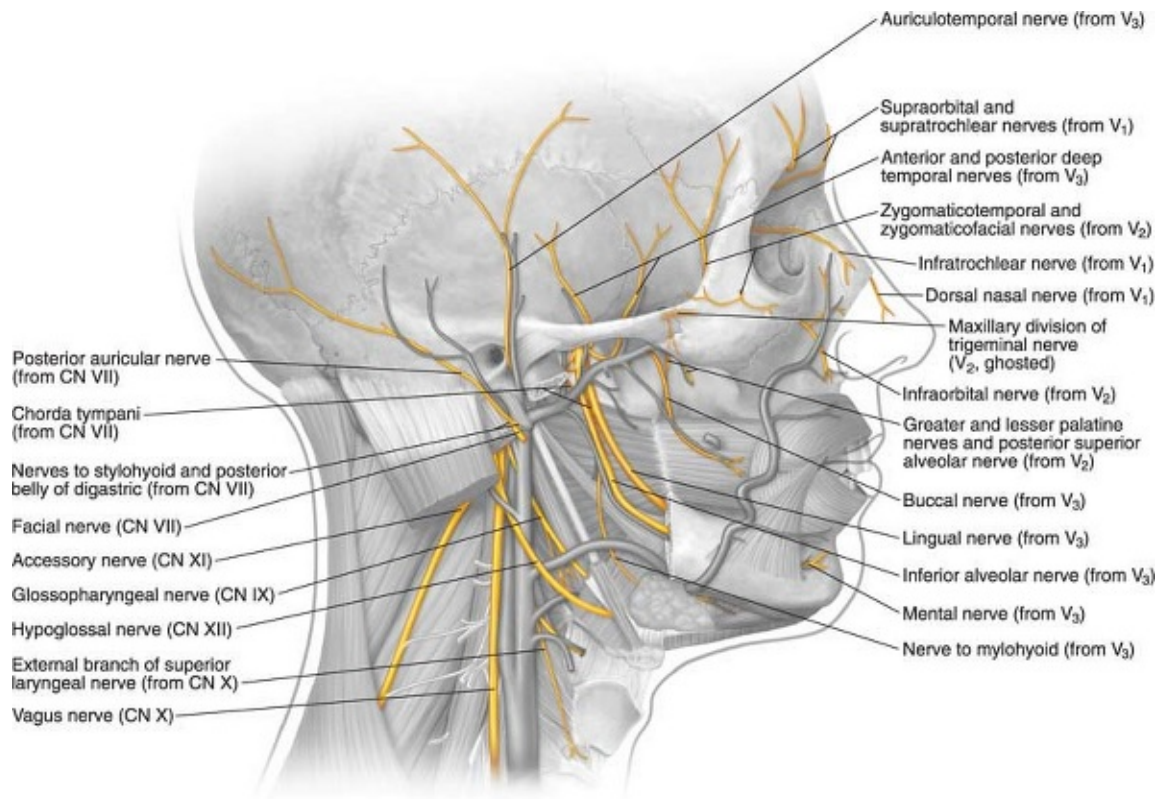


Plate 7-75 Cranial Nerve Summary I

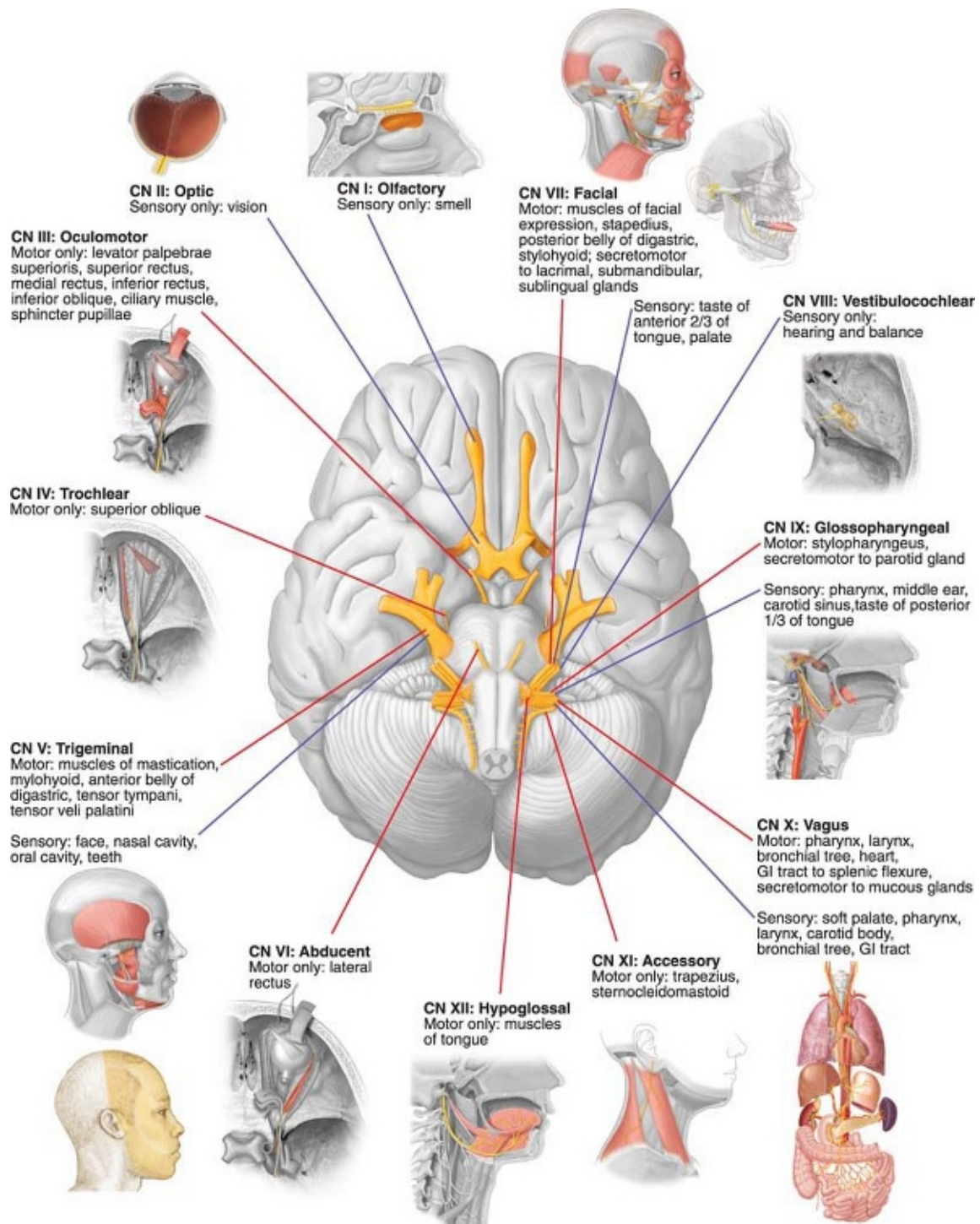


Plate 7-76 Cranial Nerve Summary II

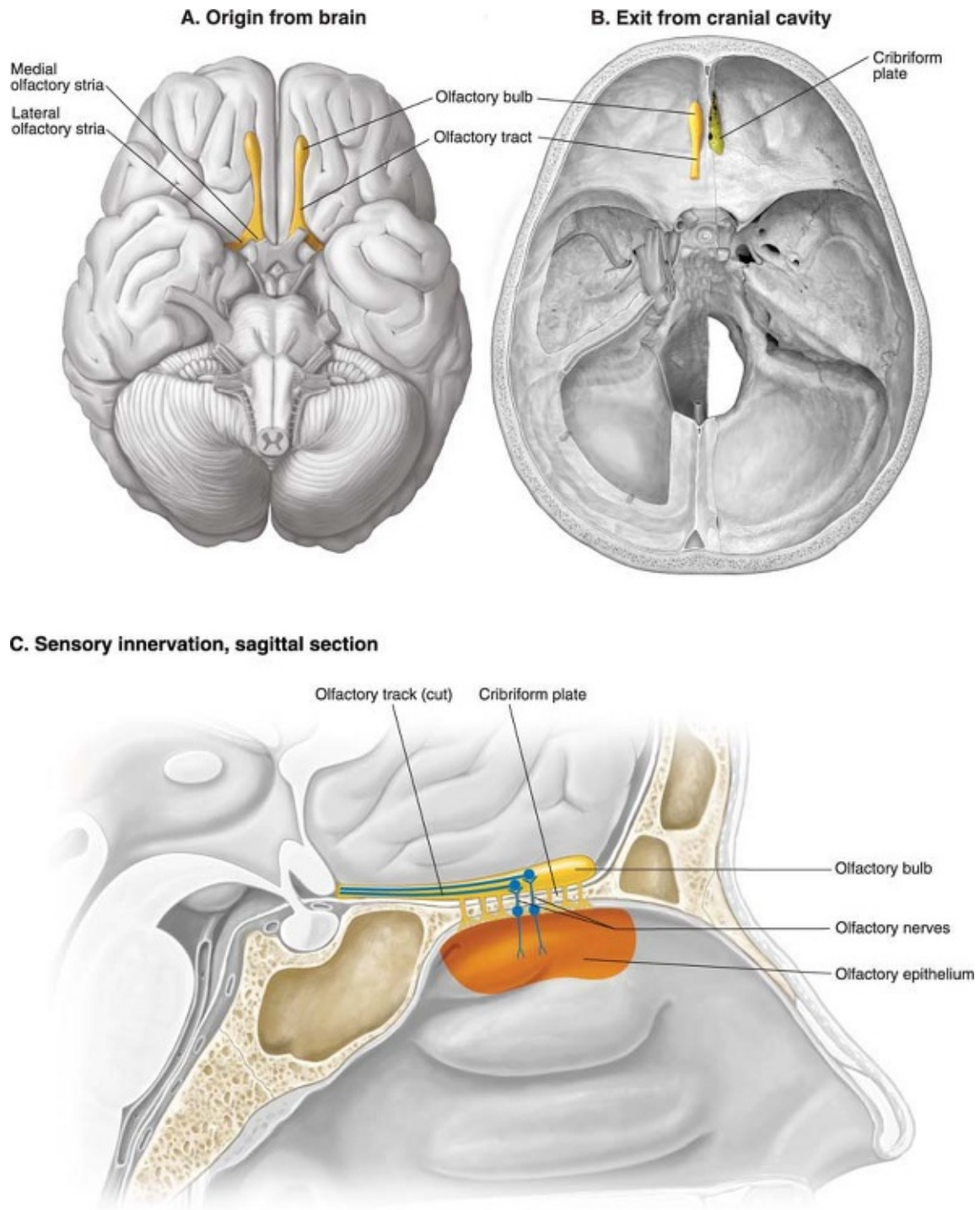


Plate 7-77 Olfactory Nerve, Cranial Nerve I

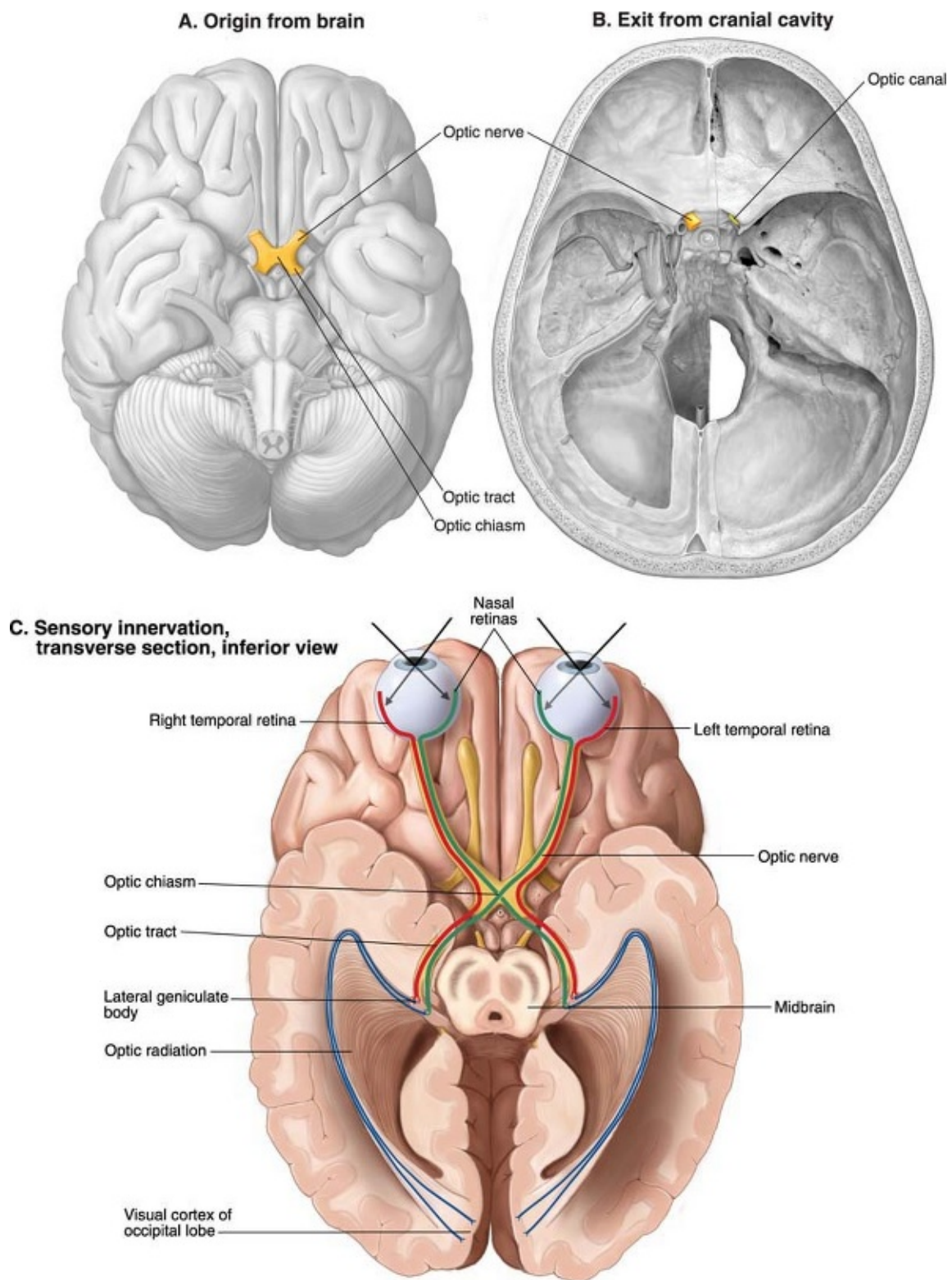
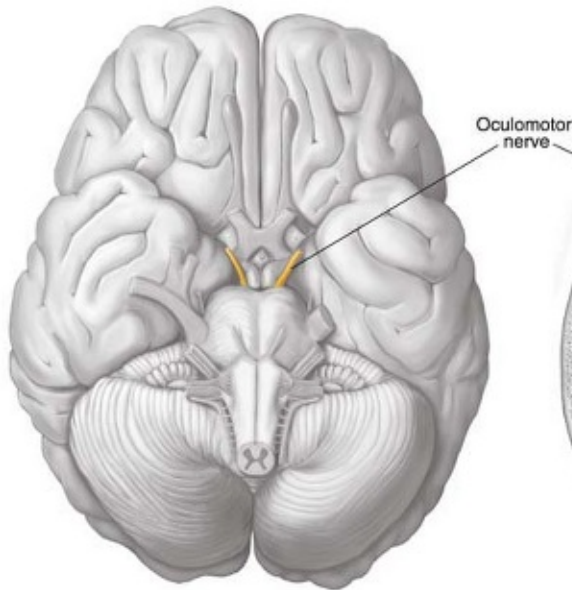
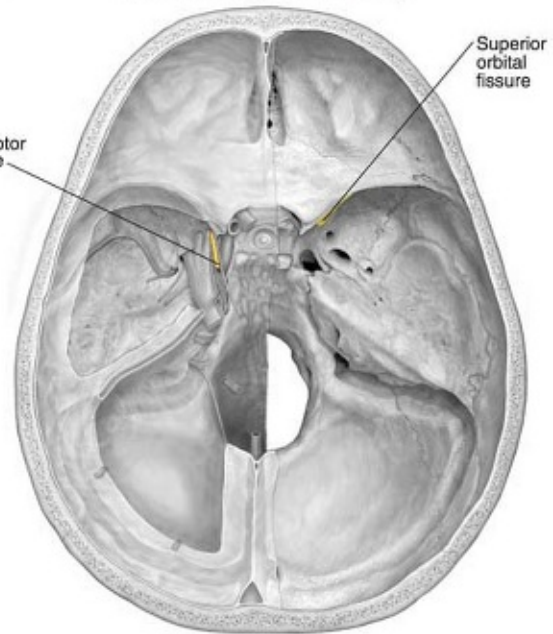


Plate 7-78 Optic Nerve, Cranial Nerve II

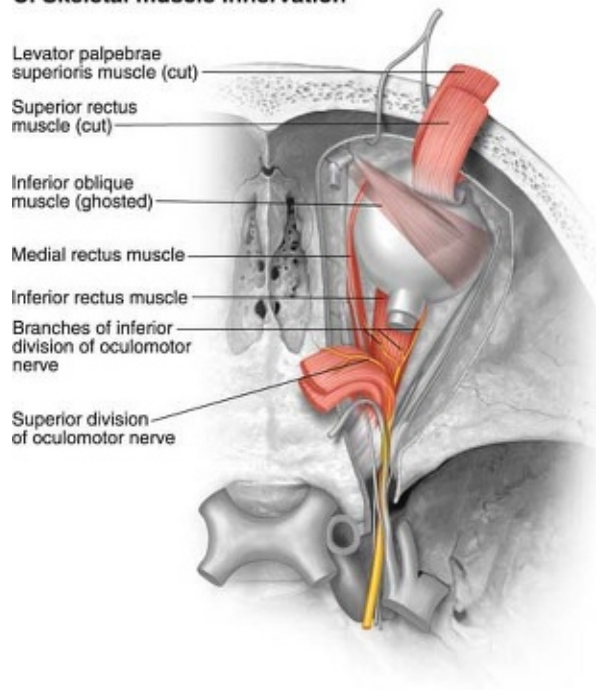
A. Origin from brain



B. Exit from cranial cavity



C. Skeletal muscle innervation



D. Parasympathetic innervation

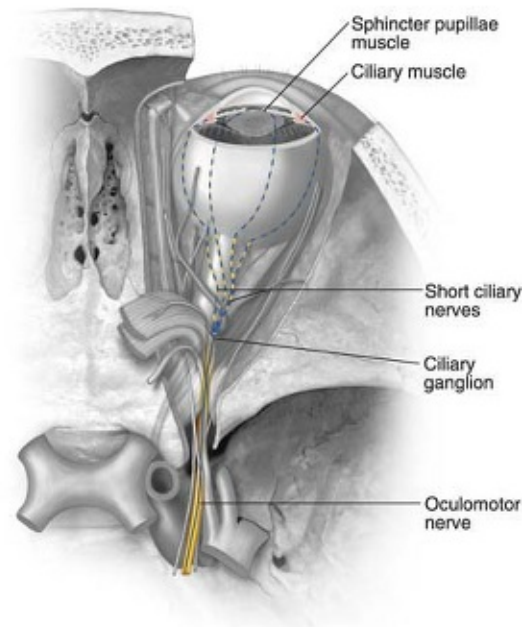
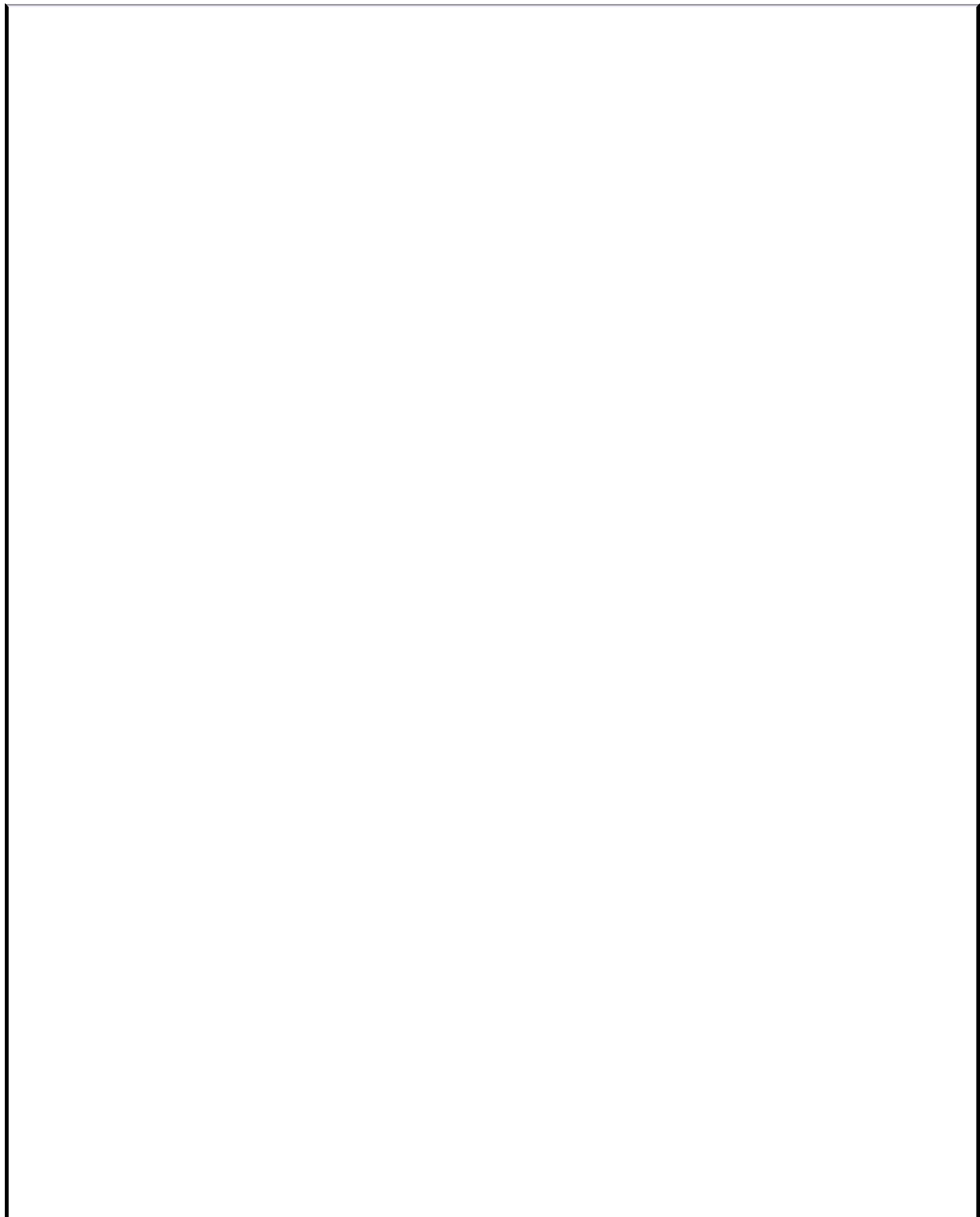
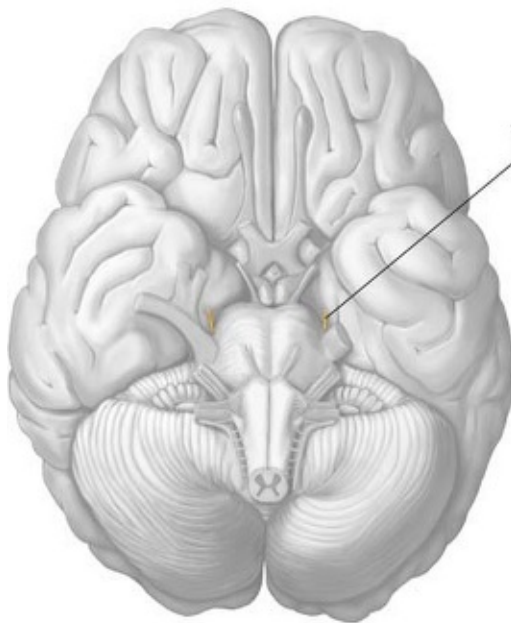


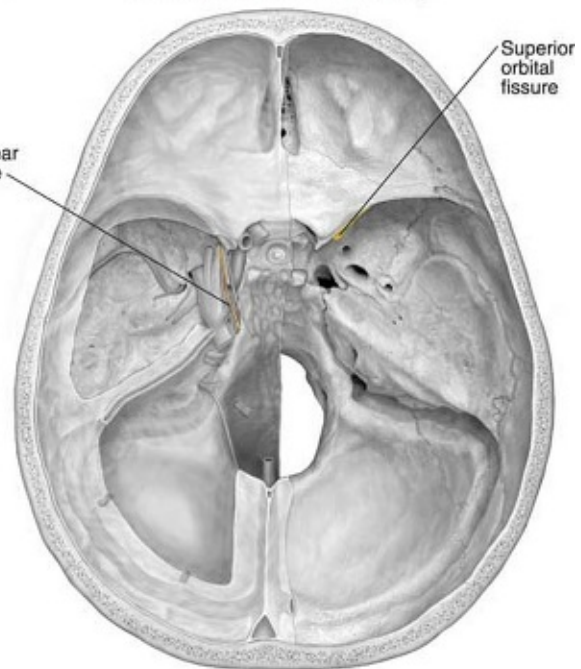
Plate 7-79 Oculomotor Nerve, Cranial Nerve III



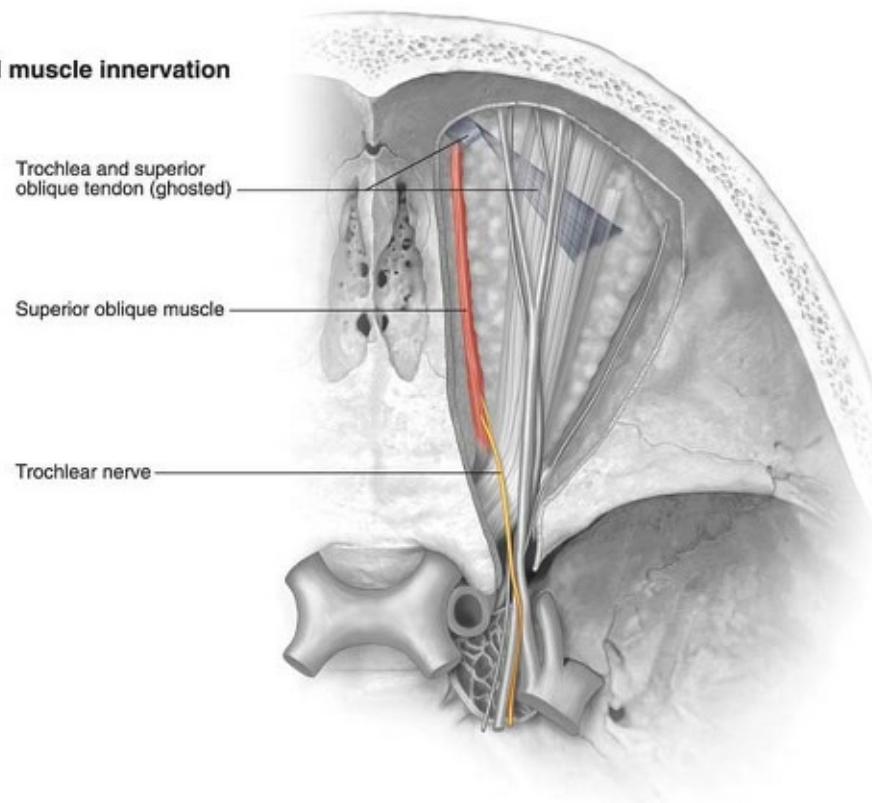
A. Origin from brain

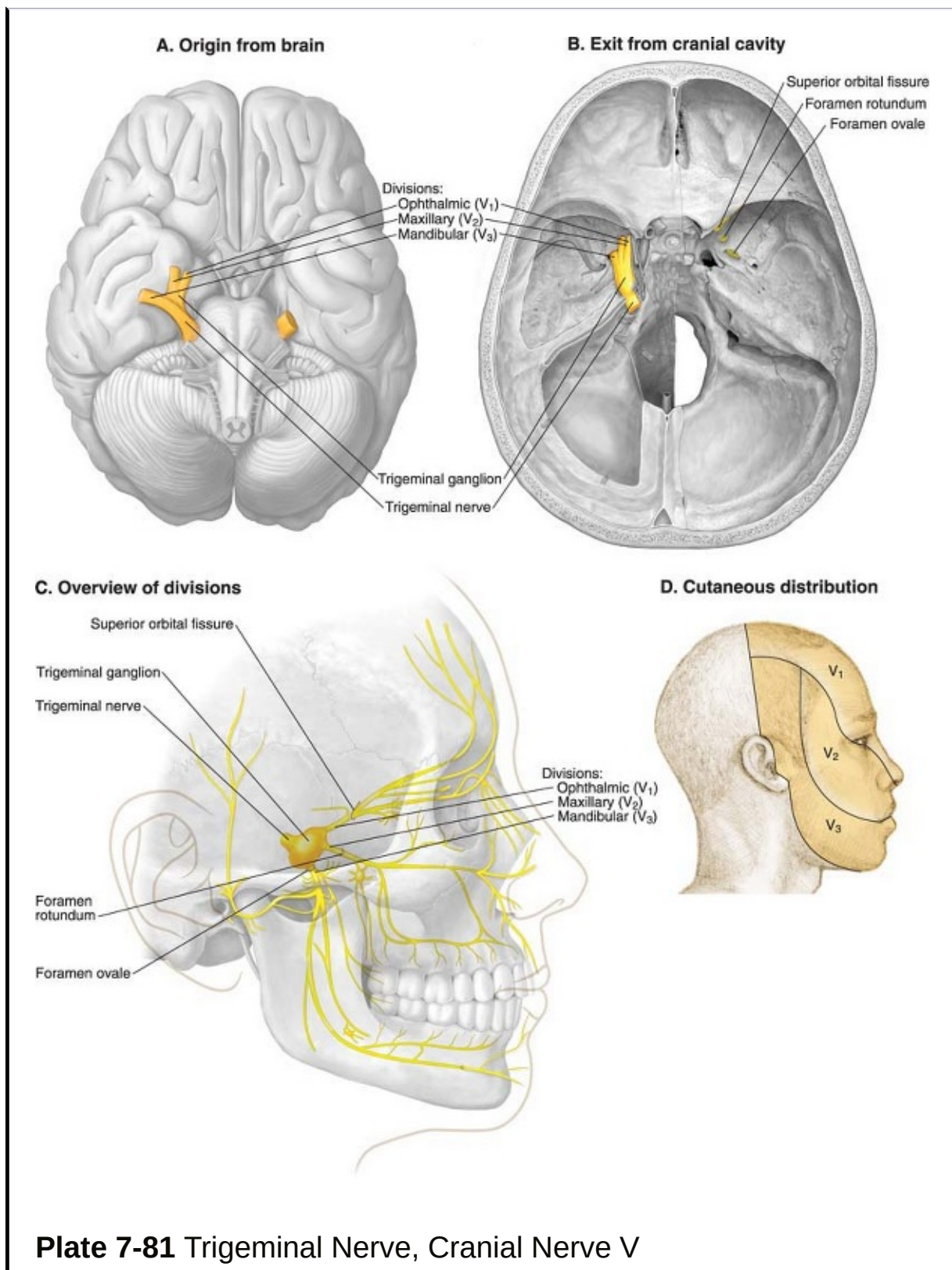


B. Exit from cranial cavity

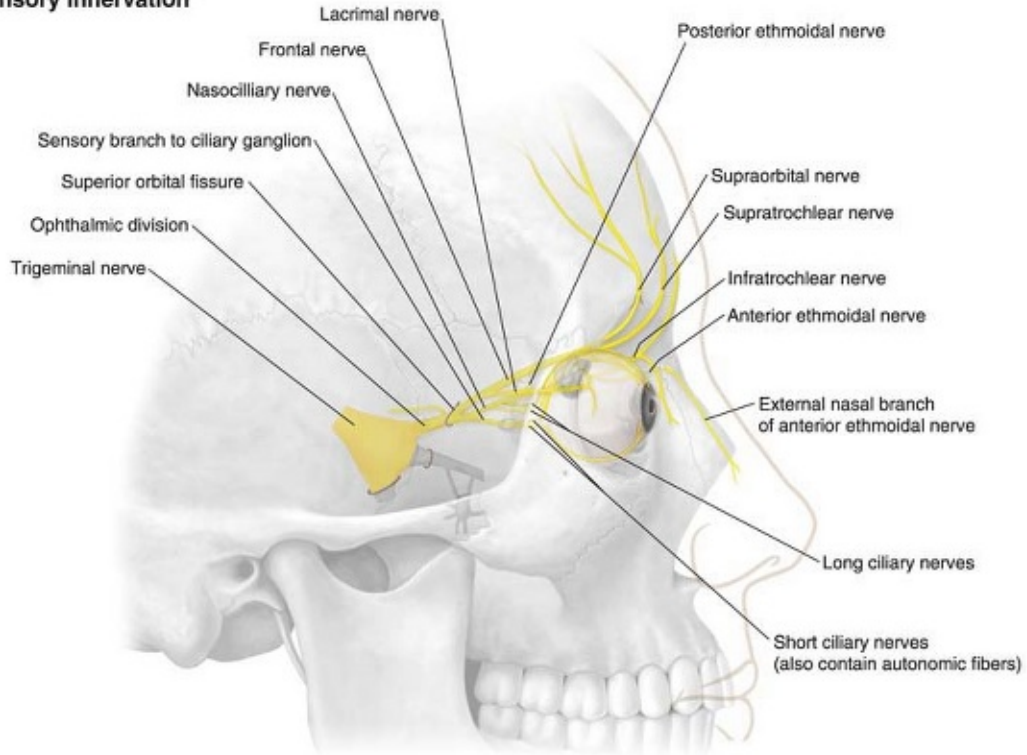


C. Skeletal muscle innervation

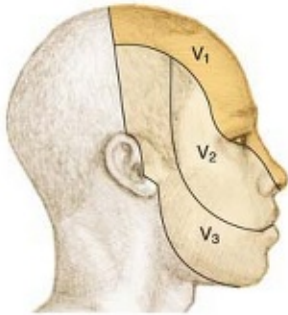




A. Sensory innervation



B. Cutaneous distribution



C. Branches that carry parasympathetic innervation

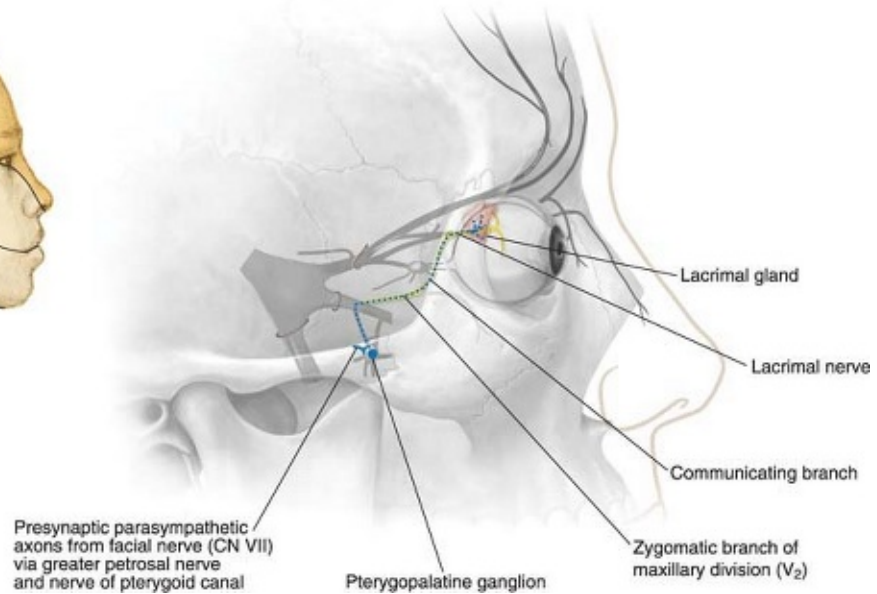
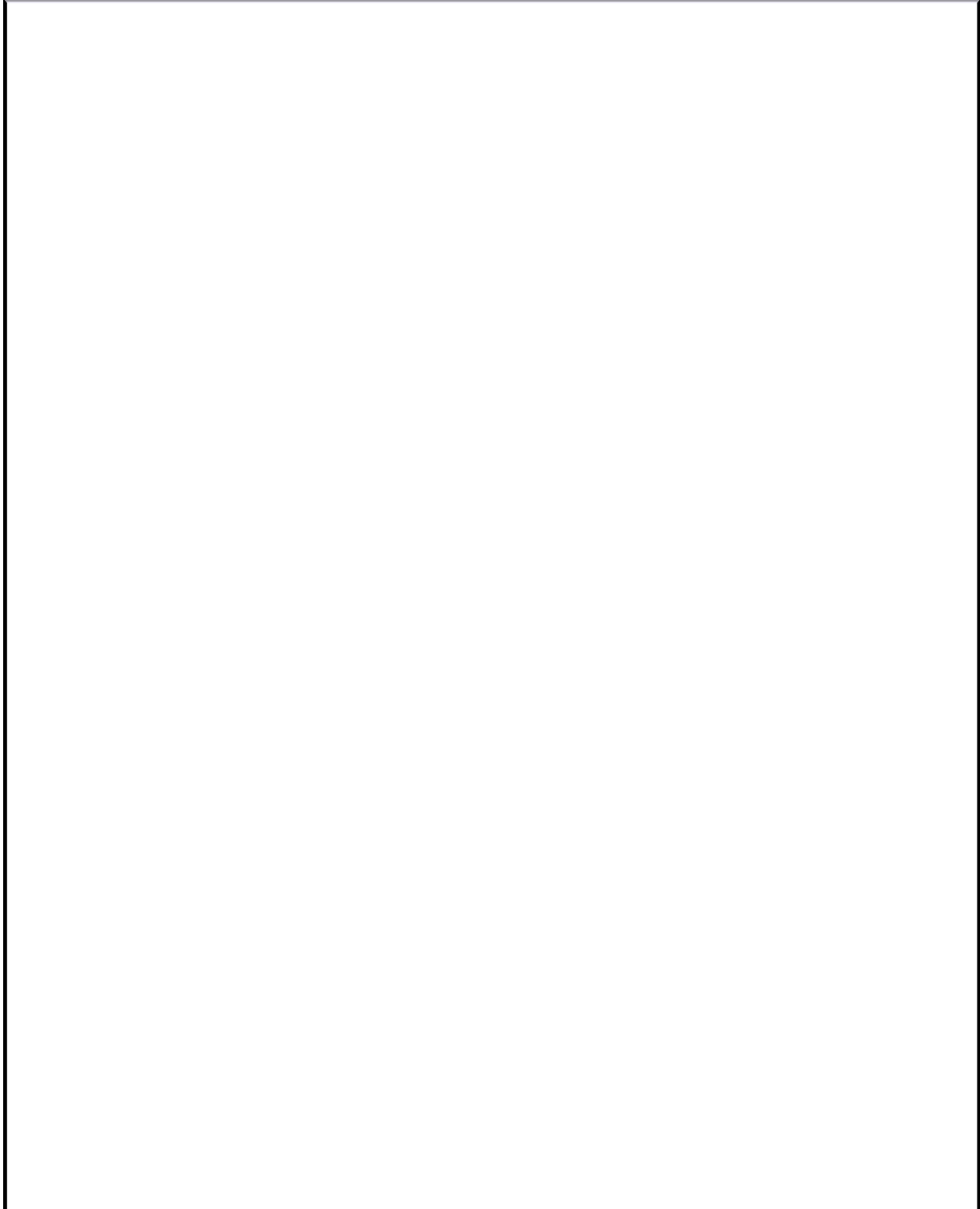
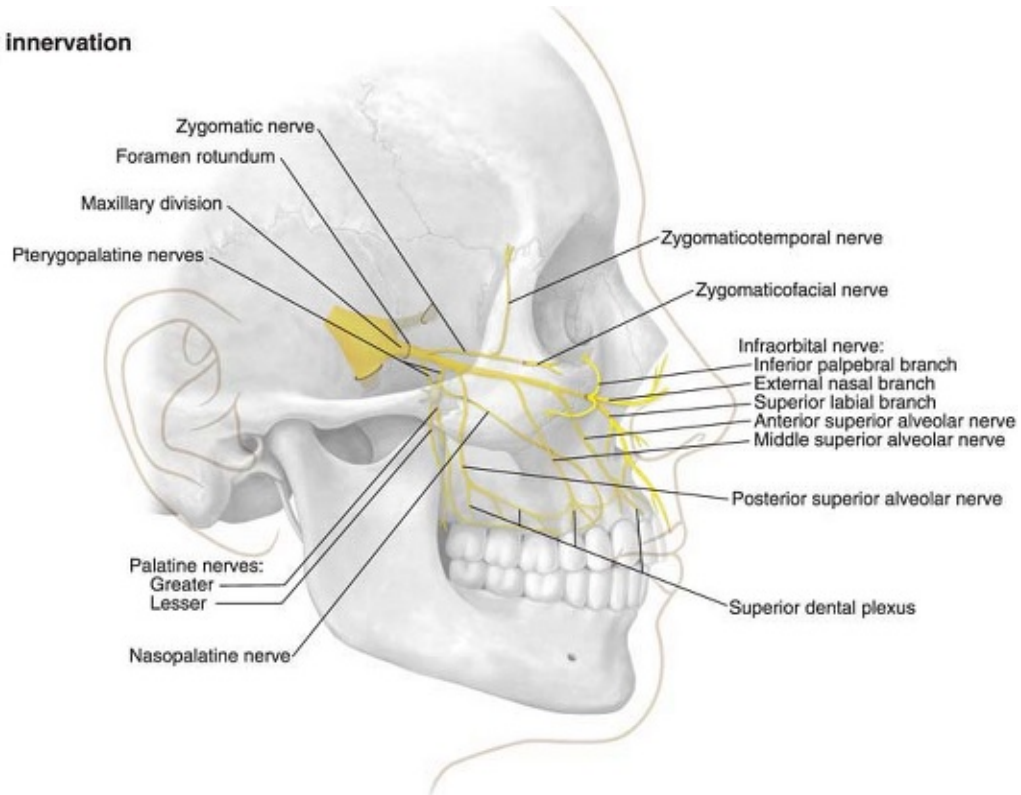


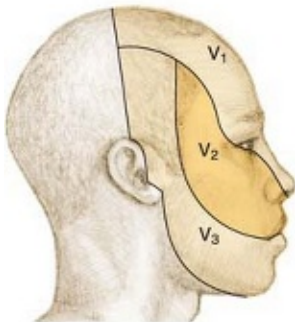
Plate 7-82 Ophthalmic Division of Trigeminal Nerve (V_1)



A. Sensory innervation



B. Cutaneous distribution



C. Branches that carry parasympathetic innervation

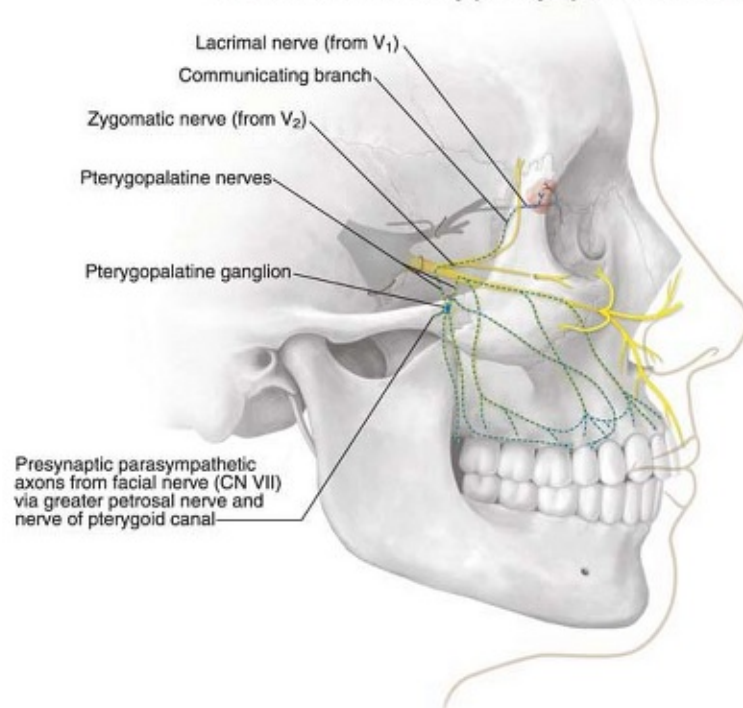
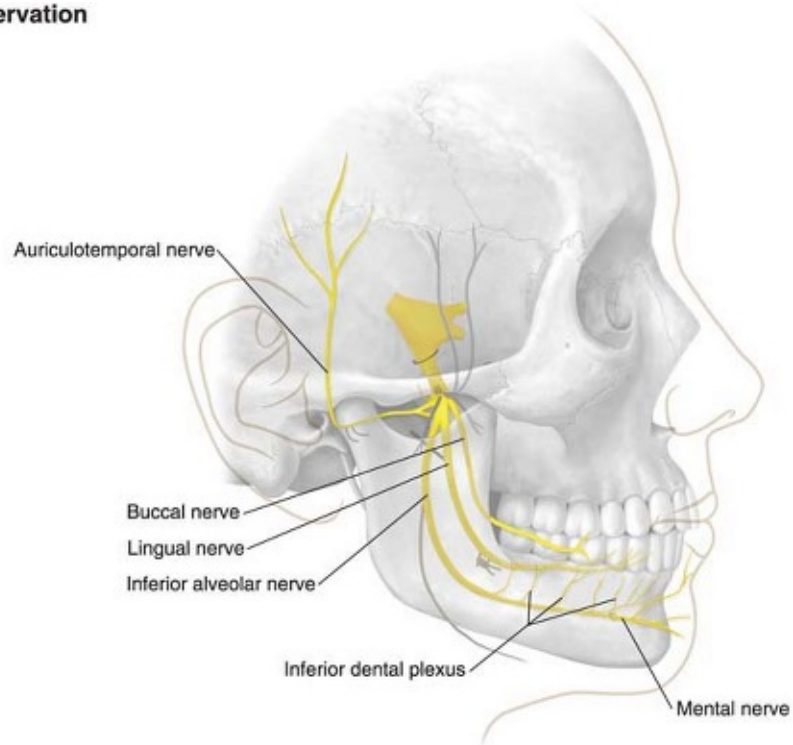
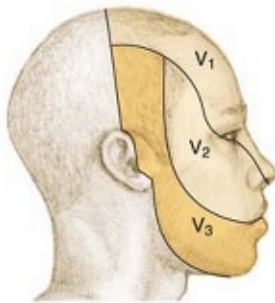


Plate 7-83 Maxillary Division of Trigeminal Nerve (V₂)

A. Sensory innervation



B. Cutaneous distribution



C. Branches that carry parasympathetic innervation

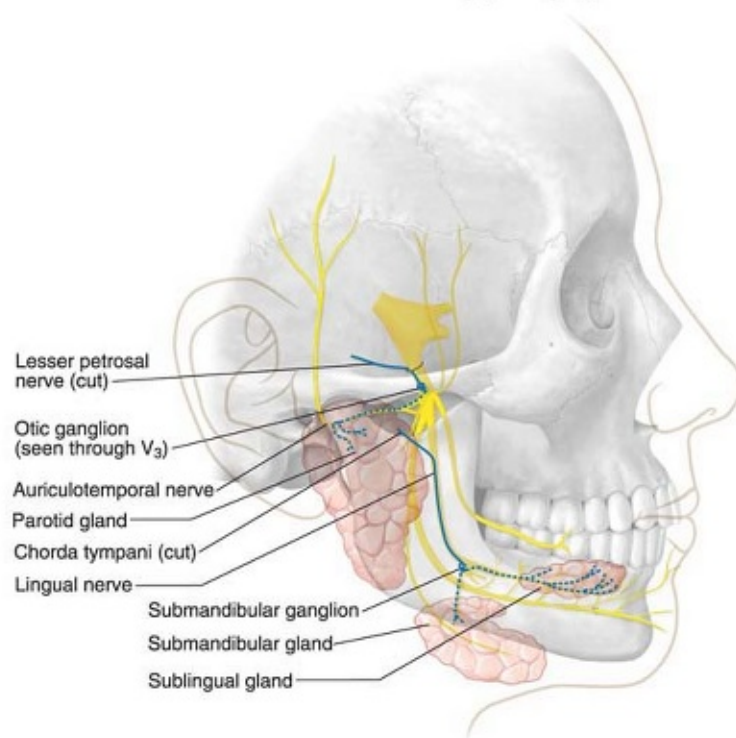
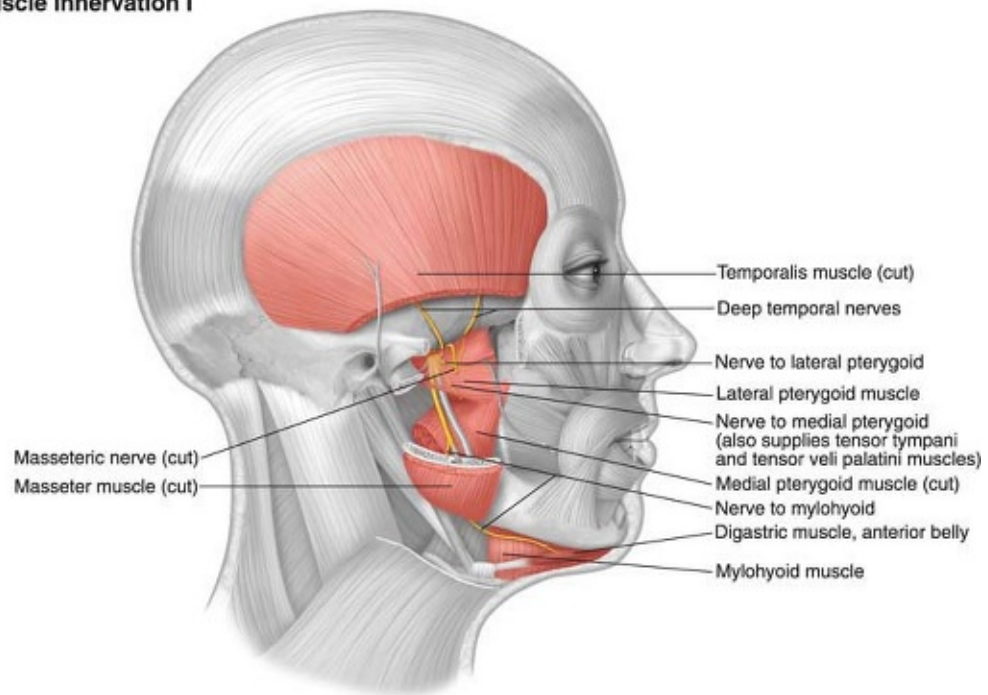


Plate 7-84 Mandibular Division of Trigeminal Nerve (V_3) I

A. Skeletal muscle innervation I



B. Skeletal muscle innervation II

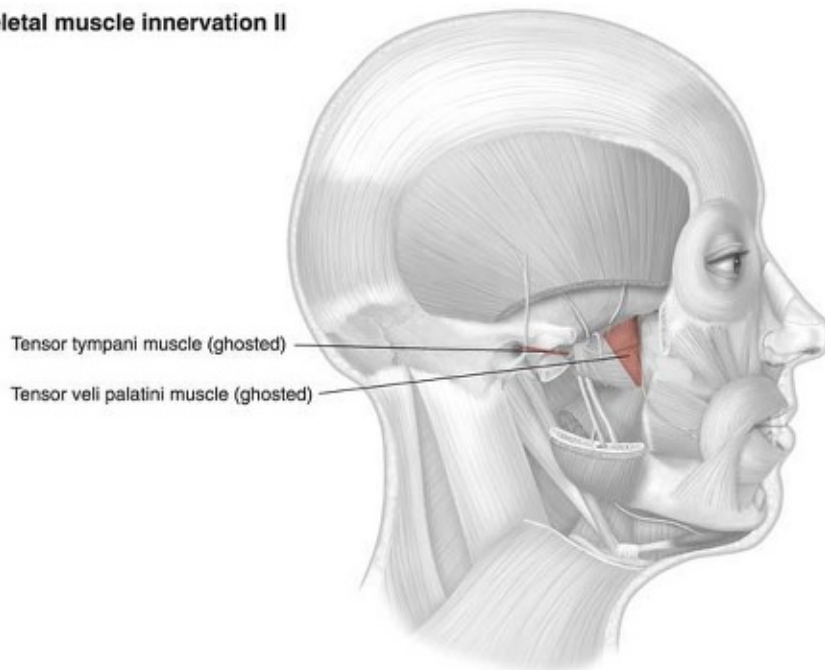
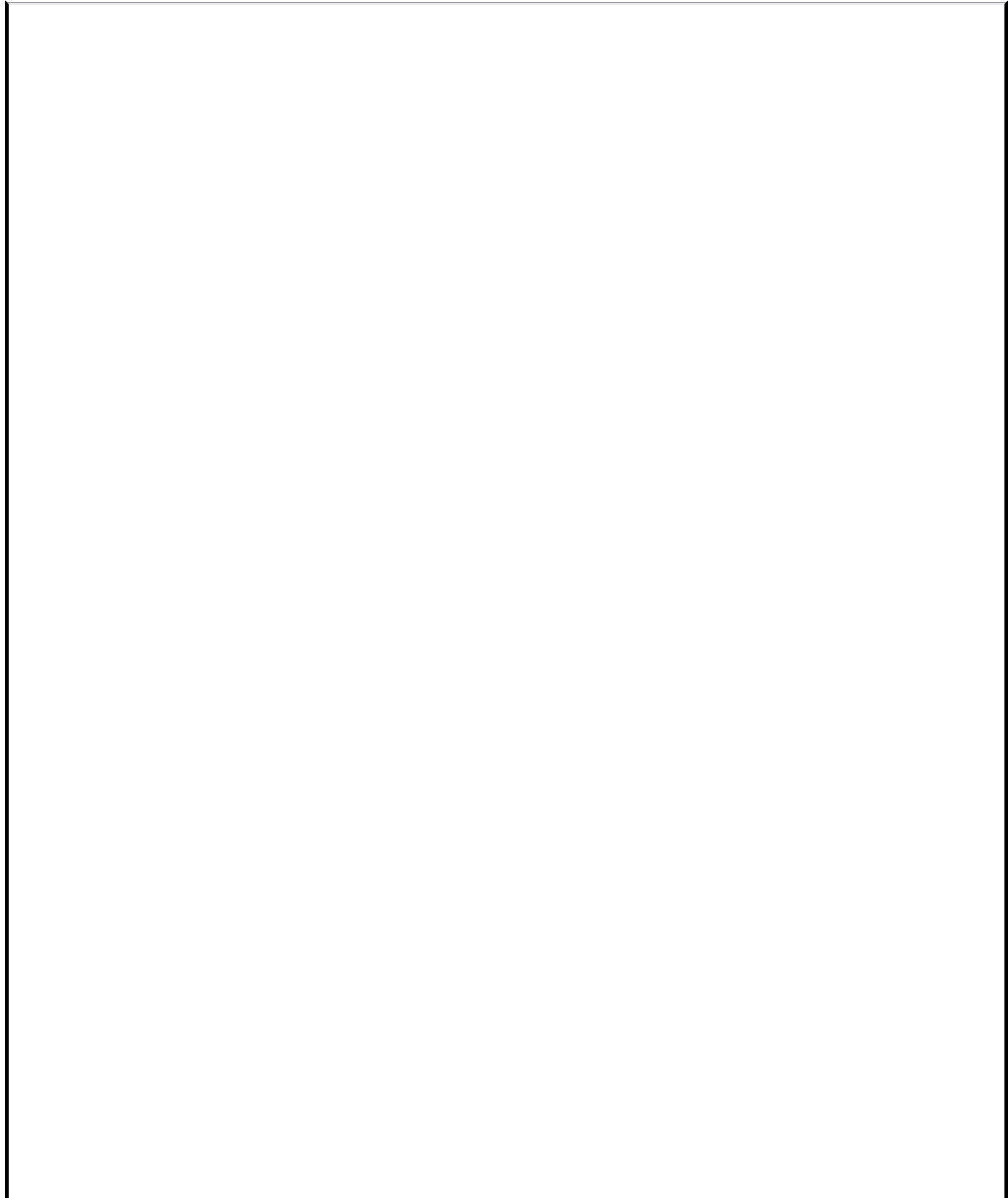
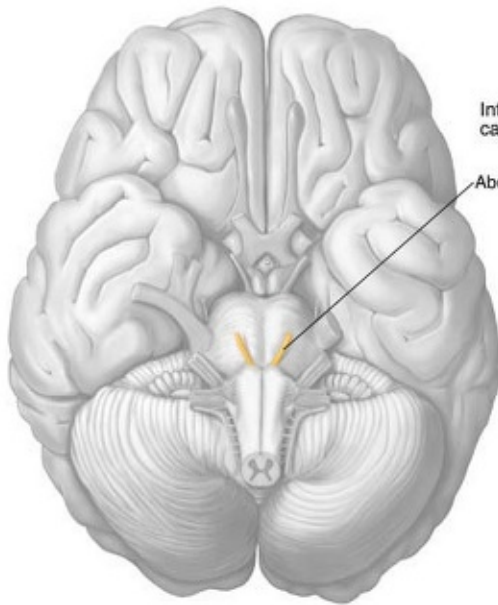


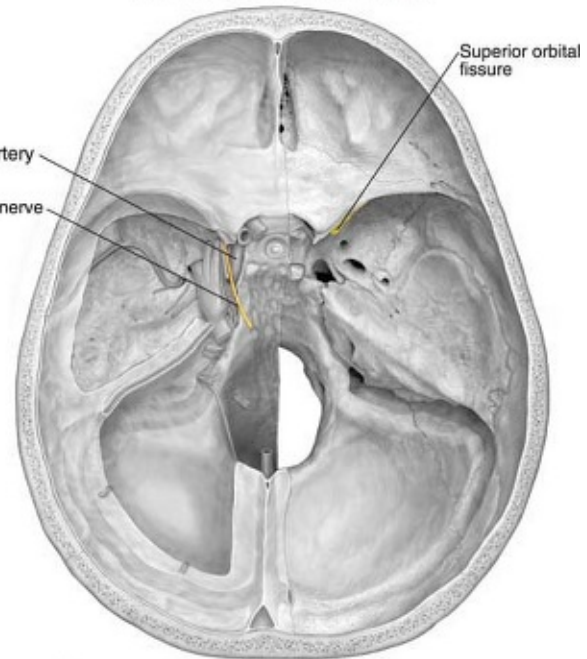
Plate 7-85 Mandibular Division of Trigeminal Nerve (V_3) II



A. Origin from brain



B. Exit from cranial cavity



C. Skeletal muscle innervation

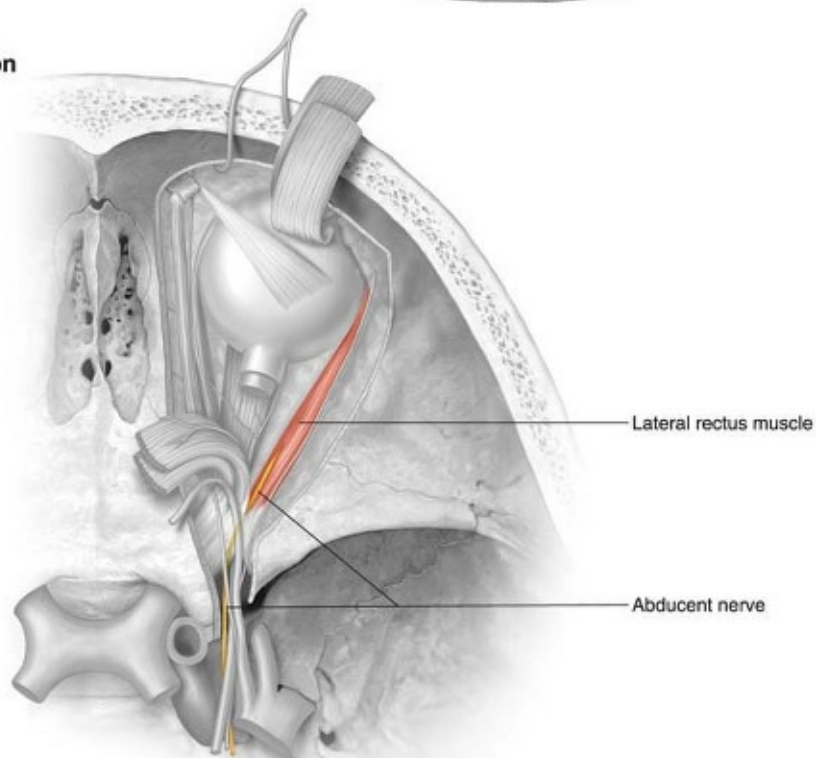
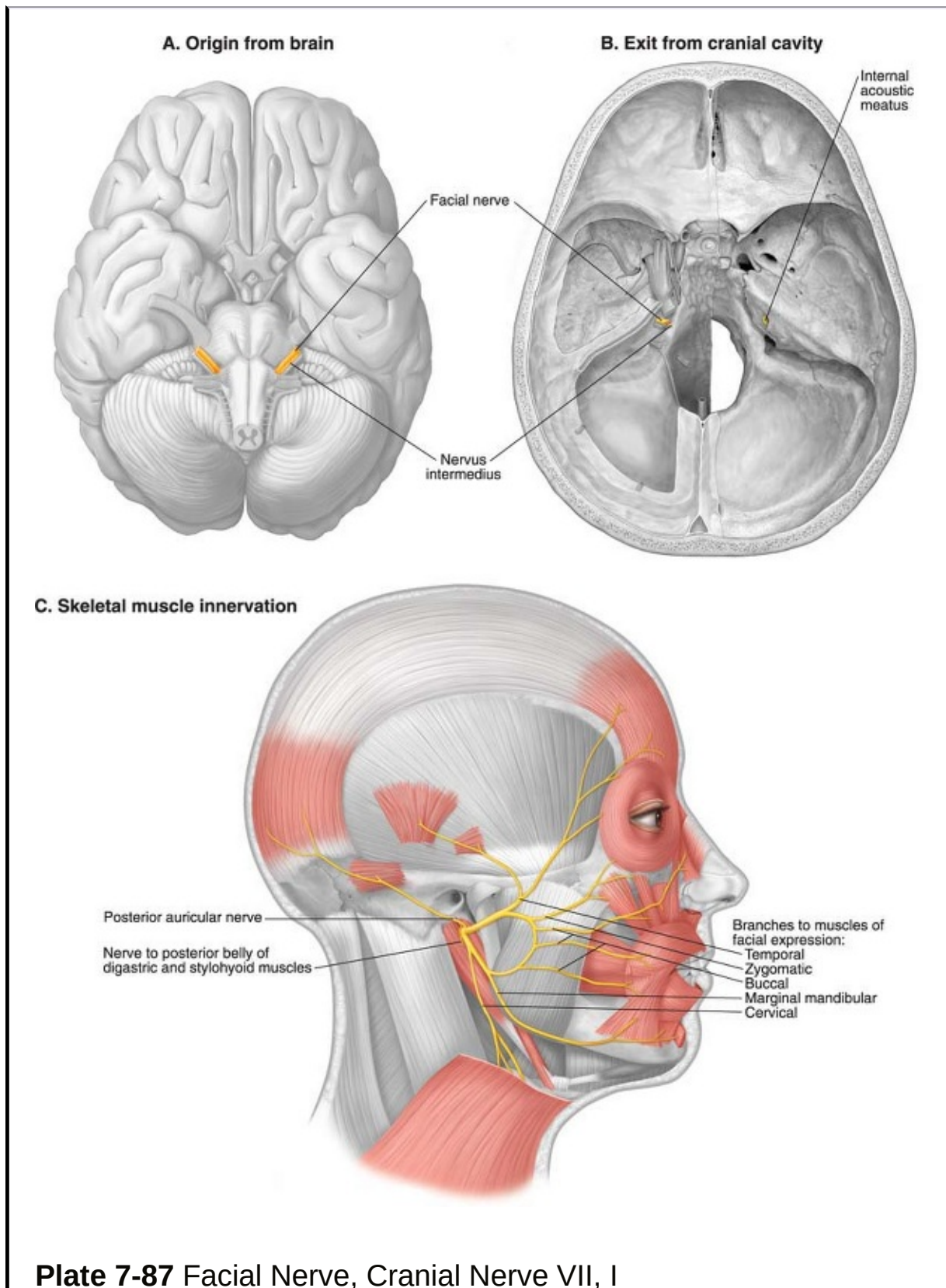
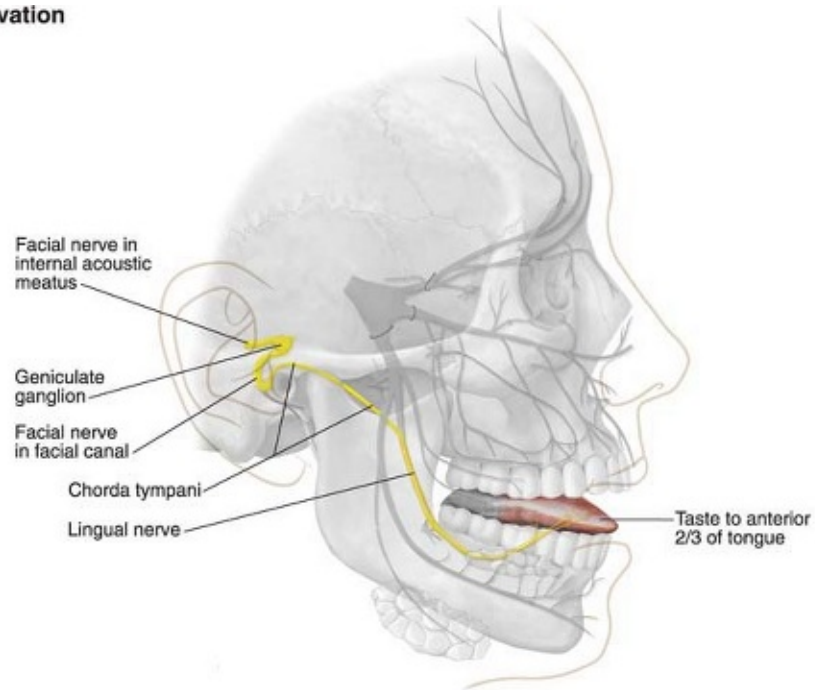


Plate 7-86 Abducent Nerve, Cranial Nerve VI



A. Sensory innervation



B. Parasympathetic innervation

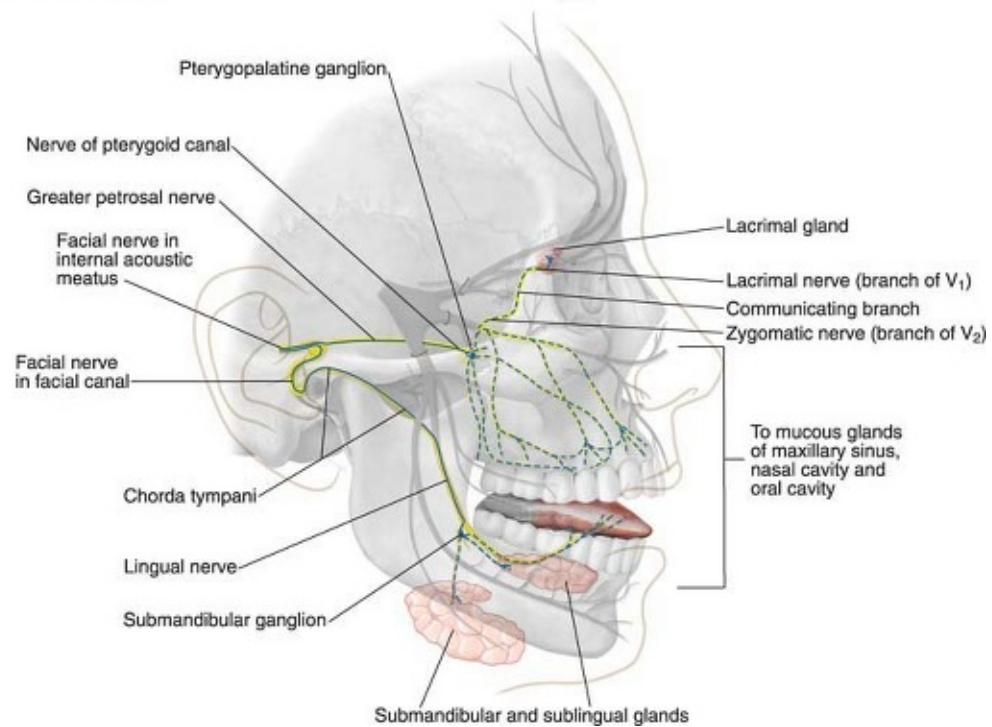
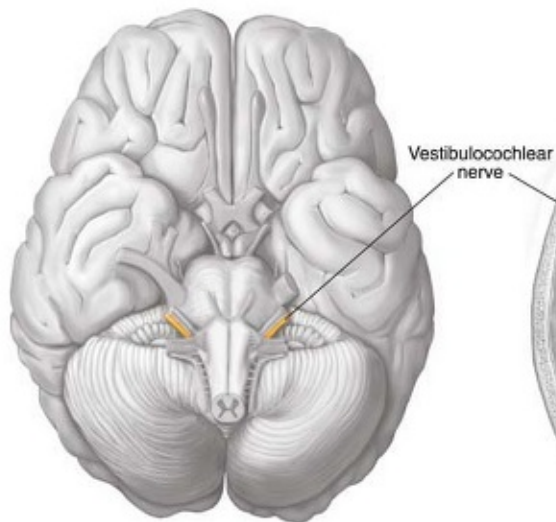
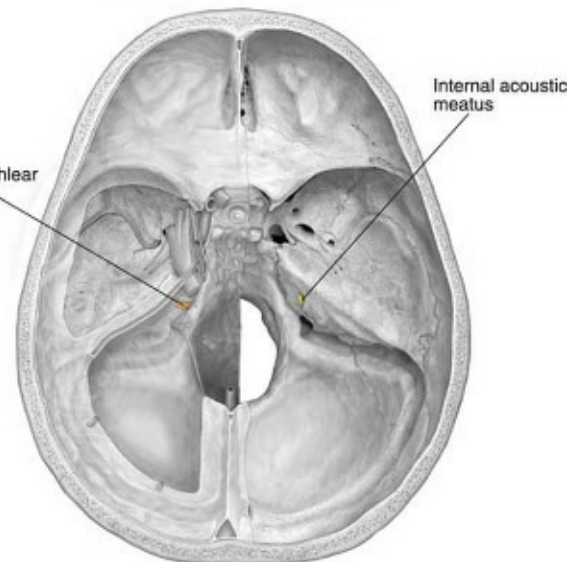


Plate 7-88 Facial Nerve, Cranial Nerve VII, II

A. Origin from brain



B. Exit from cranial cavity



C. Sensory innervation

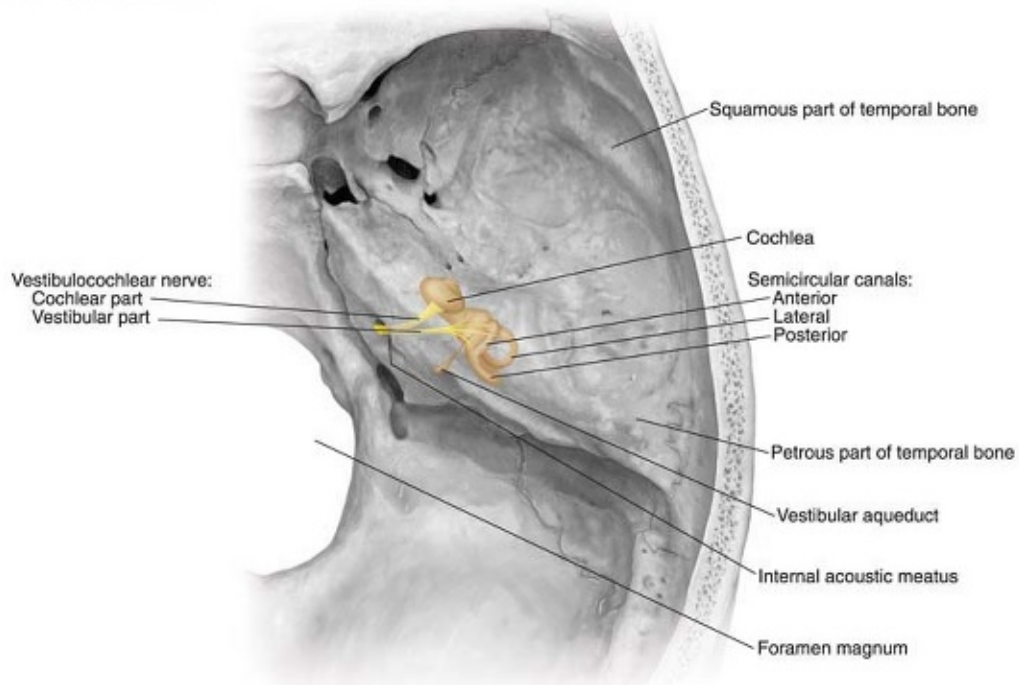
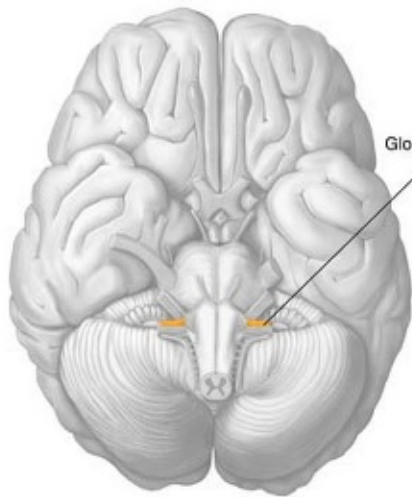
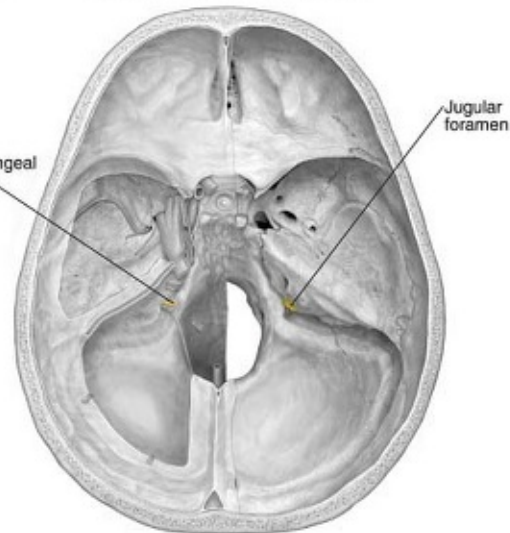


Plate 7-89 Vestibulocochlear Nerve, Cranial Nerve VIII

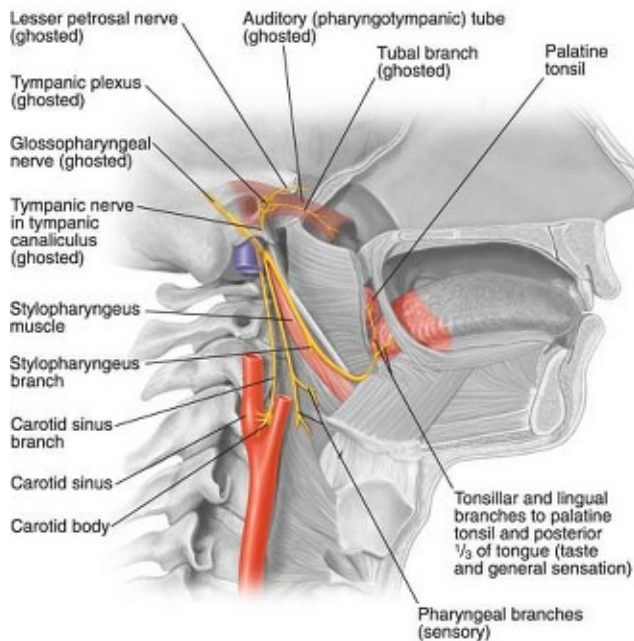
A. Origin from brain



B. Exit from cranial cavity



C. Sensory and skeletal muscle innervation



D. Parasympathetic innervation

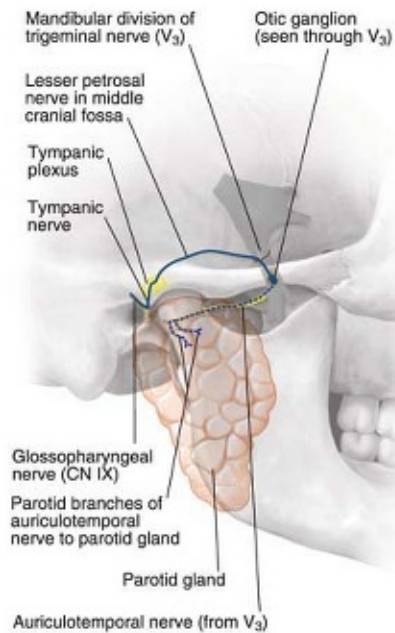
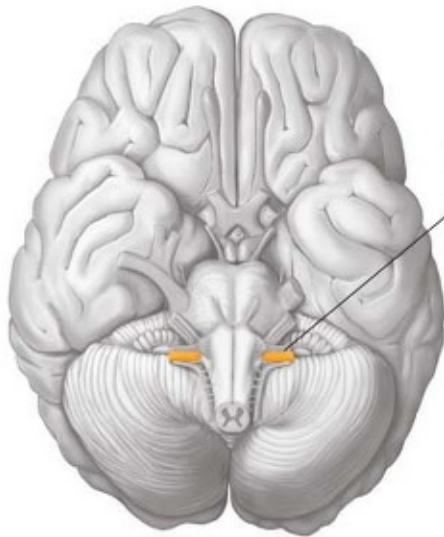
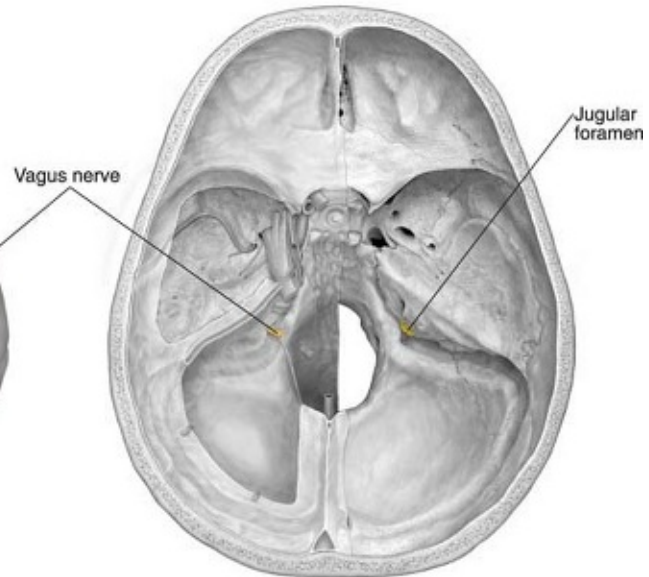


Plate 7-90 Glossopharyngeal Nerve, Cranial Nerve IX

A. Origin from brain



B. Exit from cranial cavity



C. Skeletal muscle innervation

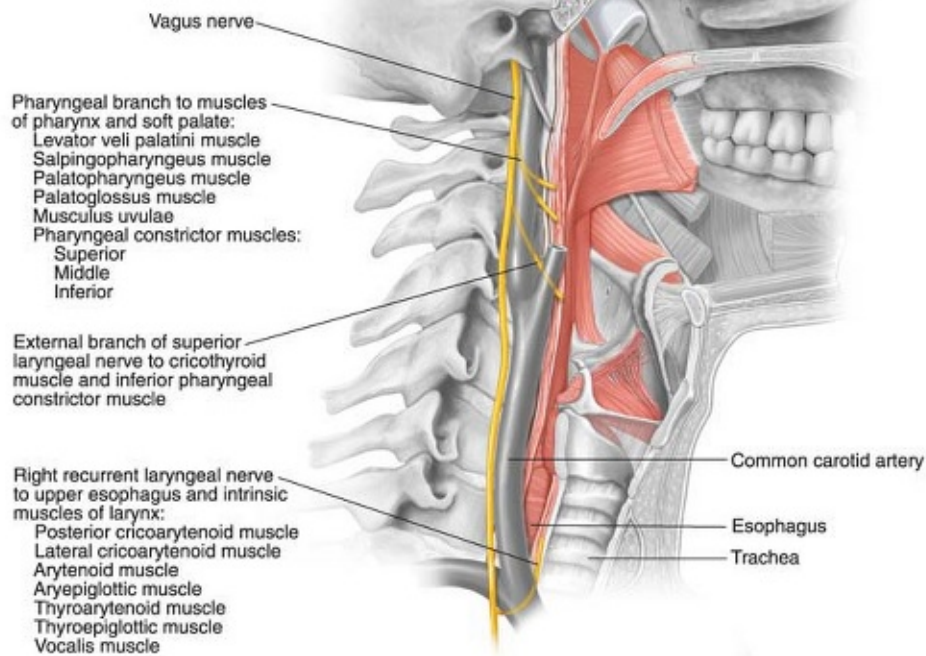
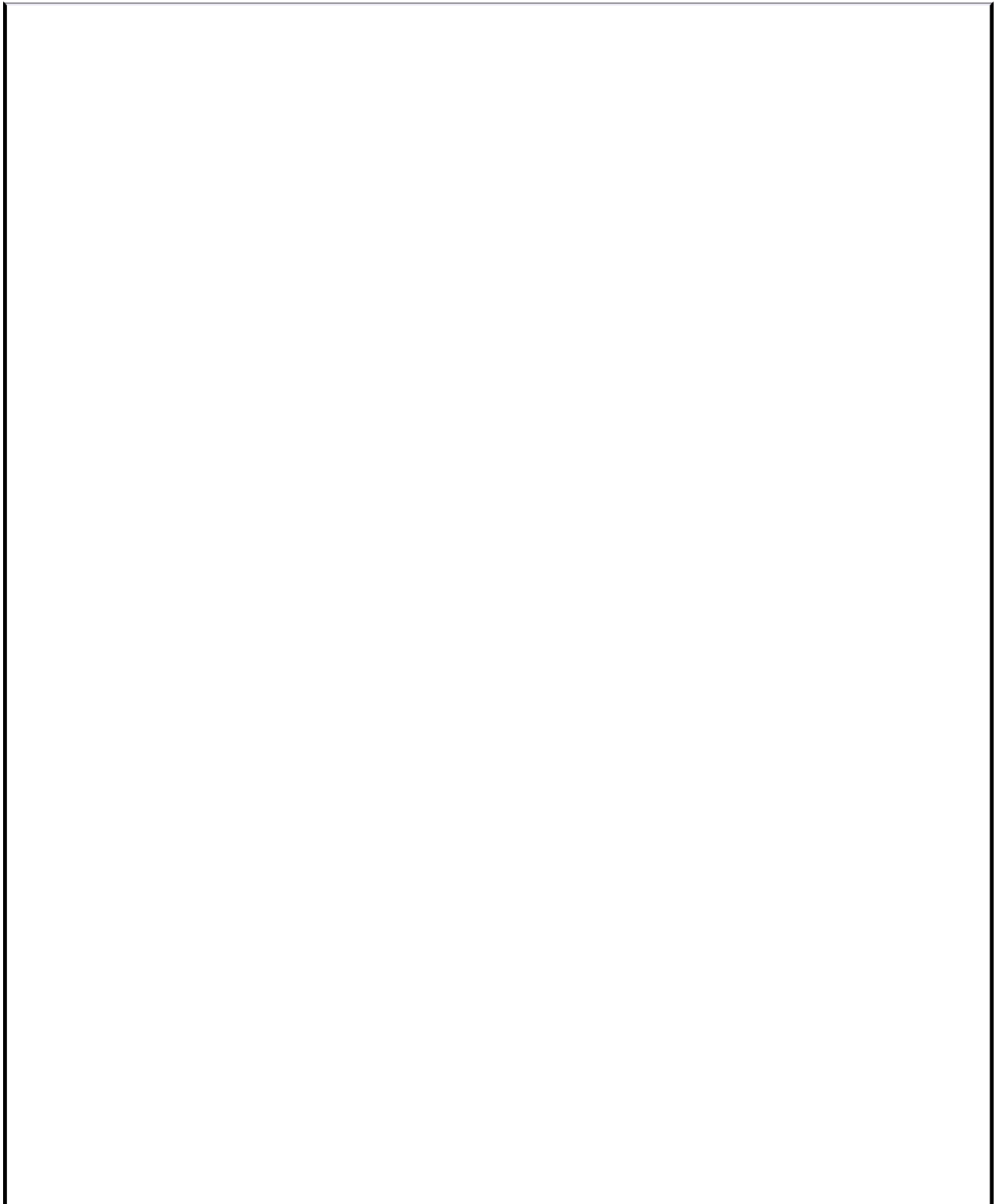


Plate 7-91 Vagus Nerve, Cranial Nerve X



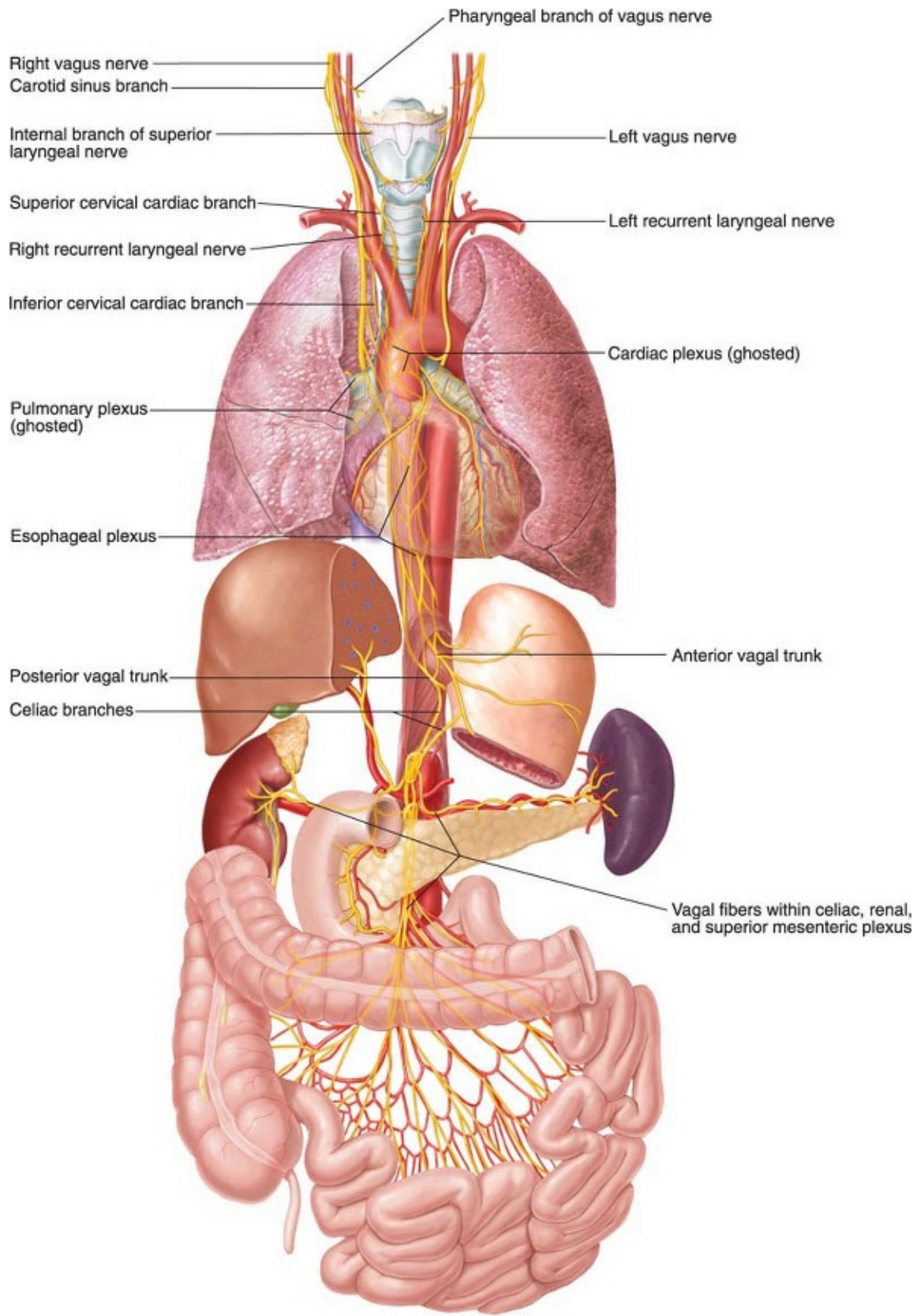
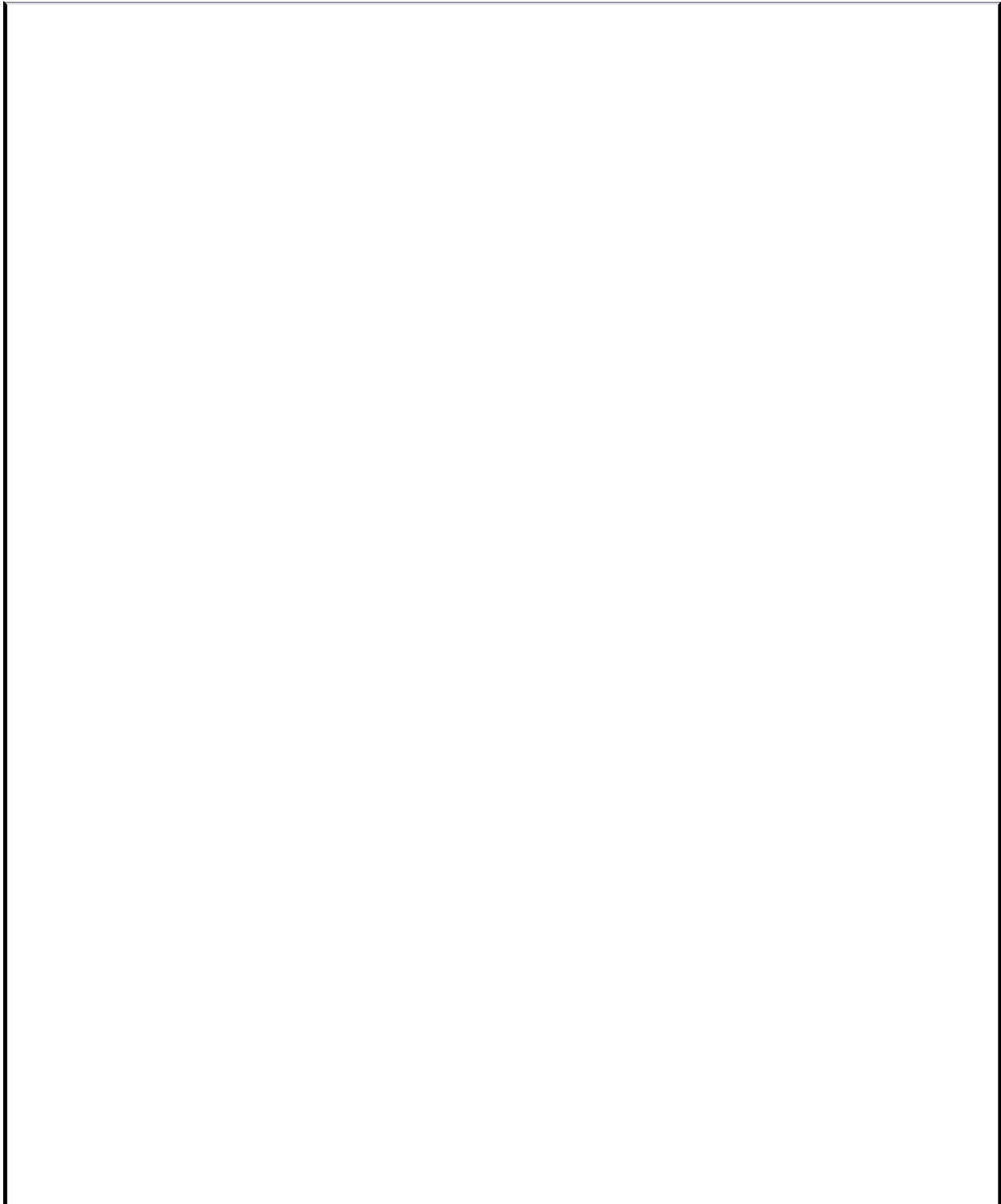
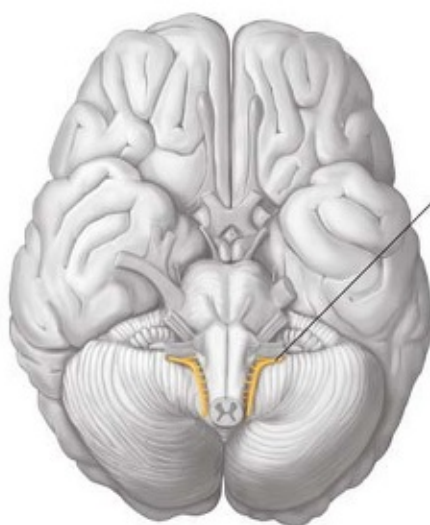


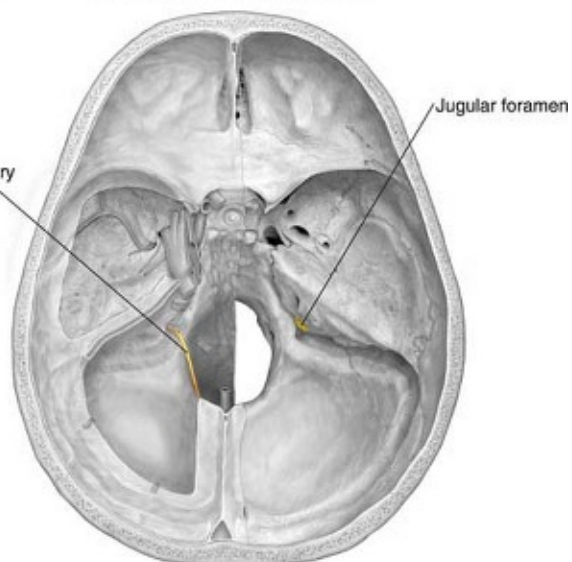
Plate 7-92 Vagus Nerve, Cranial Nerve X, Parasympathetic
Innervation



A. Origin from spinal cord



B. Exit from cranial cavity



C. Skeletal muscle innervation

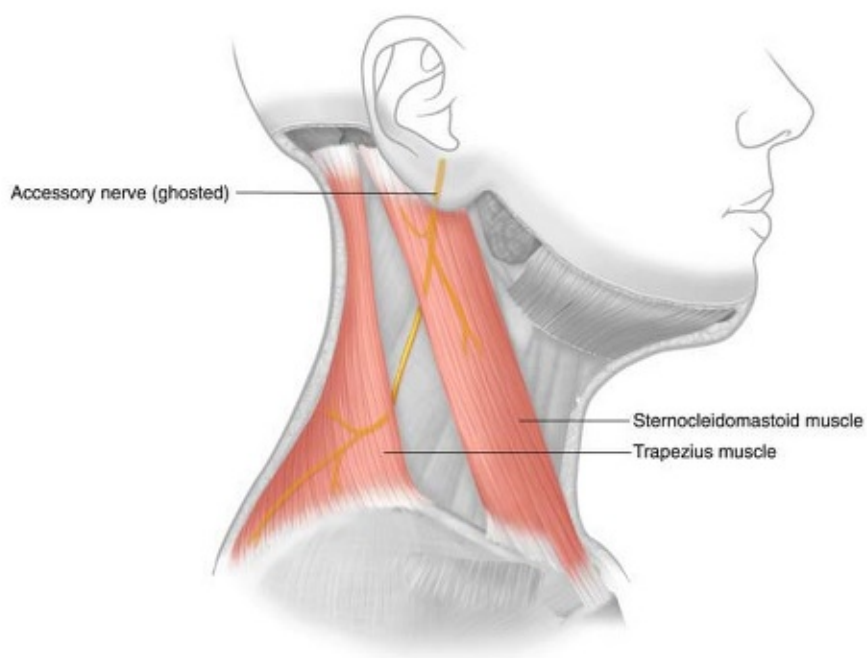
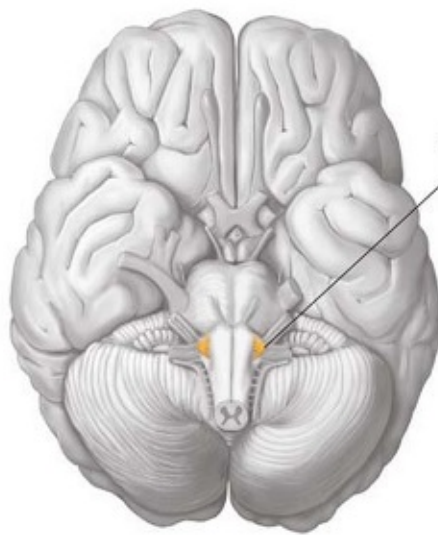
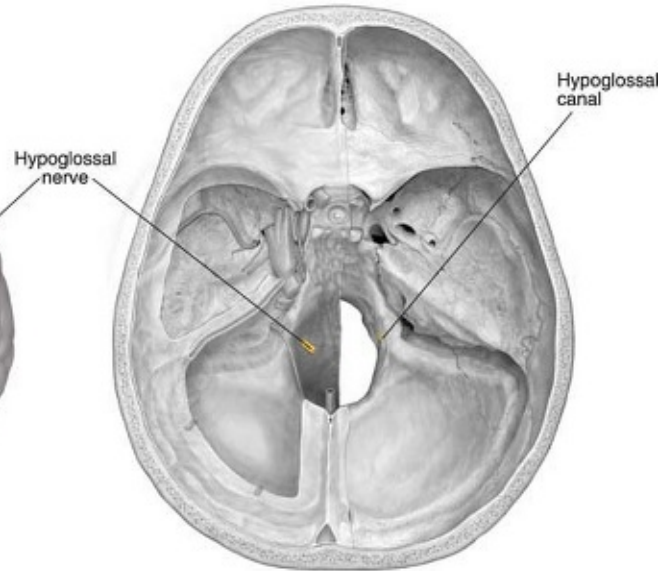


Plate 7-93 Accessory Nerve, Cranial Nerve XI

A. Origin from brain



B. Exit from cranial cavity



C. Skeletal muscle innervation

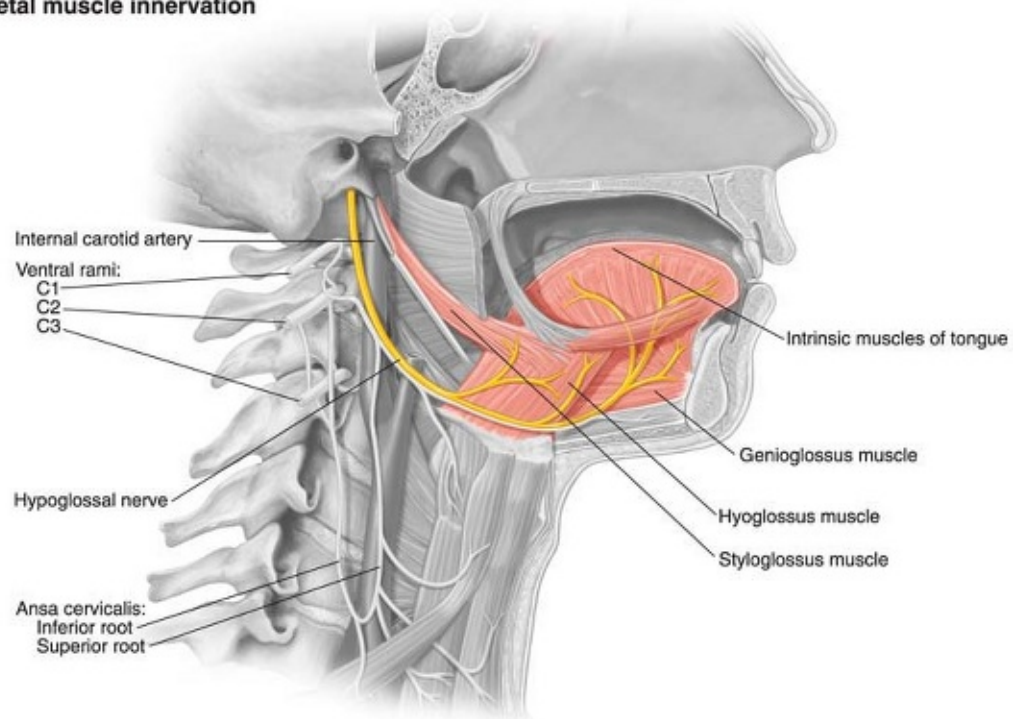


Plate 7-94 Hypoglossal Nerve, Cranial Nerve XII

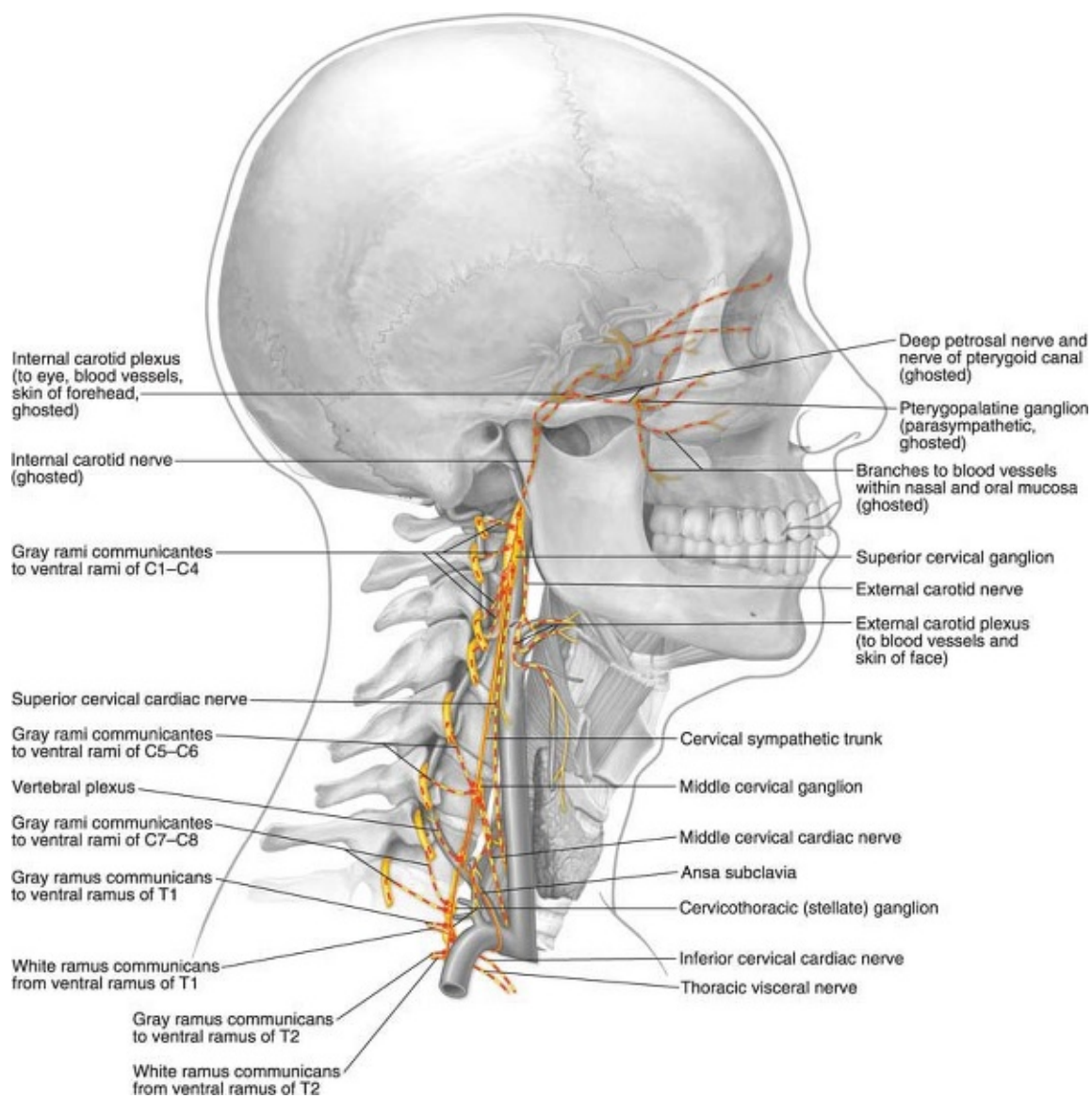


Plate 7-95 Summary of Head and Neck Sympathetic Innervation

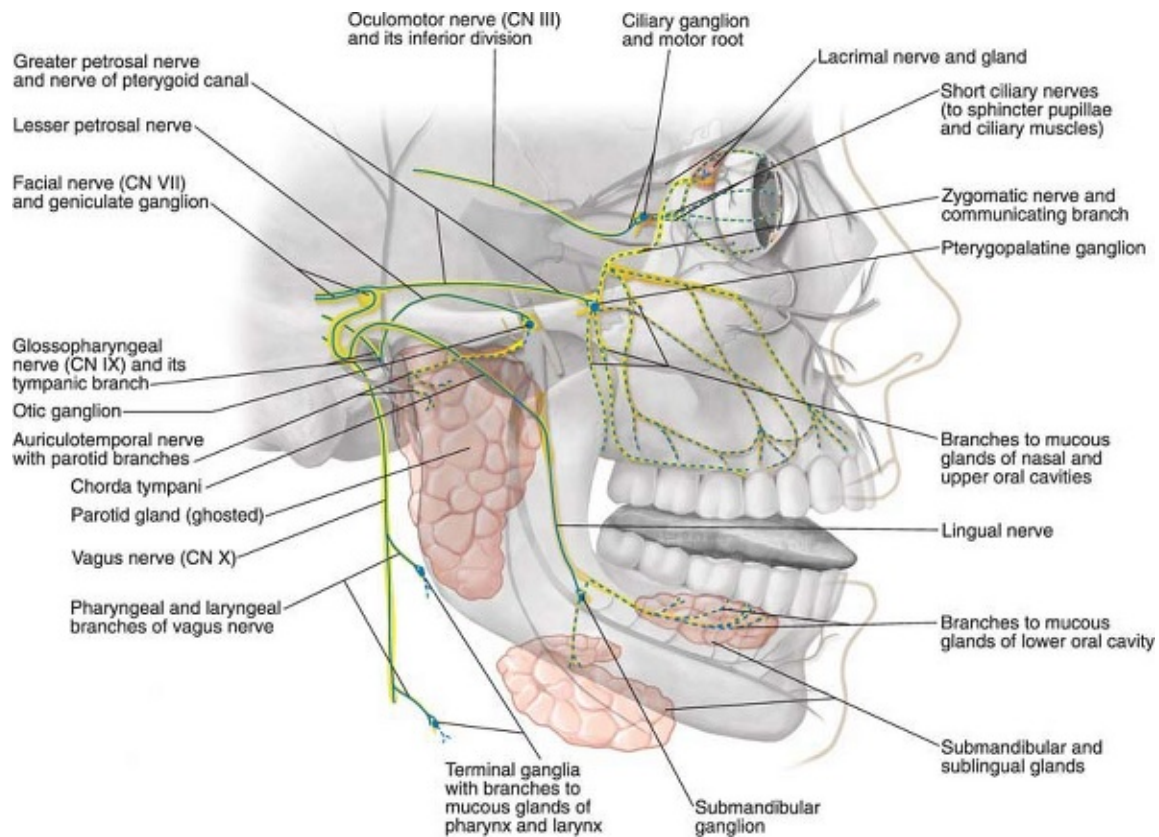


Plate 7-96 Summary of Head and Neck Parasympathetic Innervation

Authors: Tank, Patrick W.; Gest, Thomas R.

Title: *Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Atlas of Anatomy, 1st Edition*

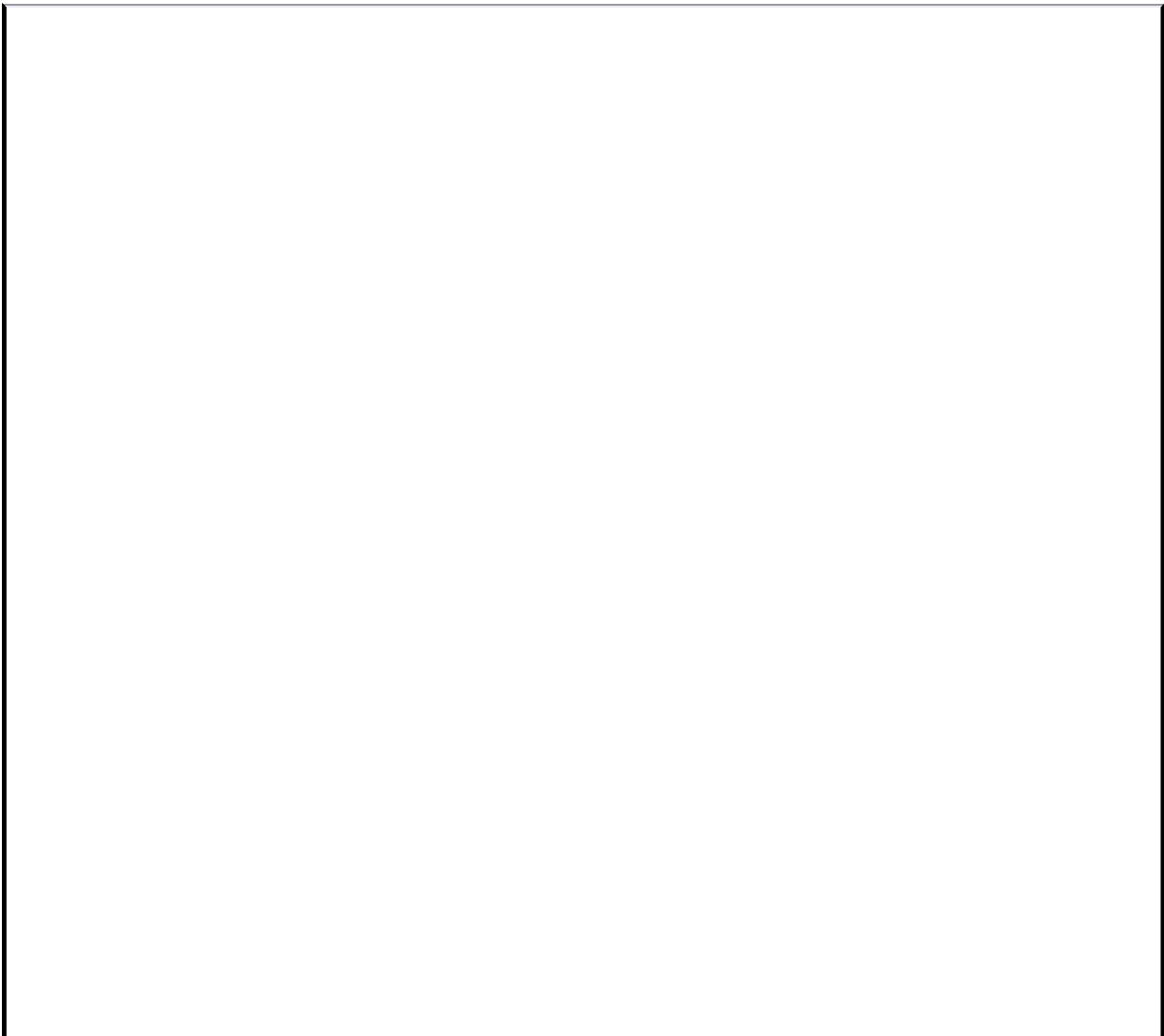
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Chapter 8

The Autonomic Nervous System

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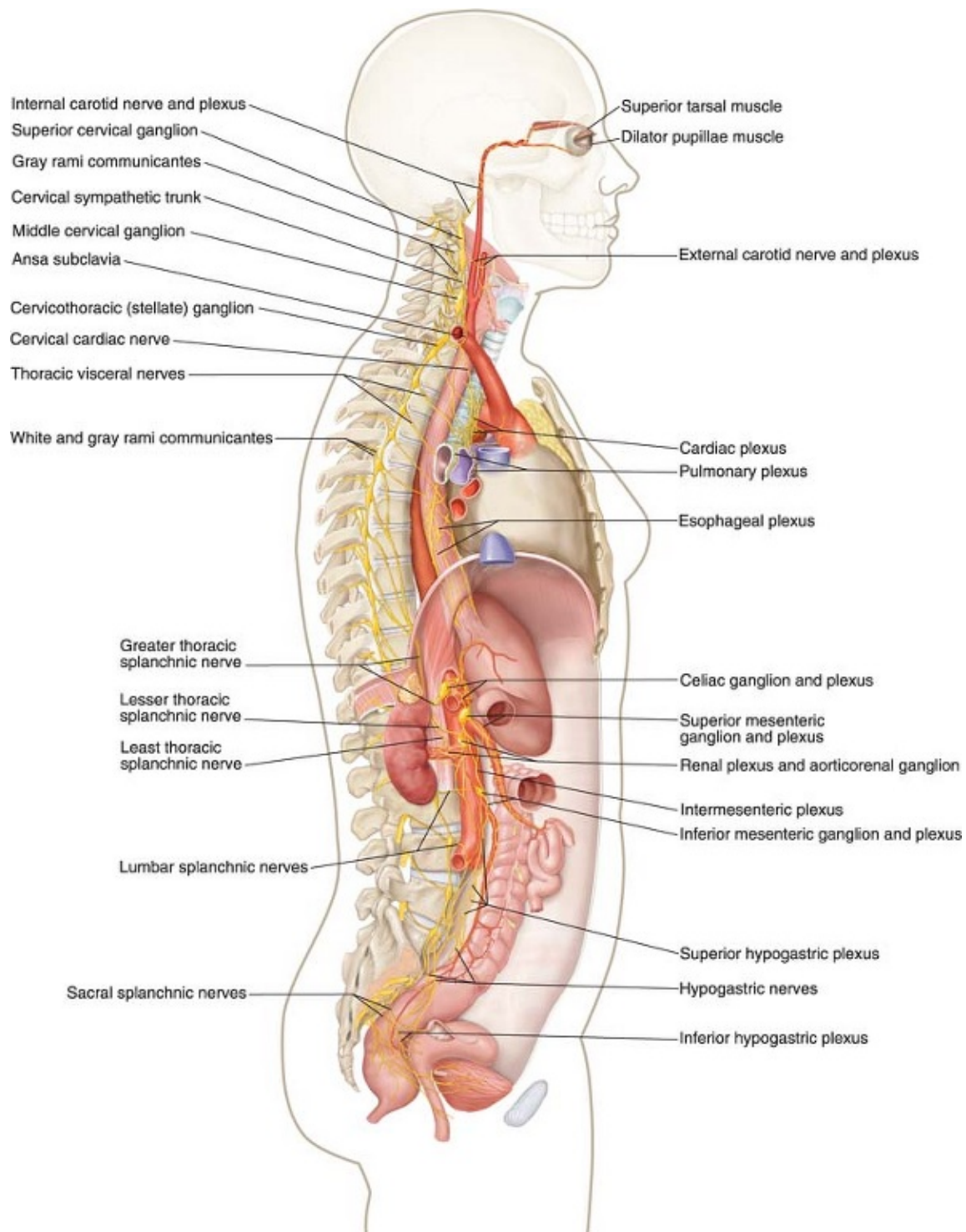
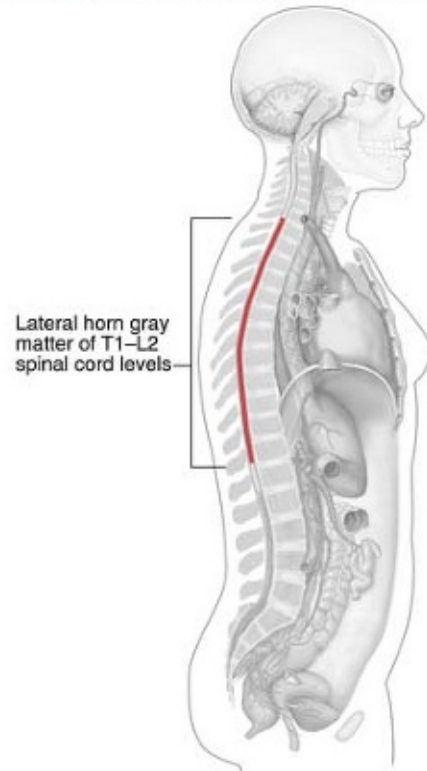
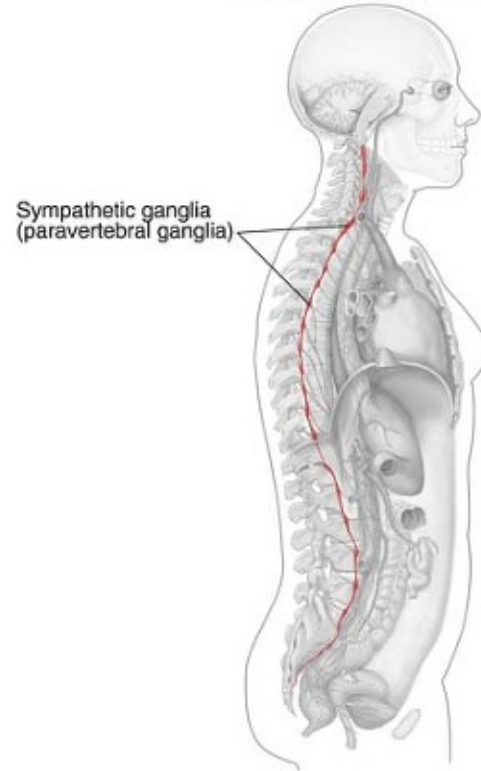


Plate 8-01 Overview of the Sympathetic Nervous System

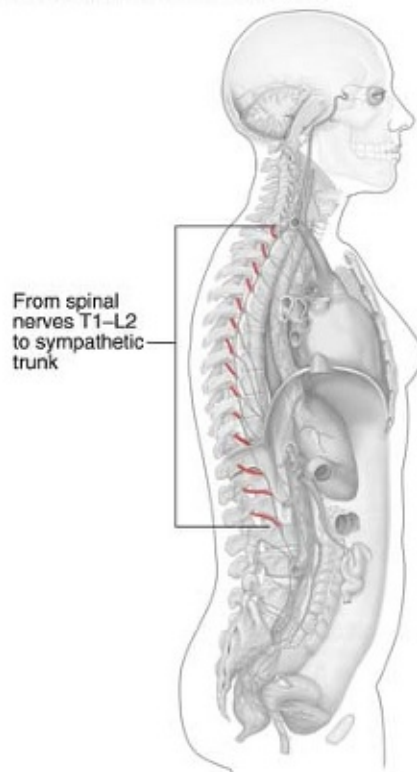
A. Location of presynaptic cell bodies



B. Sympathetic trunk



C. White rami communicantes



D. Gray rami communicantes

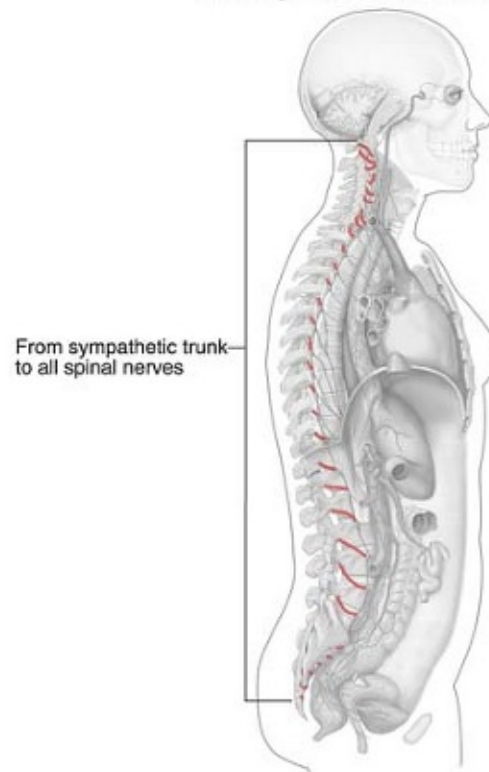
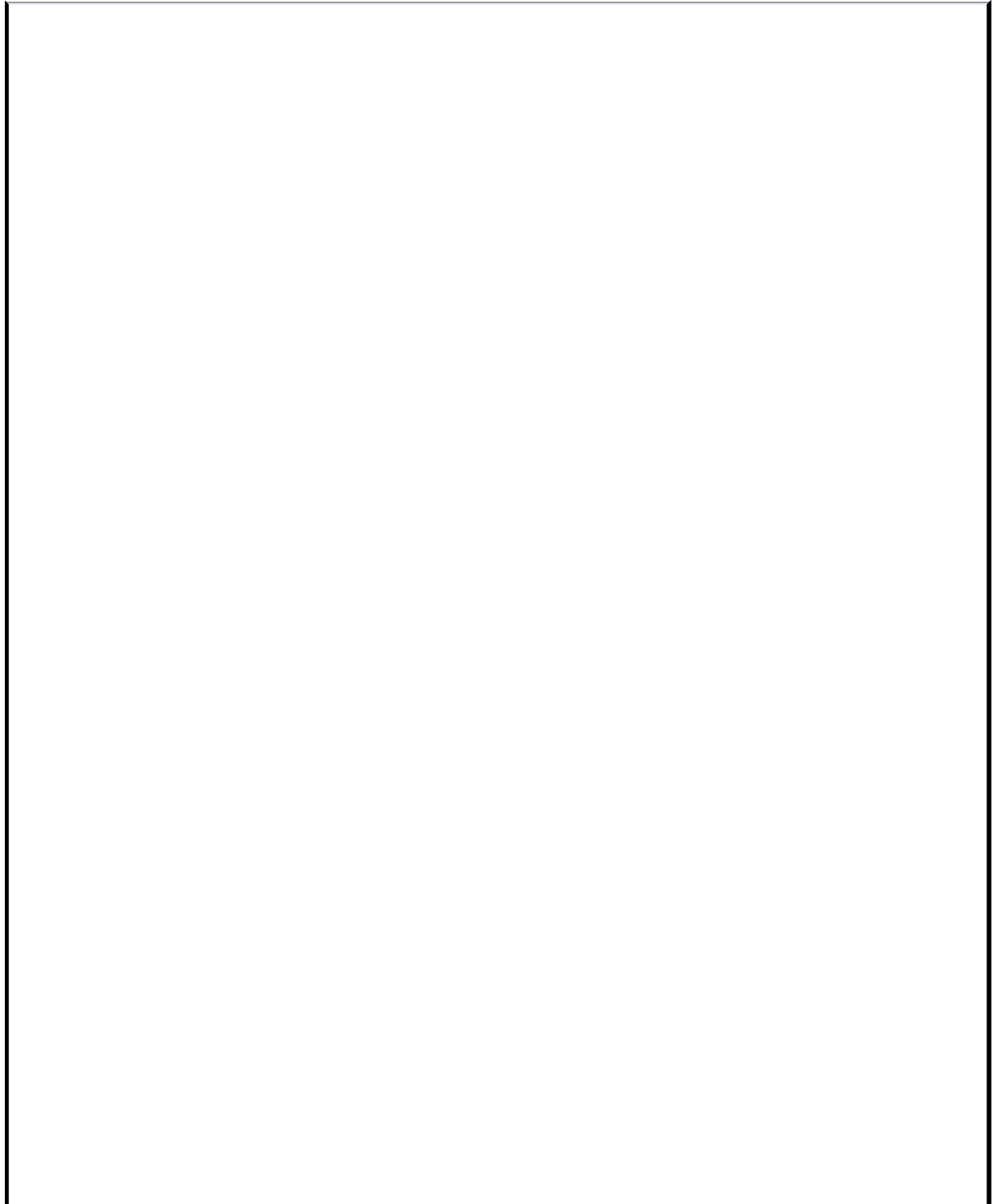
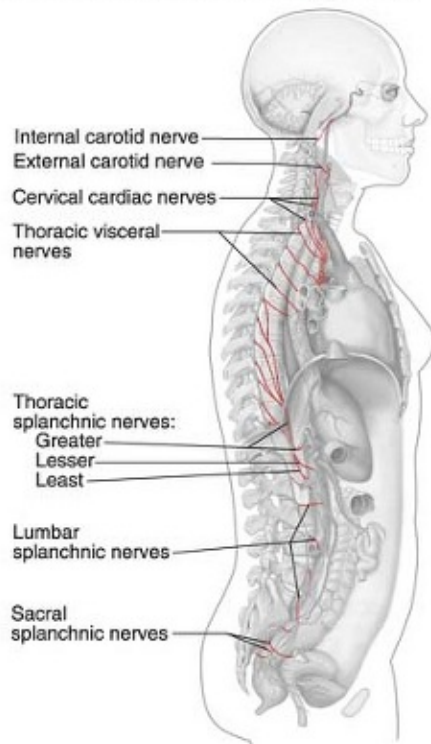


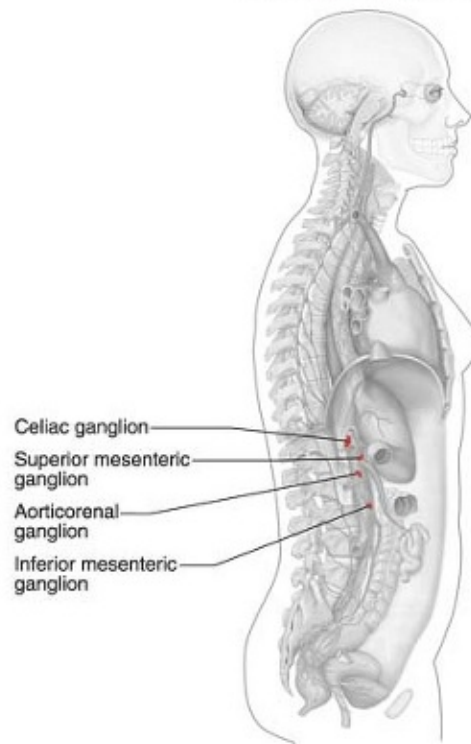
Plate 8-02 Components of the Sympathetic Nervous System I



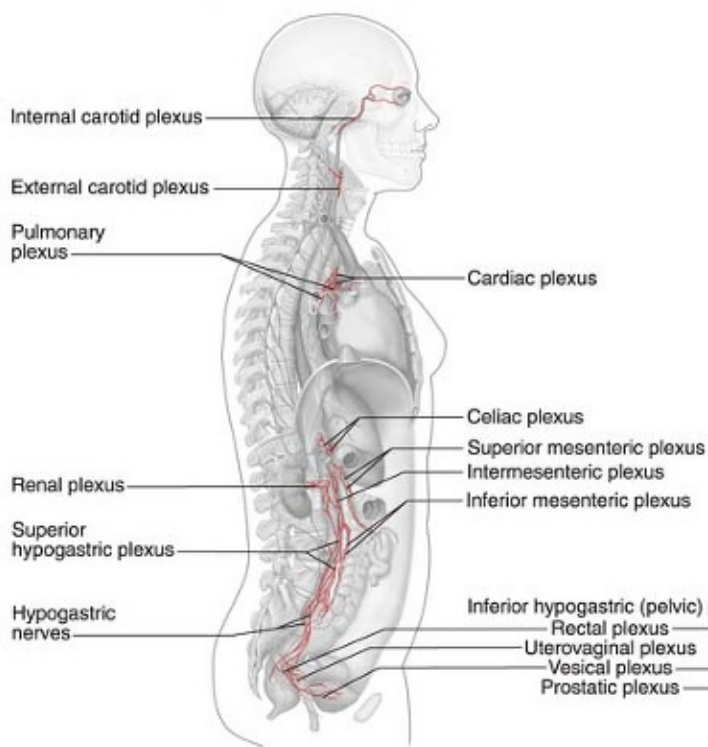
A. Nerves that carry sympathetic fibers



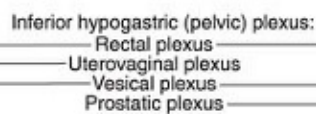
B. Preaortic ganglia



C. Plexuses that carry postsynaptic sympathetic fibers



D. Male pelvis



A. Lateral view

B. Anterior view

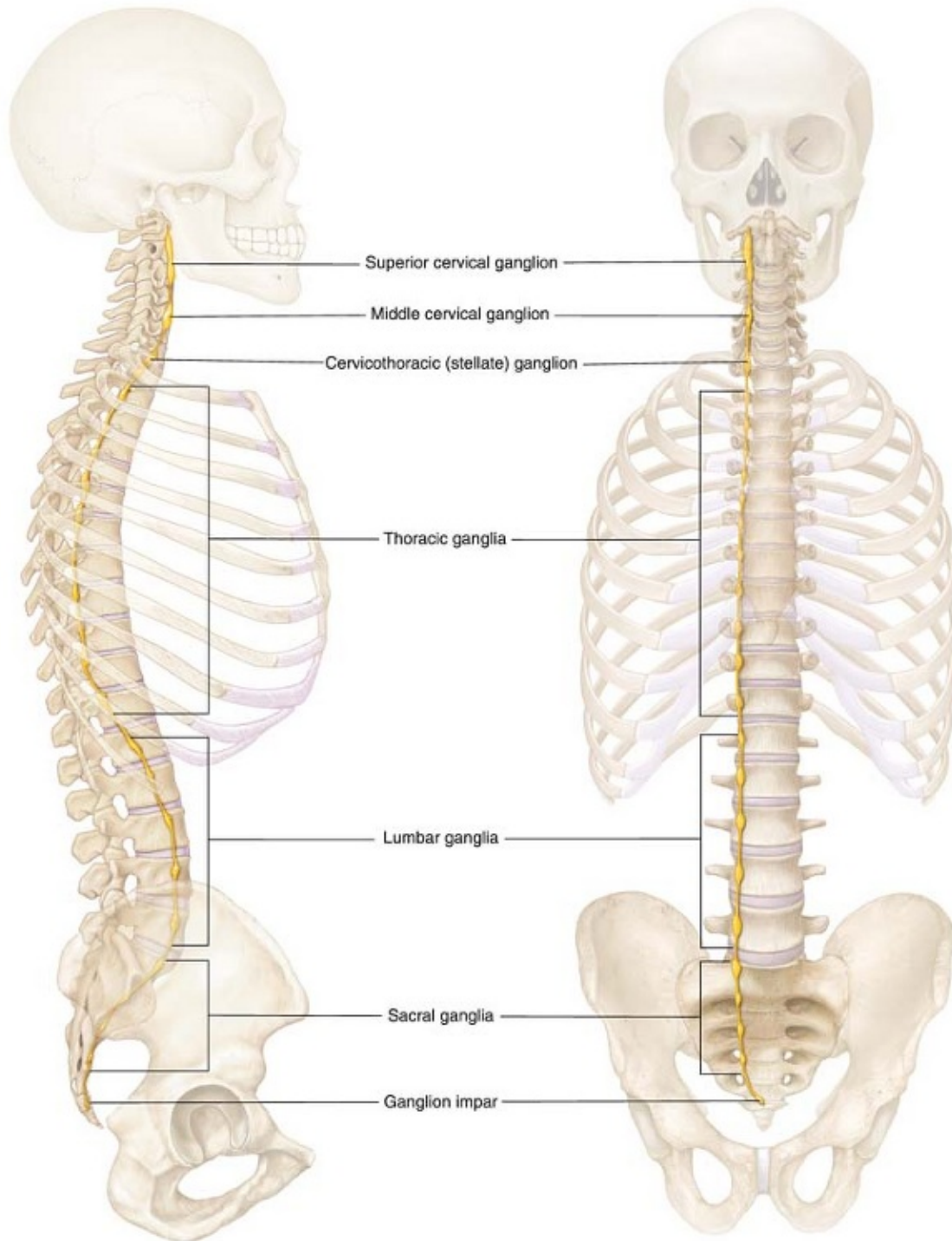
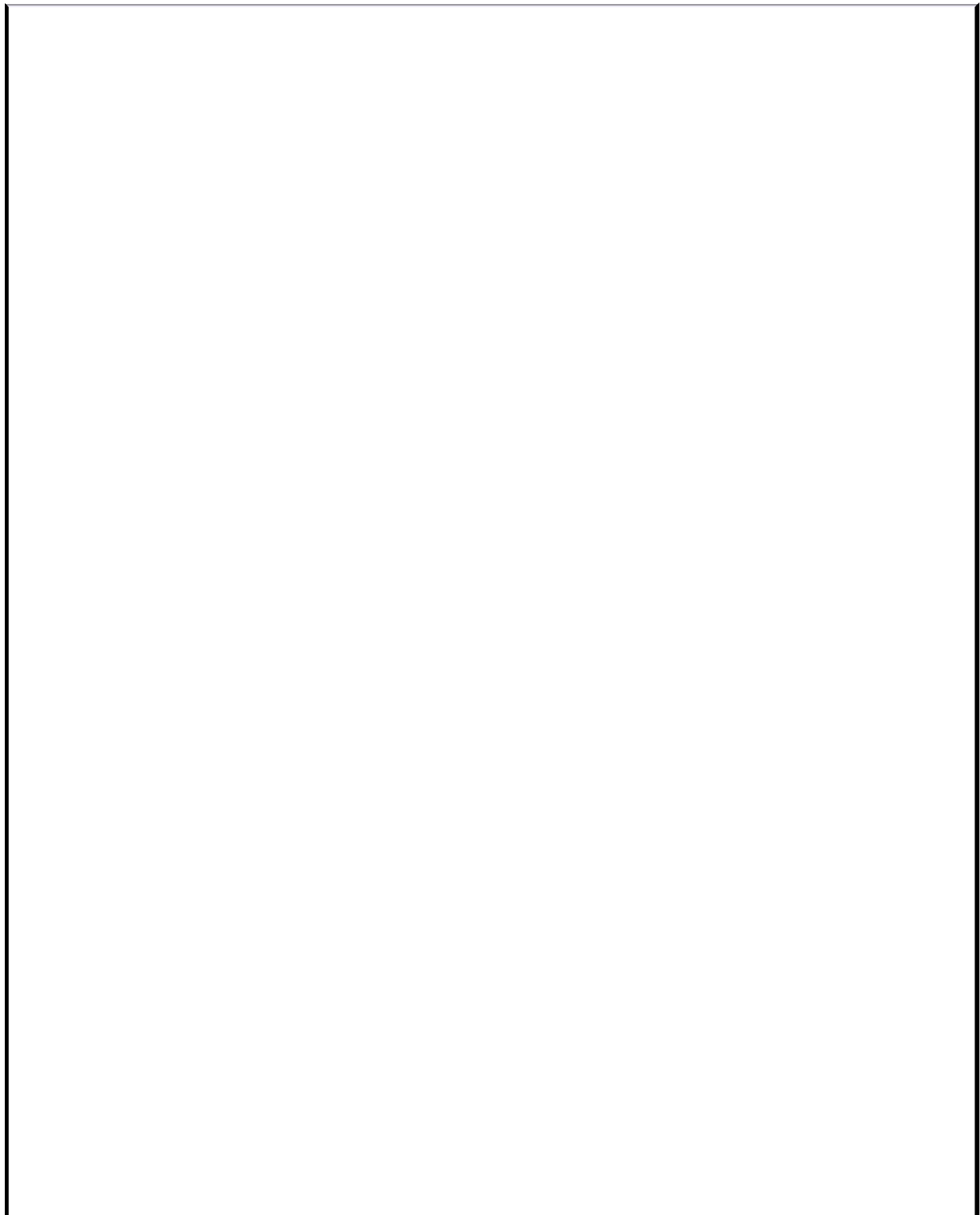
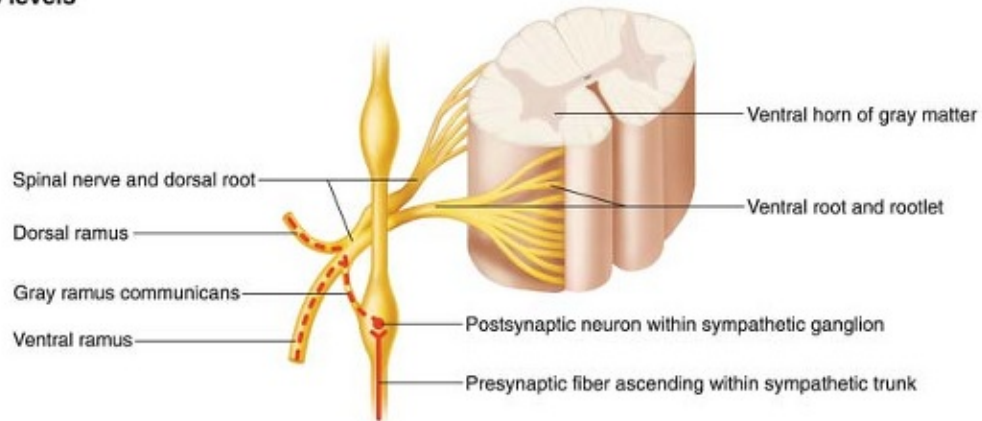


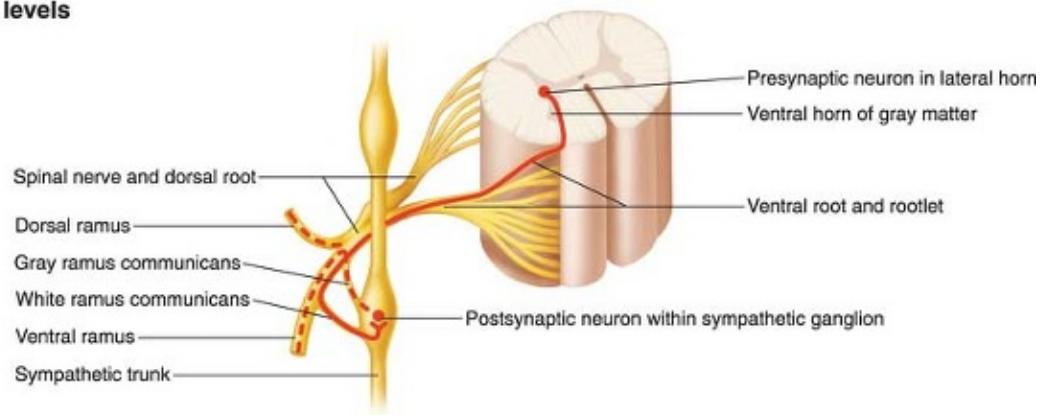
Plate 8-04 Position of Sympathetic Trunks



A. C1–C8 levels



B. T1–L2 levels



C. L3–Co levels

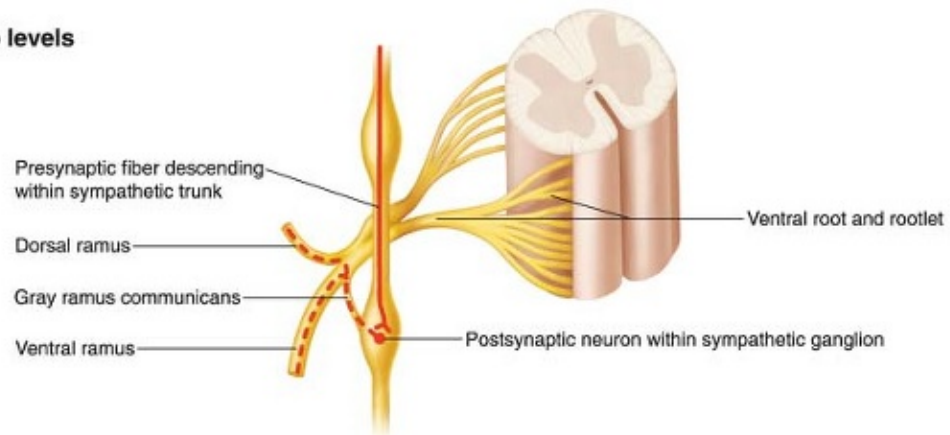
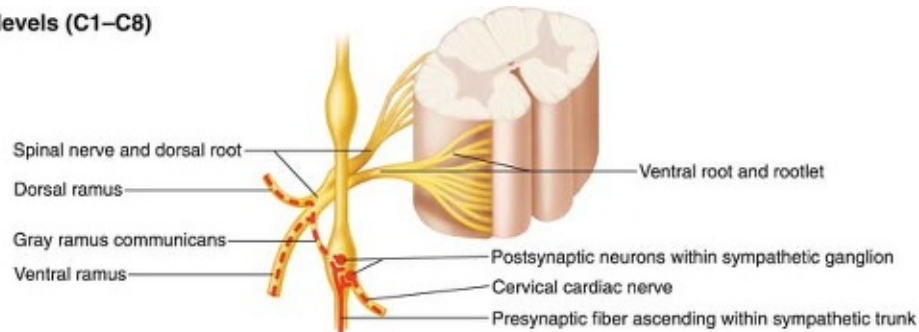
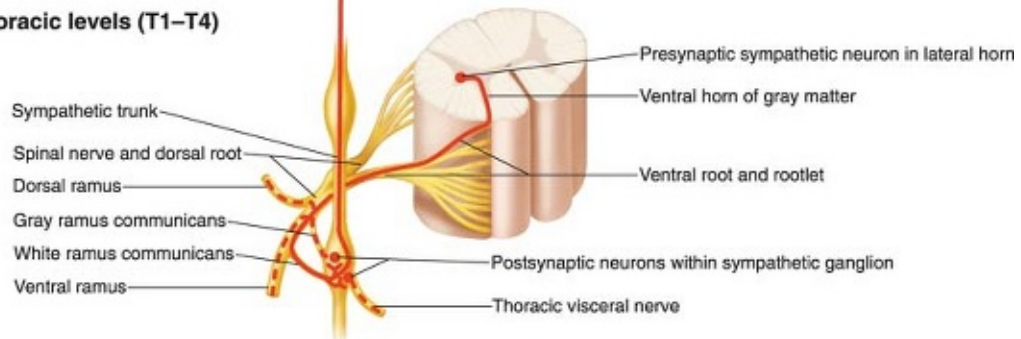


Plate 8-05 Pathways of Sympathetic Neurons, Oblique View I

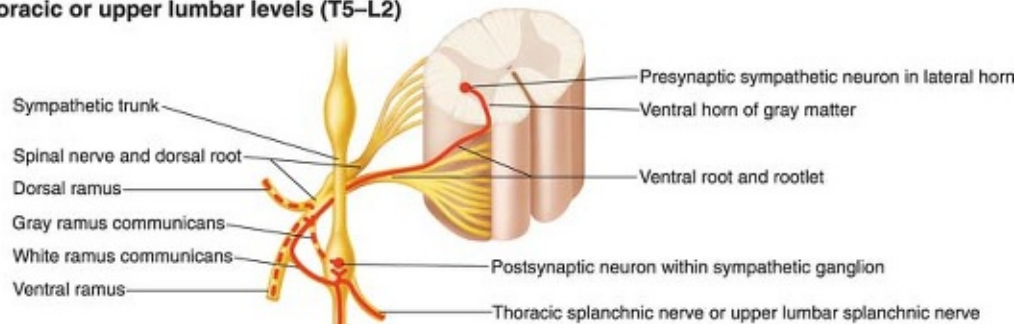
A. Cervical levels (C1–C8)



B. Upper thoracic levels (T1–T4)



C. Lower thoracic or upper lumbar levels (T5–L2)



D. Lower lumbar or sacral levels (L3–Co)

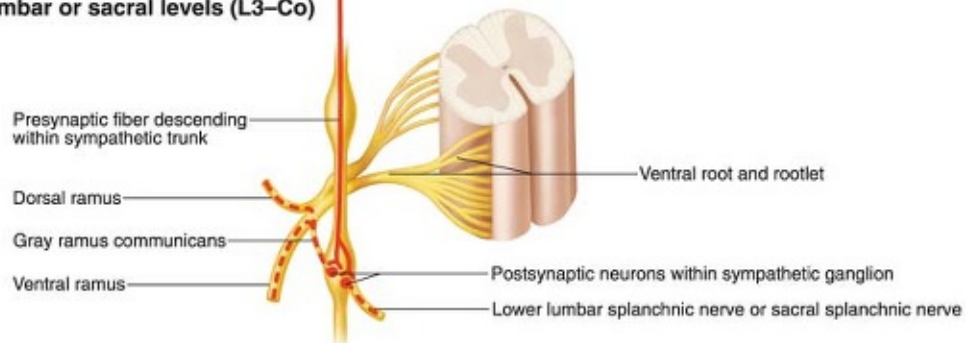


Plate 8-06 Pathways of Sympathetic Neurons, Oblique View II

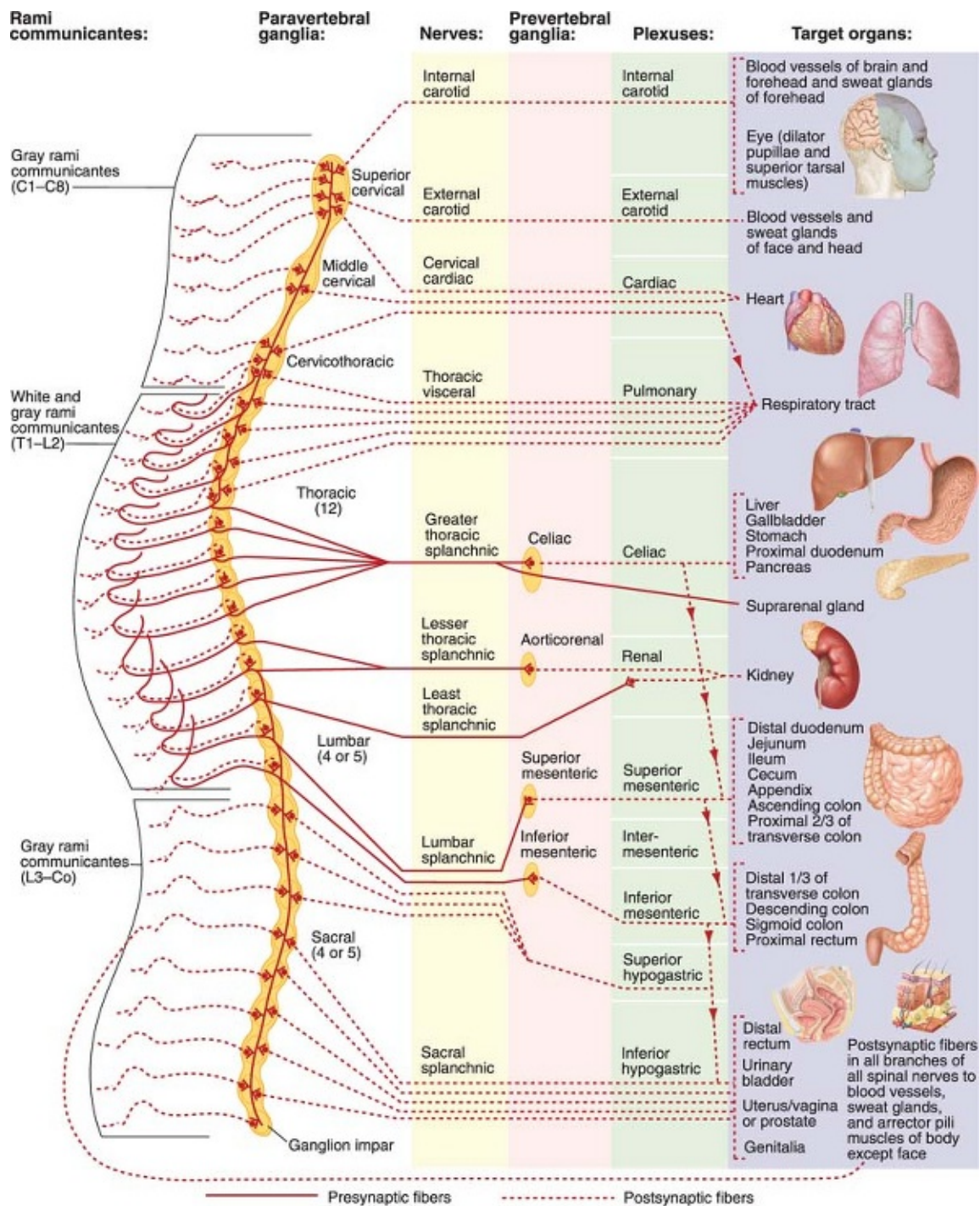
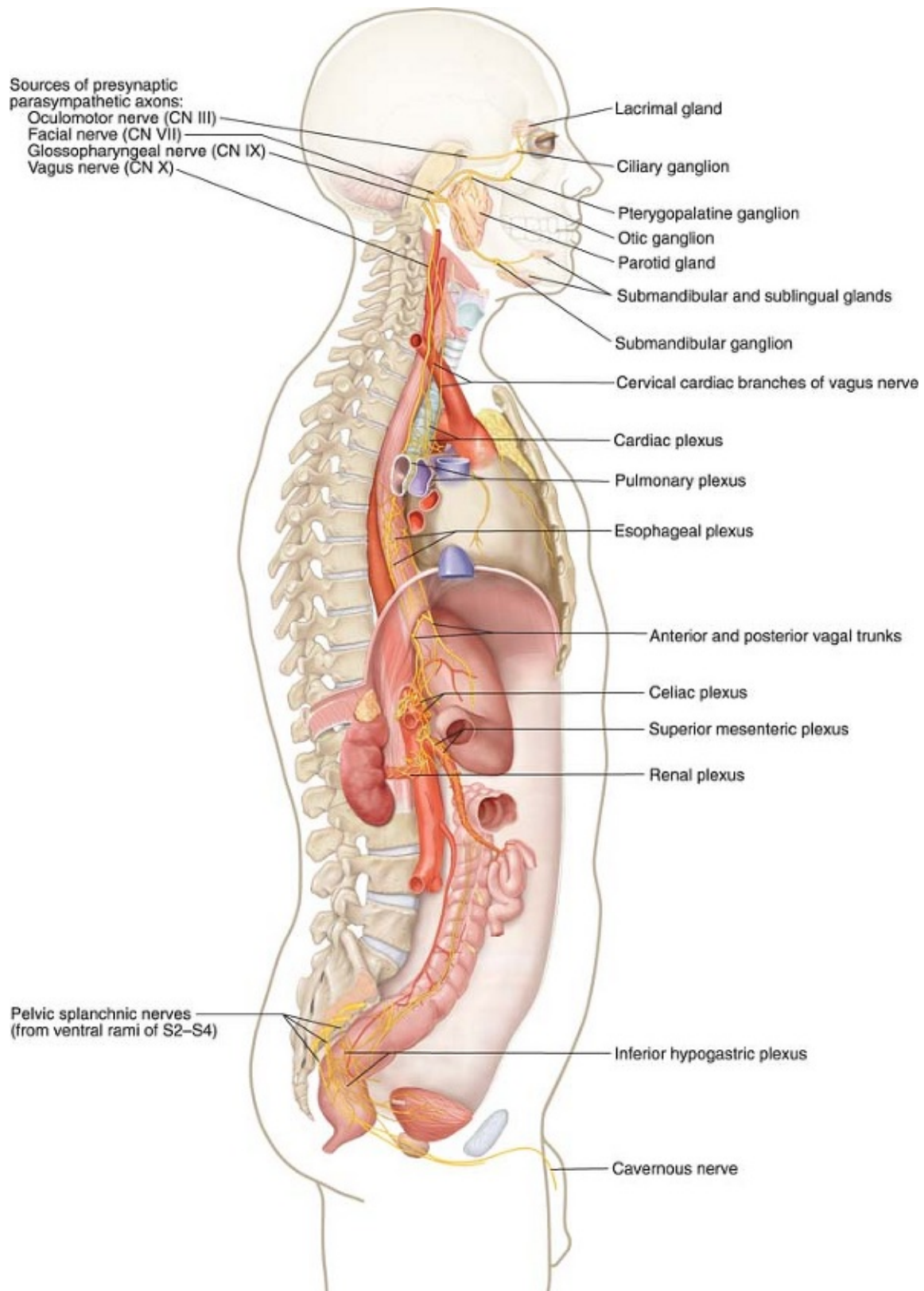


Plate 8-07 Pathways of the Sympathetic Nervous System

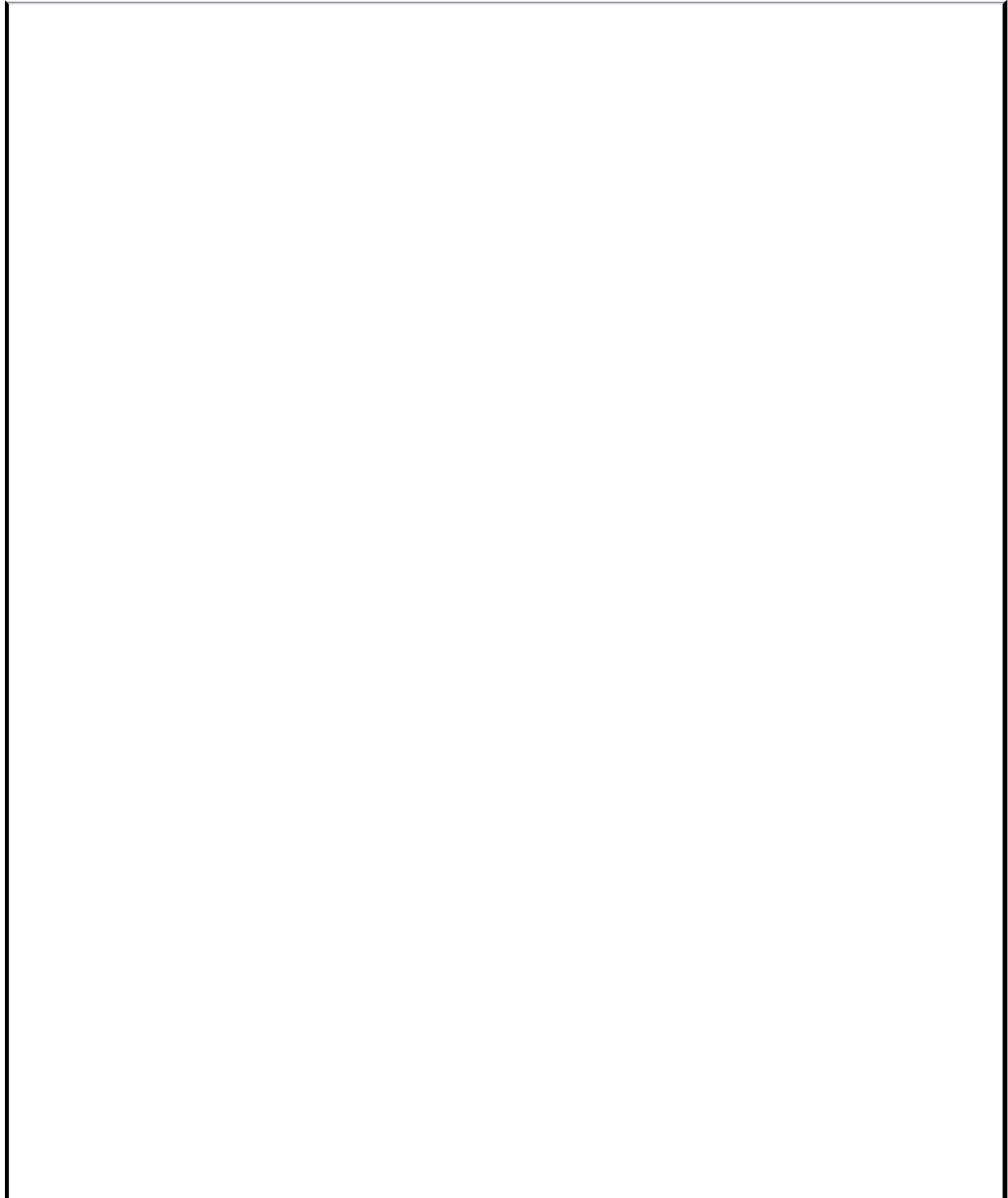
Sources of presynaptic
parasympathetic axons:

Oculomotor nerve (CN III)
Facial nerve (CN VII)
Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX)
Vagus nerve (CN X)

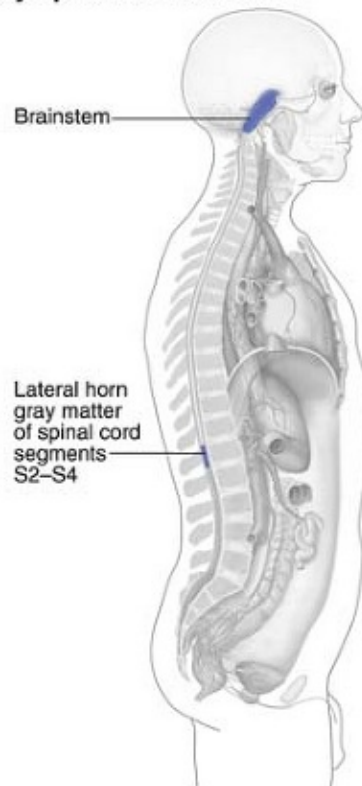


Pelvic splanchnic nerves
(from ventral rami of S2-S4)

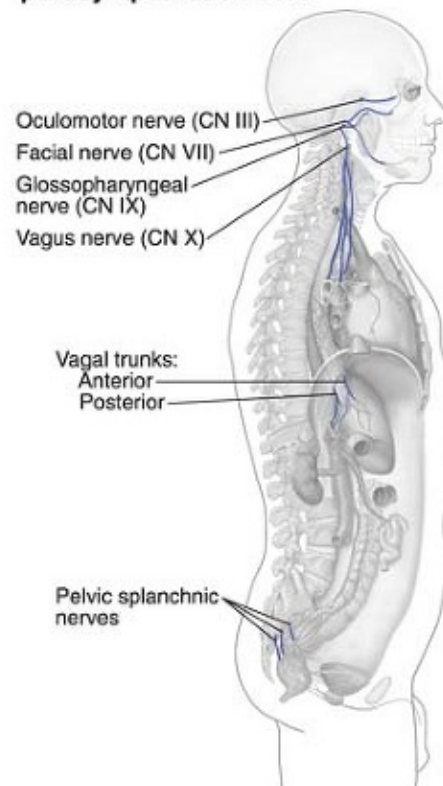
Plate 8-08 Overview of the Parasympathetic Nervous System



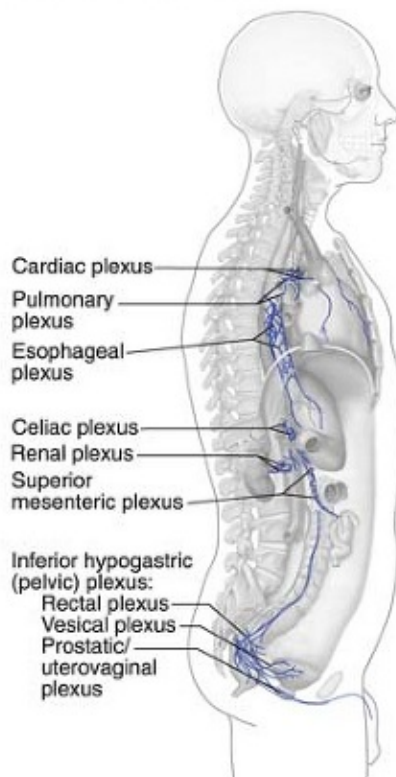
A. Location of presynaptic parasympathetic cell bodies



B. Nerves that carry presynaptic parasympathetic fibers



C. Plexuses that carry presynaptic parasympathetic fibers



D. Location of postsynaptic parasympathetic cell bodies

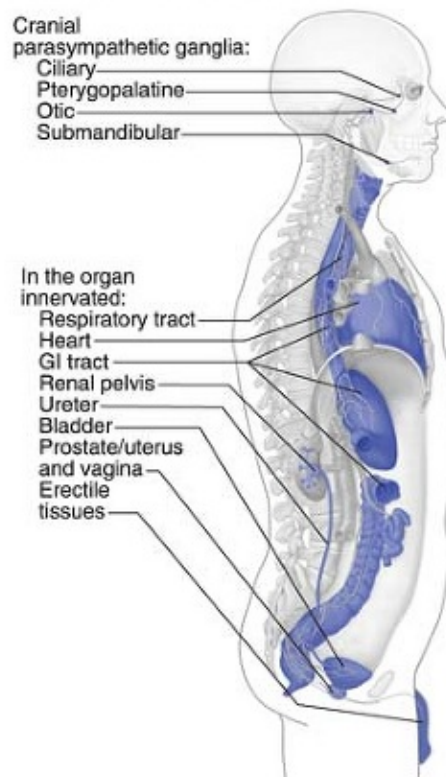
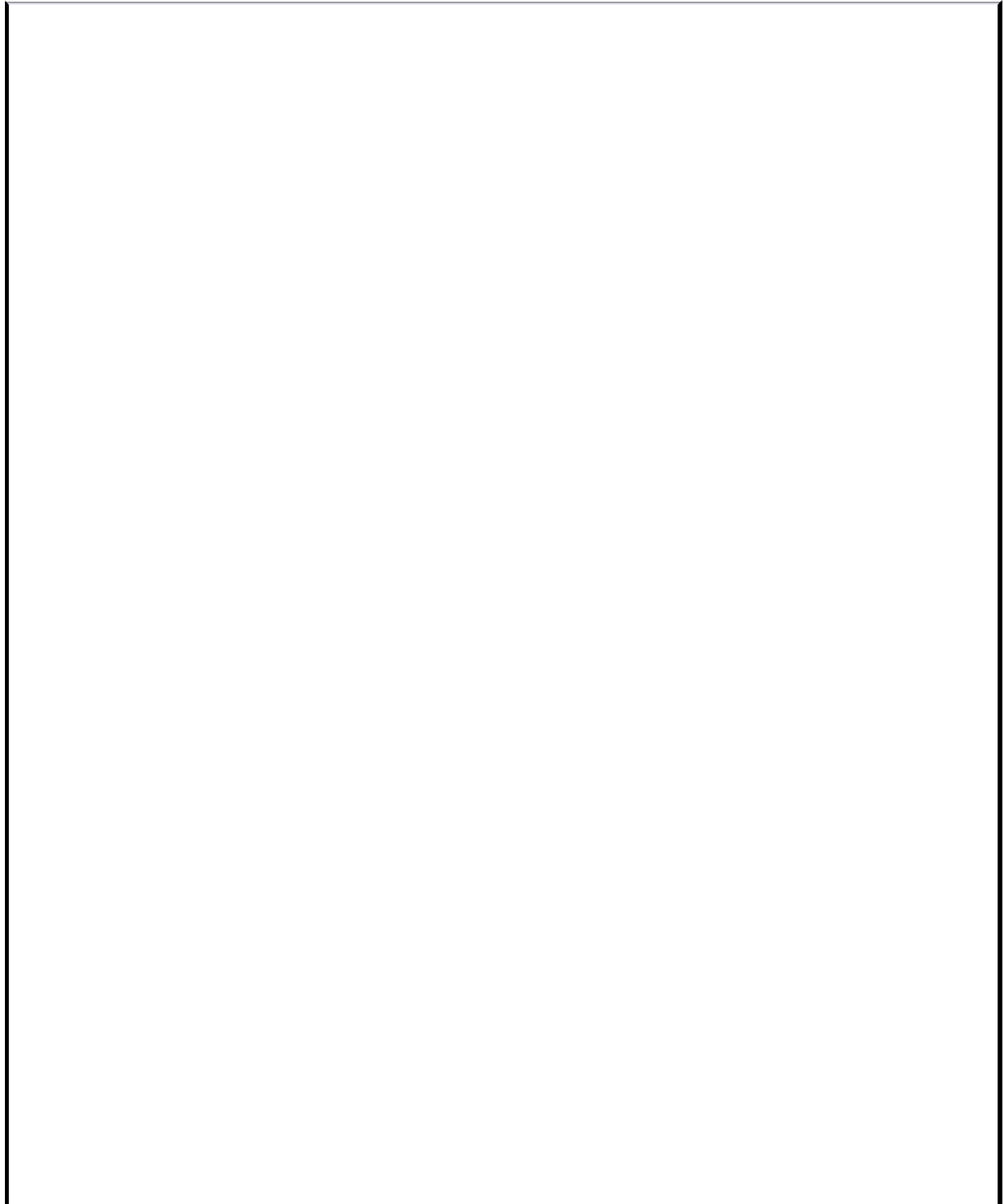
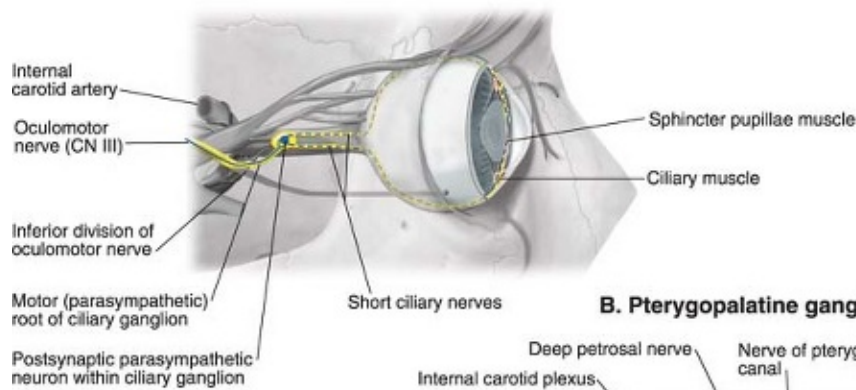


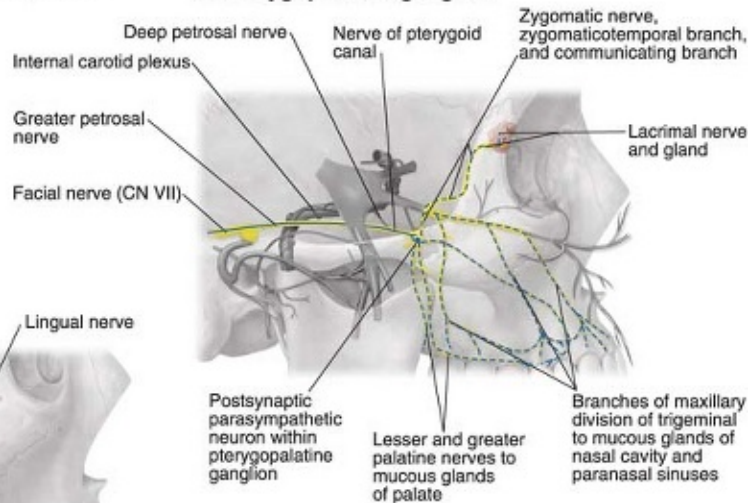
Plate 8-09 Components of the Parasympathetic Nervous System



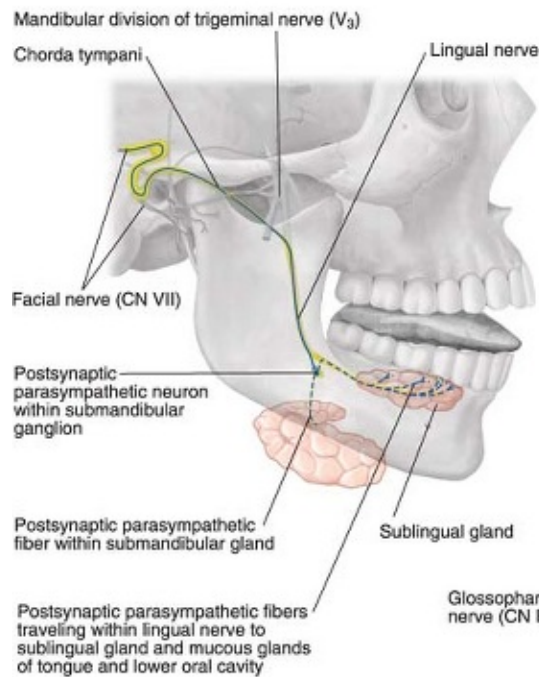
A. Ciliary ganglion



B. Pterygopalatine ganglion



C. Submandibular ganglion



D. Otic ganglion

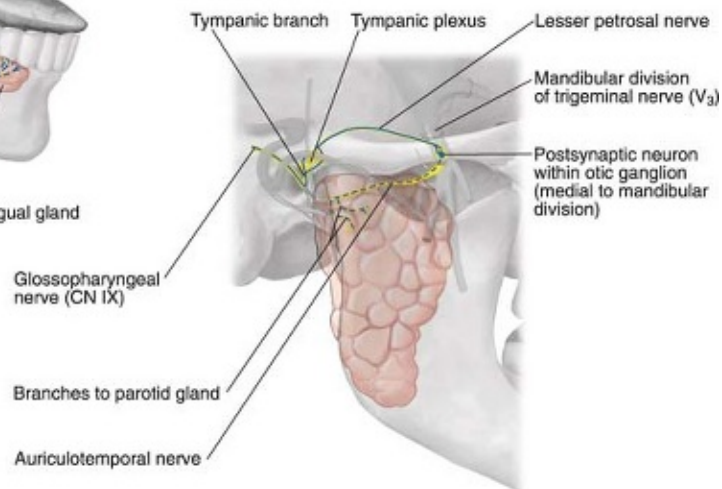


Plate 8-10 Parasympathetic Ganglia of the Head

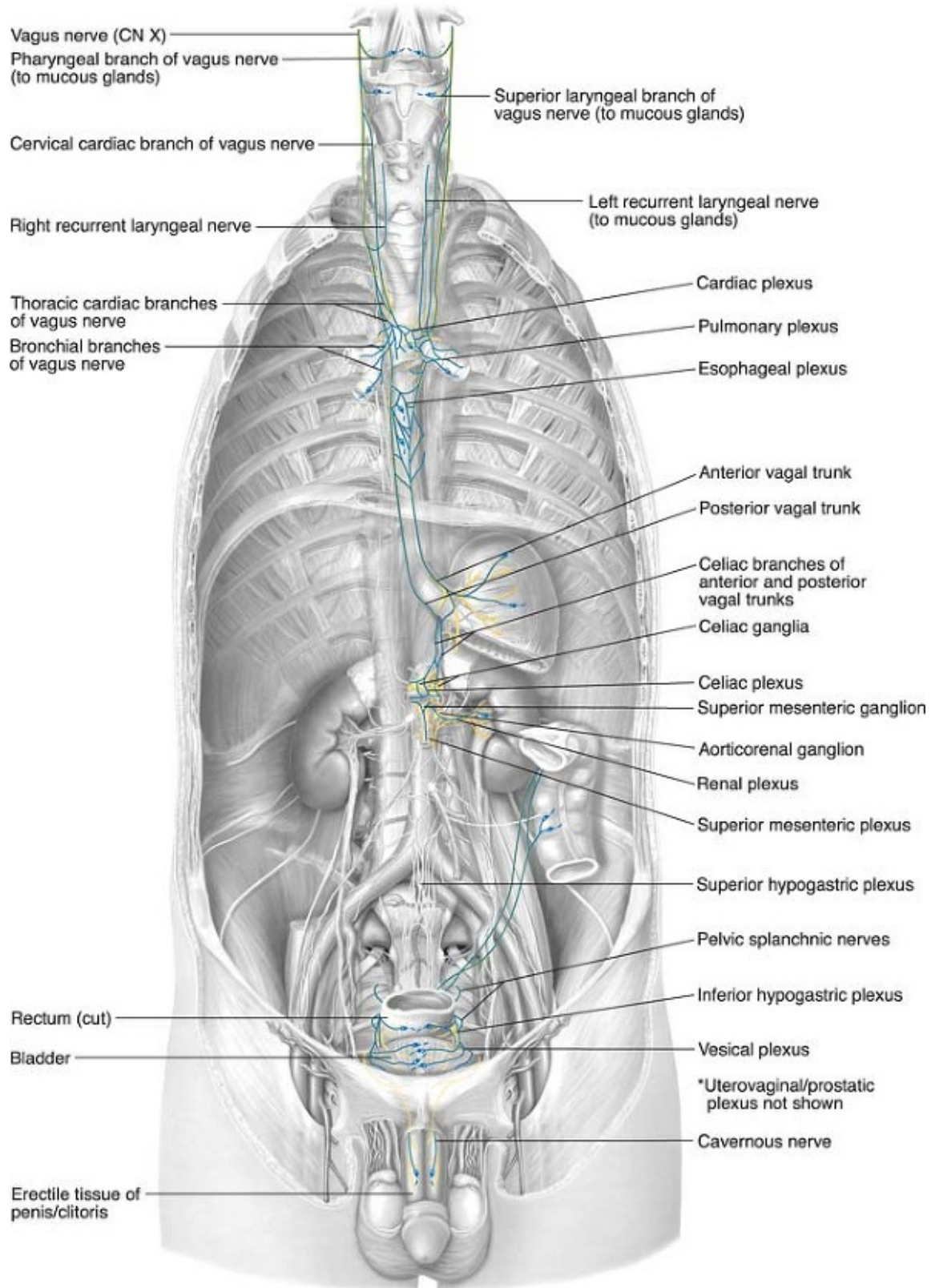


Plate 8-11 Parasympathetic Pathways Below the Head

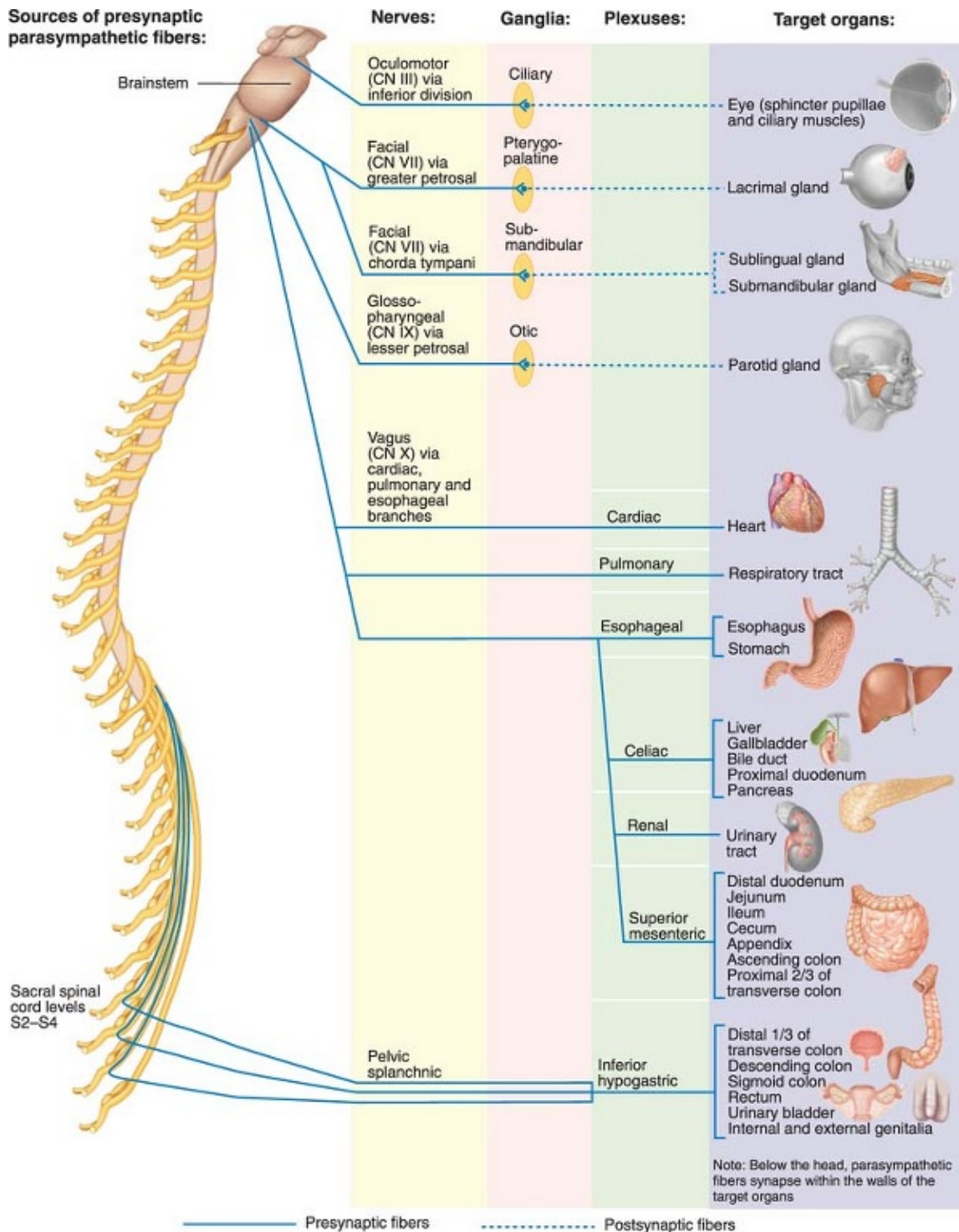
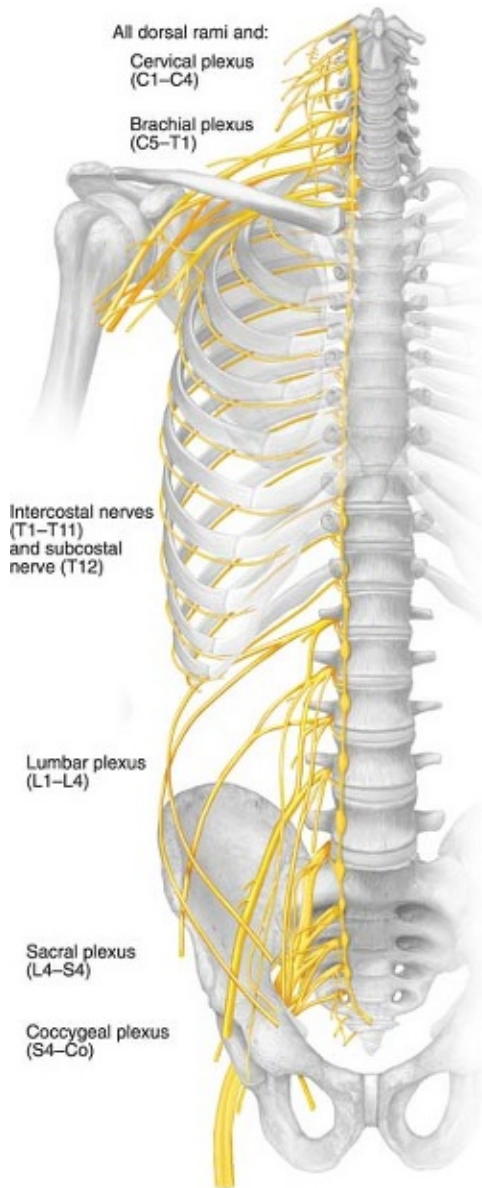
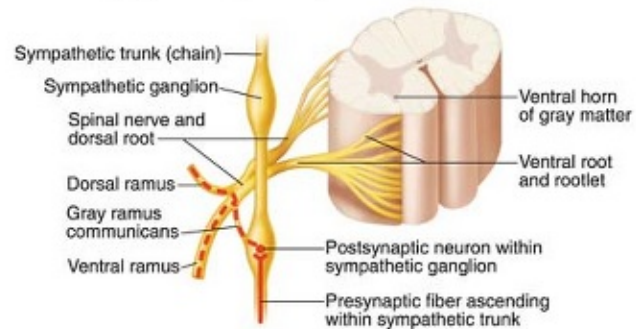


Plate 8-12 Pathways of the Parasympathetic Nervous System

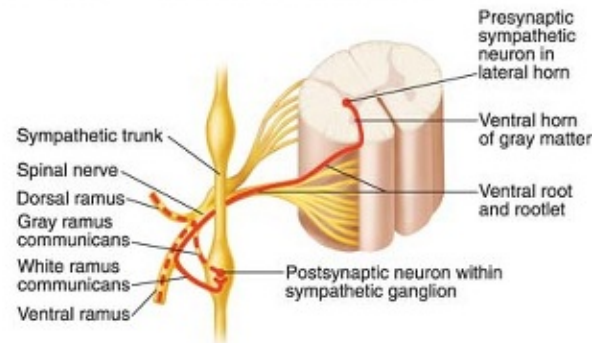
A. Nerves carrying sympathetic fibers to the limbs and body wall



B. Sympathetic pathways at C1-C8 levels



C. Sympathetic pathways at T1-L2 levels



D. Sympathetic pathways at L3-Co levels

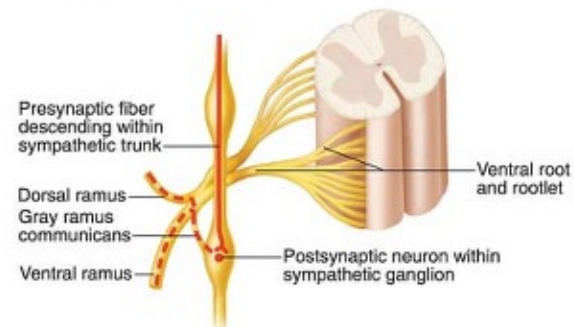


Plate 8-13 Autonomics of the Limbs and Body Wall

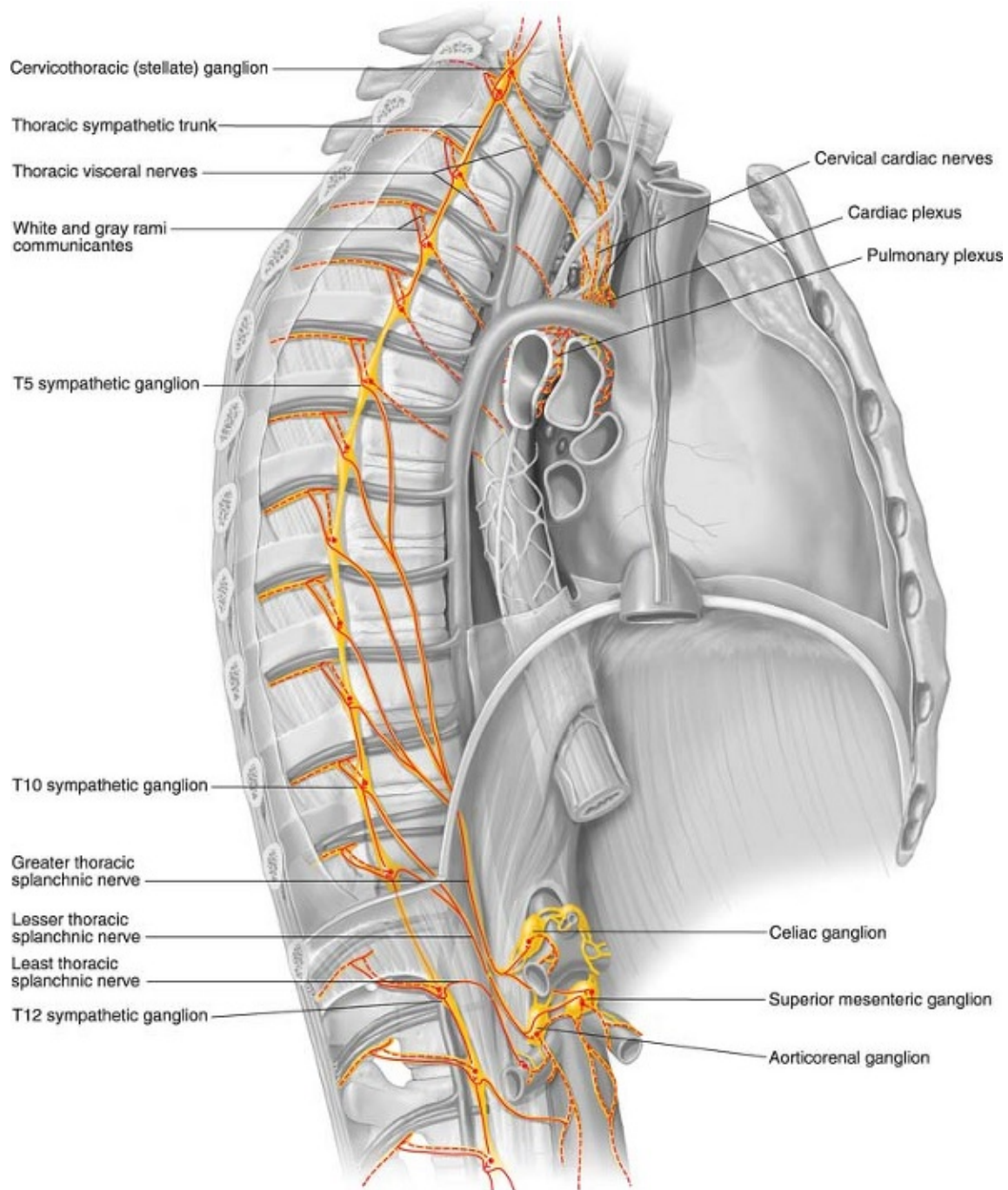


Plate 8-14 Autonomics of the Thorax, Sympathetic Pathways

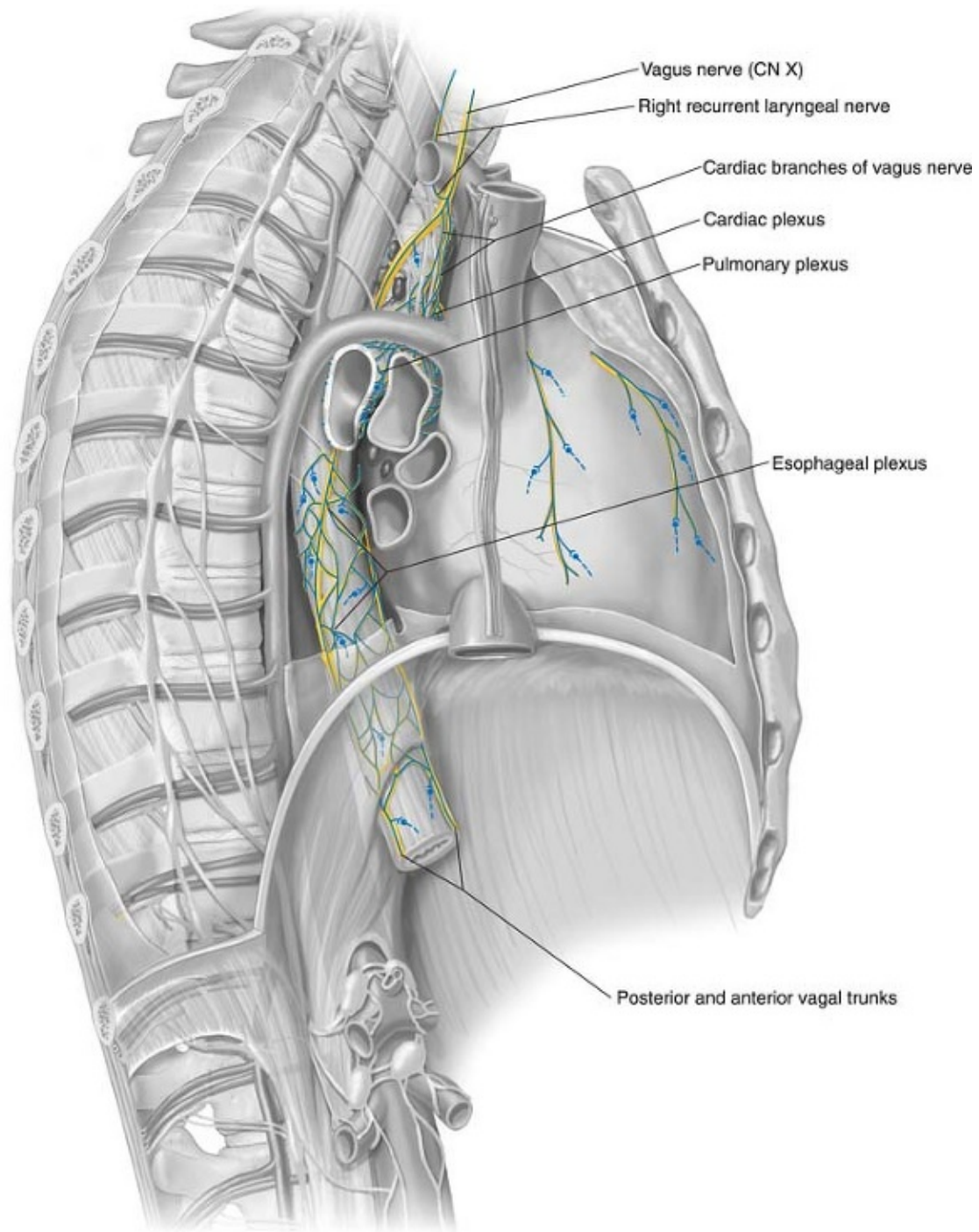


Plate 8-15 Autonomics of the Thorax, Parasympathetic Pathways

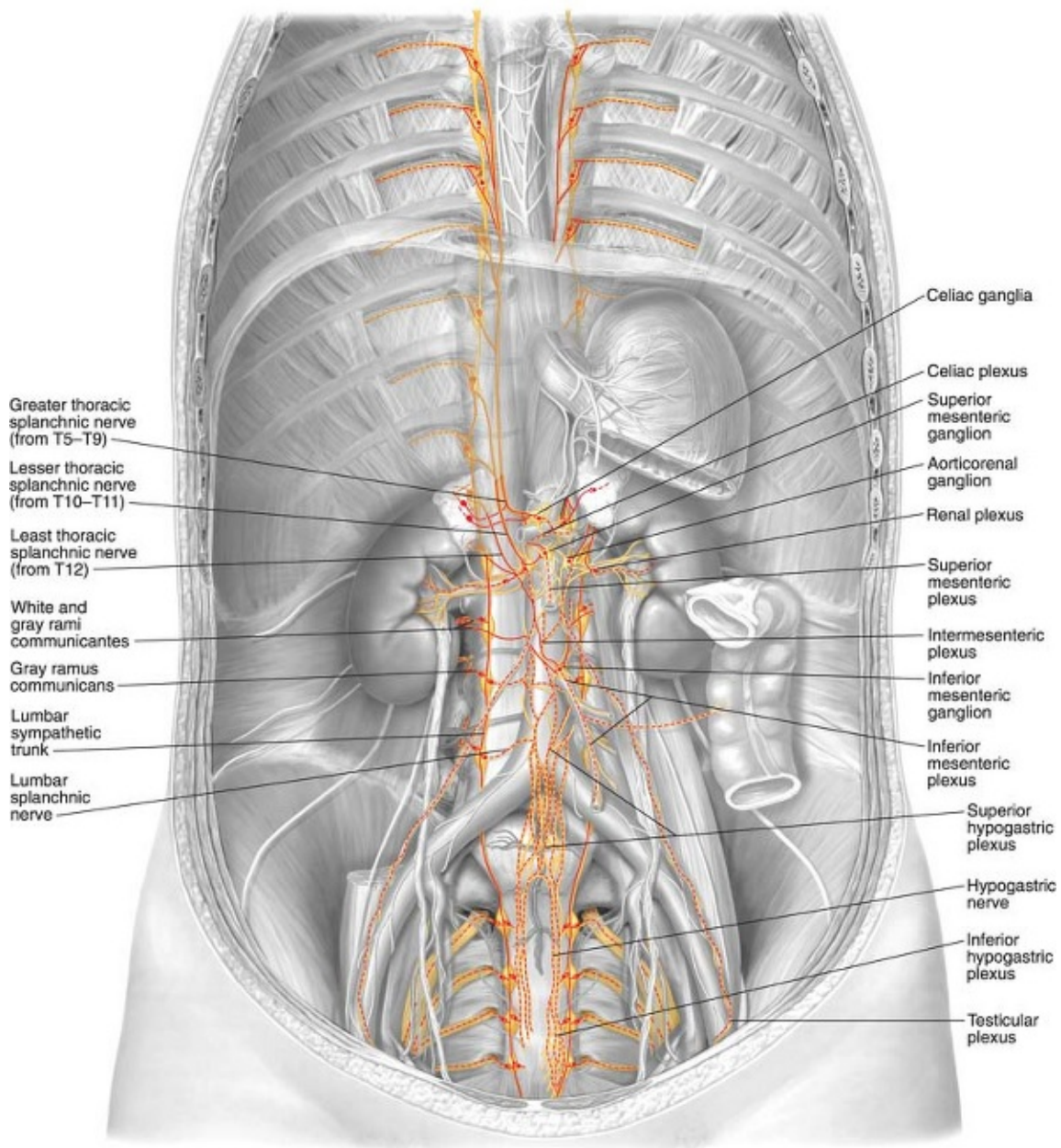


Plate 8-16 Autonomics of the Abdomen, Sympathetic Pathways

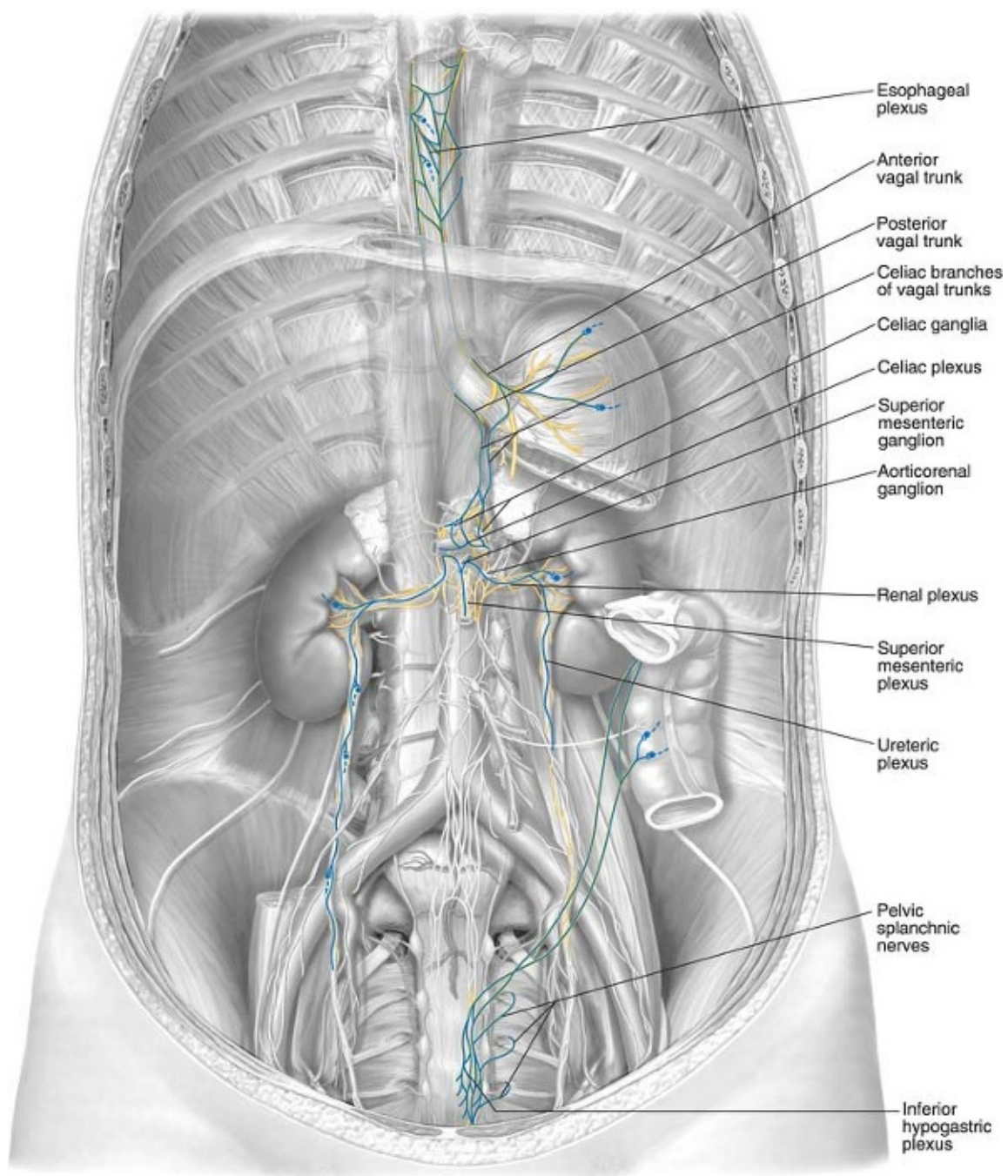


Plate 8-17 Autonomics of the Abdomen, Parasympathetic Pathways

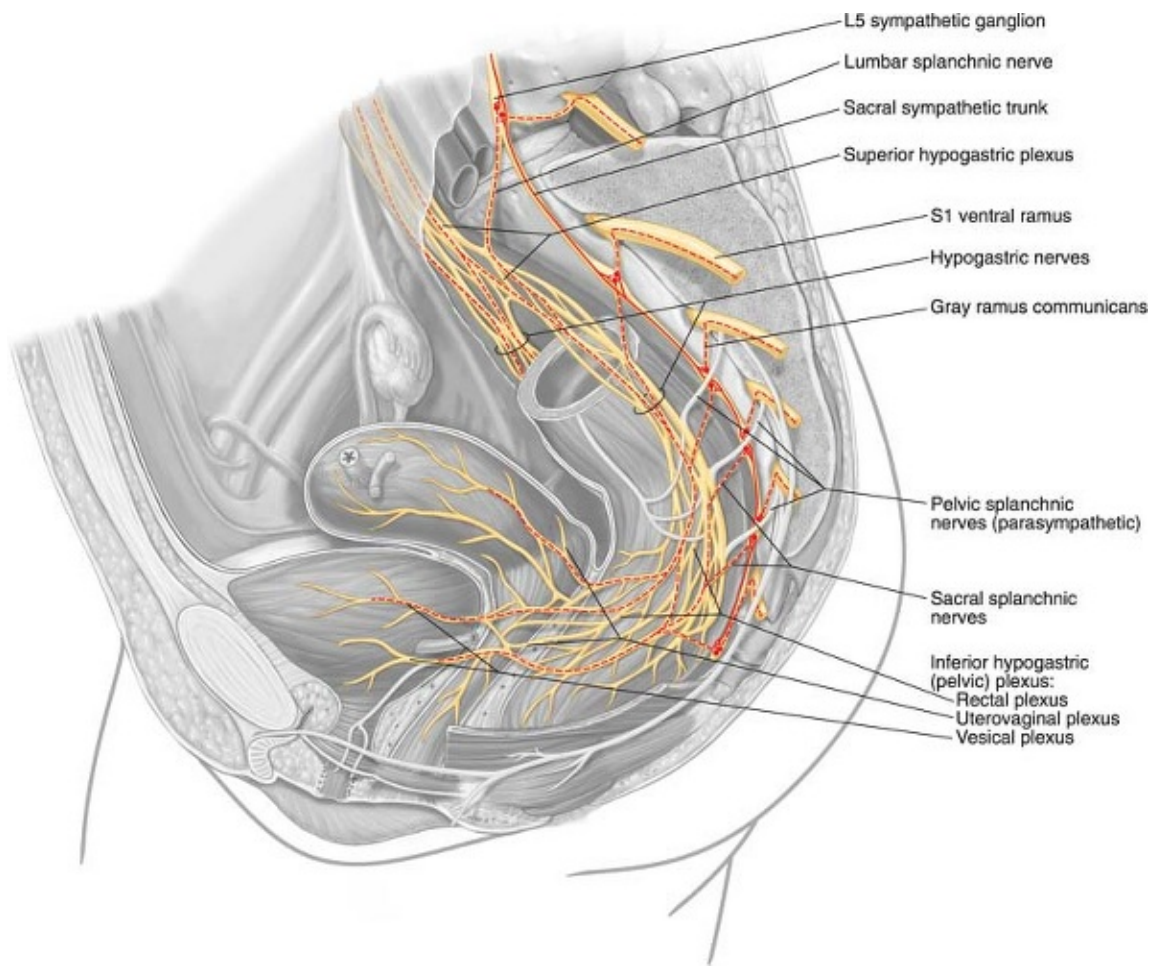


Plate 8-18 Autonomics of the Pelvis, Sympathetic Pathways, Female

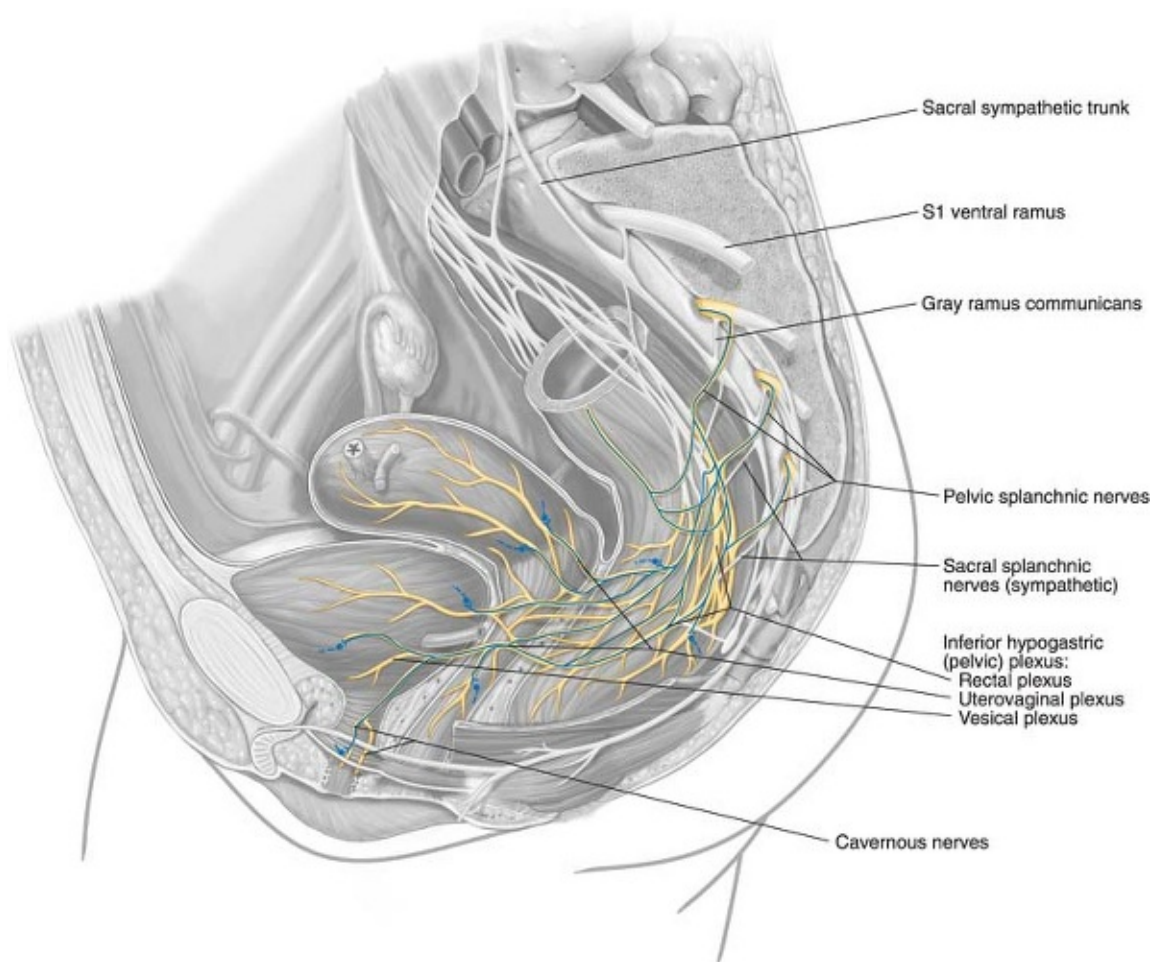


Plate 8-19 Autonomics of the Pelvis, Parasympathetic Pathways, Female

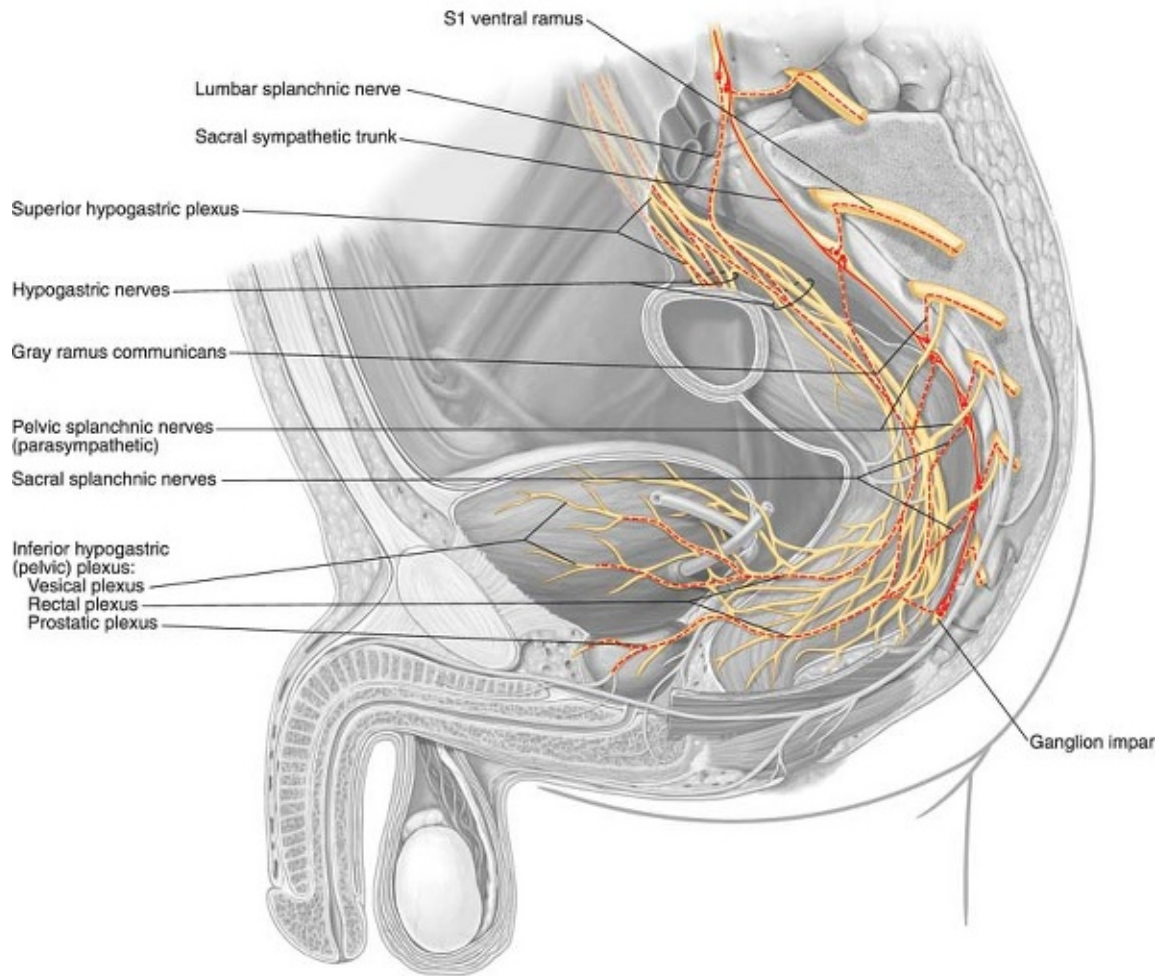


Plate 8-20 Autonomics of the Pelvis, Sympathetic Pathways, Male

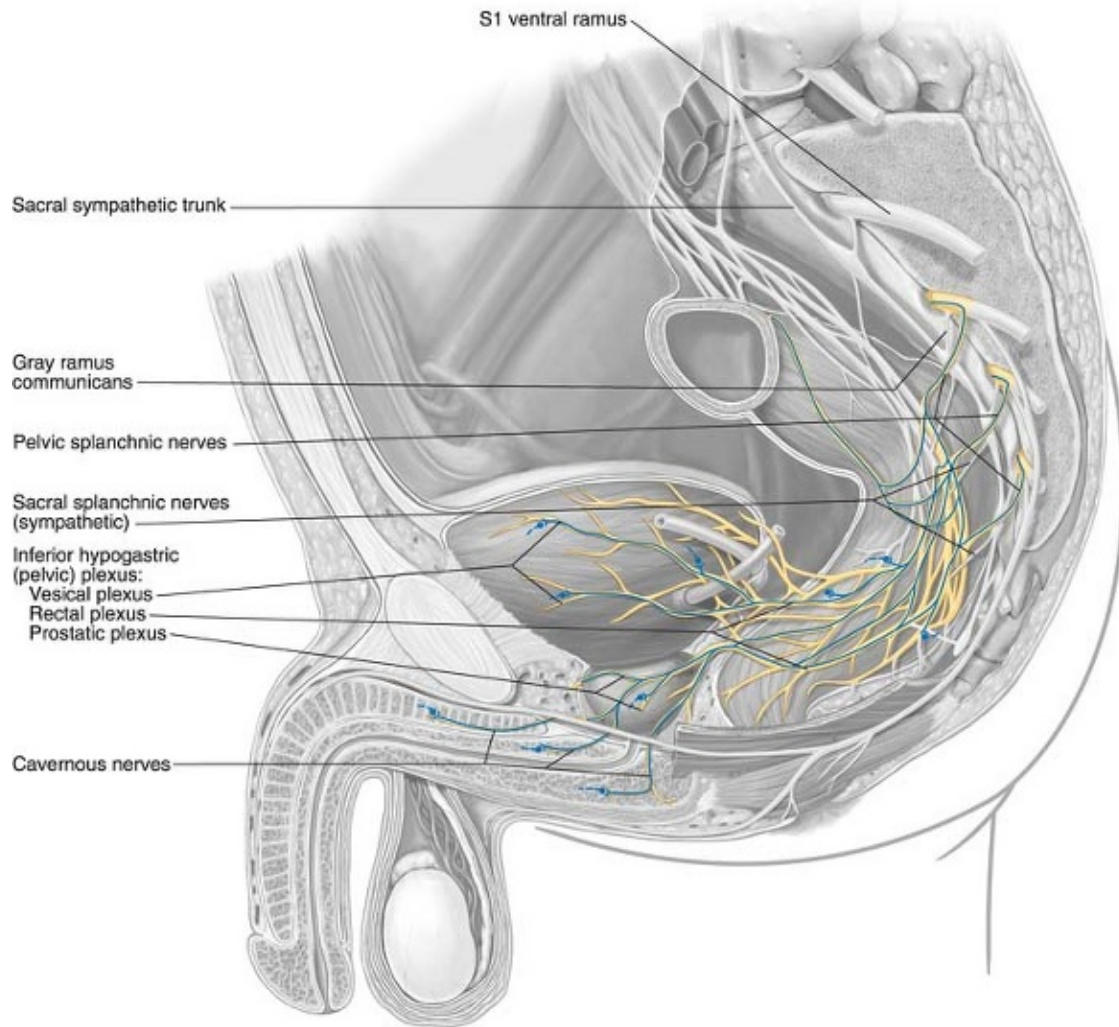


Plate 8-21 Autonomics of the Pelvis, Parasympathetic Pathways, Male

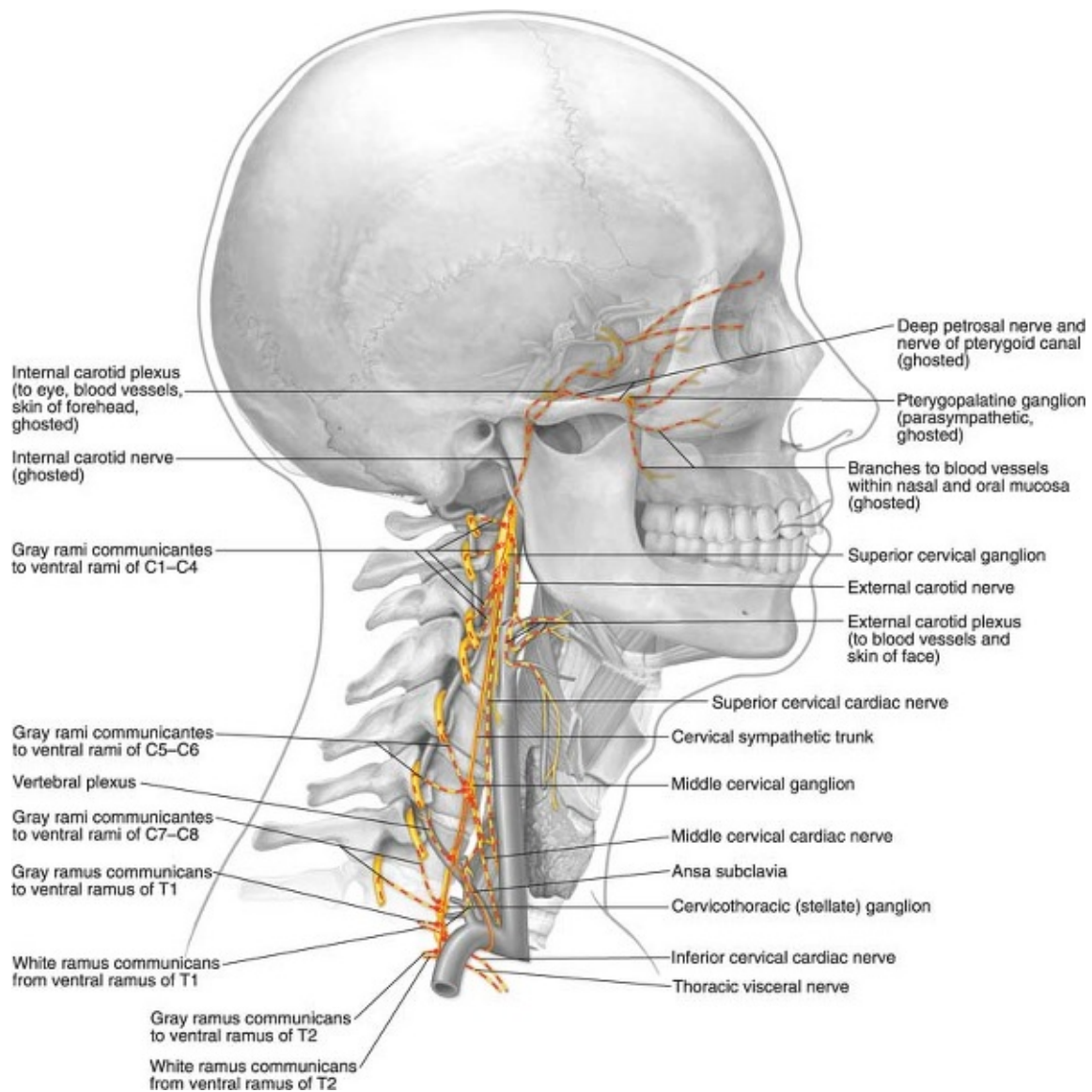


Plate 8-22 Autonomics of the Head and Neck, Sympathetic Pathways

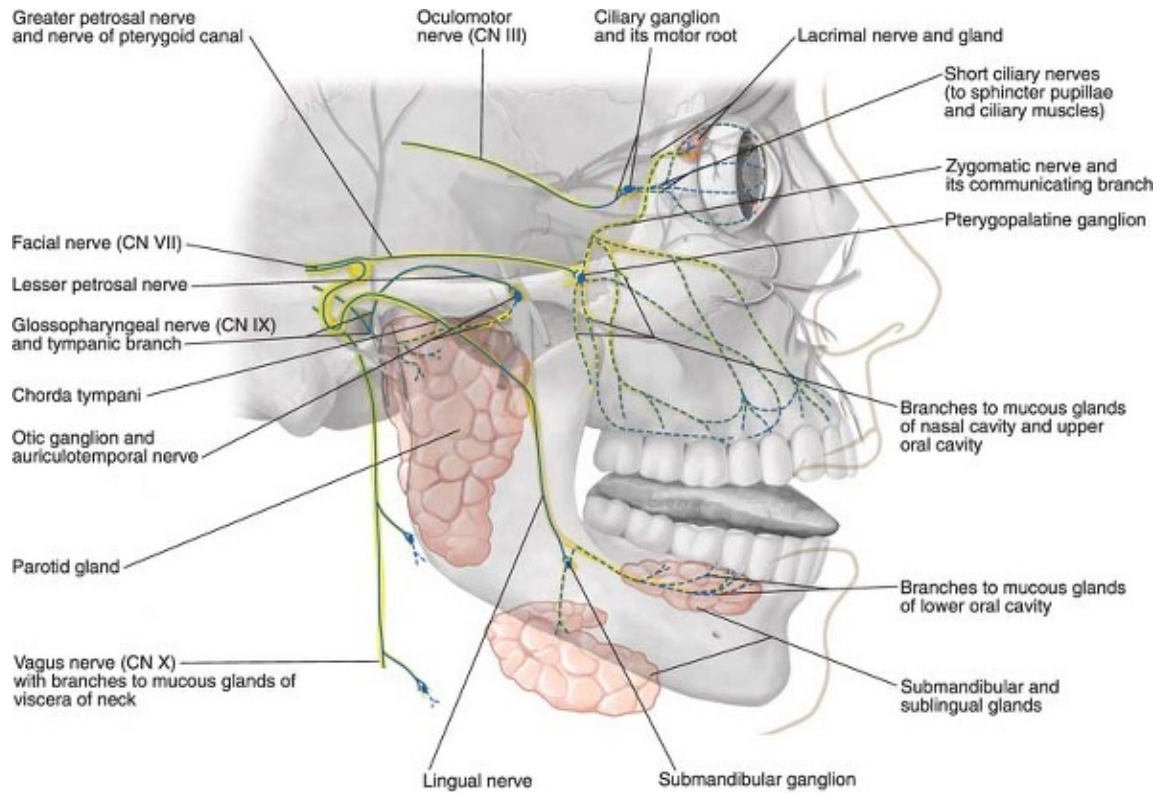


Plate 8-23 Autonomics of the Head and Neck, Parasympathetic Pathways